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THE TIMES

Shadow over the stock markets: Part 1 of a US-British survey, page 21

Mr Sadat tells Israelis the price of peace is end to occupation

President Sadat of Egypt, in an historic 60-minute address to the Knesset in Jerusalem, and watched by millions on television throughout the world, yesterday invited the Israelis to live with their Arab neighbours in "full security and safety". But the price for building "a huge edifice of peace" must be full withdrawal from the occupied territories, including "Arab Jerusalem", and acceptance of Palestinian rights, he told his hosts. The reply of Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, was respectful but contained no new concessions. Arab fury at Mr Sadat's visit was demonstrated by a call from a pro-Syrian Palestinian group for the President's assassination (Report, page 6).

President Sadat wipes sweat from his brow while addressing the Knesset. At right is Mr Isaak Shamir, the Speaker.

Mr Begin's reply ignores Palestinian problem

From Edward Mortimer
Jerusalem, Nov 20

The President of Egypt stood today before the 120 elected representatives of the Israeli people and told them: "You want to live with us in this part of the world. . . In all sincerity, I tell you, we welcome you among us with full security and safety."

He described the occasion as a tremendous turning point, one of the landmarks of a decisive historical change", and few present can have disagreed with him.

In a carefully composed and eloquently declaimed speech, littered with quotations from the Bible and references to the God, the prophets and patriarchs whom Jews, Christians and Muslims share, President Sadat called on the Israelis to join him in erecting "a huge edifice of peace that builds and does not destroy".

But he warned them that the price of peace must be full withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967, including "Arab Jerusalem", and acceptance of "the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination, including their right to establish their own state". He did not, however, refer by name to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In a reply which was unscripted (though the main lines of it had been approved by his Cabinet this morning), Mr Menachem Begin, the Israel Prime Minister, surprised many of his hearers by not even alluding to the Palestinian problem, either directly or indirectly. He, too, quoted frequently from Holy Writ and spoke respectfully of both the Muslim religion and the "great Arab nation". But his speech did not contain any new element remotely comparable to the enormous gesture Mr Sadat had made in coming in person to Israel.

Mr Sadat spoke in Arabic and Mr Begin in Hebrew. Israeli listeners, who know both languages, conceded readily that if it were viewed as a contest in oratory Mr Sadat emerged an easy winner. "Begin never really took off", was one comment.

Mr Begin, a noted soap-box orator with an undisputed talent for polemic, was perhaps not at his best in a speech which clearly called for a generous and conciliatory tone. But more important no doubt was the political decision not to be drawn into making public concessions in advance of any real negotiation.

The Israeli Cabinet is, of course, well aware of the political risks that Mr Sadat has taken in coming to Israel, and of the need to reward him with some significant concessions—not only to strengthen his position at home and in the Arab world but above all to preempt what is expected to be very strong American pressure for a suitable response. But the Israeli leaders evidently feel that negotiations can be conducted only around a table, and not in public speeches that are televised worldwide.

The sort of concessions which they are thought to have in mind are: full recognition of Egyptian sovereignty in Sinai up to the pre-1948 frontier, with a leasing arrangement enabling Israeli forces to stay at Sharm el-Sheikh on the Strait of Tiran for a fixed period of years; a "greatly increased administrative role" for King Husain in the West Bank of Jordan, together with free use of and transit to a Mediterranean port in the Gaza strip, while leaving the issue of sovereignty unsettled; and Saudi guardianship of the Muslim holy places in Jerusalem.

It seems very doubtful, however, if either King Husain or King Khalid of Saudi Arabia would agree to be party to such an arrangement, and therefore, as an attempt to give Pan-Arab respectability to Mr Sadat's initiative, it would fail.

The only other speaker was Mr Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labour Party, who echoed much of what Mr Begin had said. But he added that Labour was "ready for territorial conferences with each and every one of our Arab neighbours" (ie, including Jordan).

The matter of speculation here, as in the Arab world, is whether Mr Sadat's visit should be seen as the prelude to a new bilateral agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Mr Begin was careful to disclaim any ambition to "divide and rule" the Arab world, or to drive a wedge between Egypt and other Arab states. He tactfully quoted the King of Morocco, one of the few Arab leaders who has come out publicly in support of Mr Sadat, and said that there was no justification for the day of mourning proclaimed in Syria yesterday, while repeating his invitations to King Husain and to the Presidents of Syria and Lebanon to follow in Mr Sadat's footsteps.

President Sadat himself, of course, strongly disclaimed any intention of seeking a separate peace or a new interim agreement. But he did repeat that his decision to come to Israel had been taken without consulting "any of my colleagues and brothers, the Arab heads of state or the confrontation states".

Mr Sadat had talks with Mr Begin and other Israeli ministers both before and after the Knesset meeting, and tomorrow he will meet the leaders of the various Israeli political parties. But he concluded his speech today by emphasizing that he did not expect concrete results during this visit. "I have come here to deliver a message," he said. "I have delivered the message, and may God be my witness."

130 die in Portuguese airline's first crash

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, Nov 20

One hundred and thirty people were killed in an air-crash at Funchal, in Madeira last night. There are 34 survivors, many with serious injuries and burns. Five were on the danger list last night. Most of the passengers are reported to be Portuguese or Belgians.

It was the first crash of a passenger aircraft belonging to TAP, the Portuguese national airline.

The crash occurred when TAP flight 425, a Boeing 727 flying from Brussels to Funchal, was landing at Santa Catarina airport, Funchal. The airport, carved in the sheer volcanic rock of the coastline, lies 13 miles east of the capital. It is considered a miracle of modern engineering, but is unpopular with pilots.

According to eyewitnesses the airliner skidded on landing in bad weather, the fuselage broke in two at the end of the runway and there was an explosion. Fire brigades fought the blaze and troops sealed off the area, while a naval patrol searched the sea for survivors.

The pilot, co-pilot and four other crew were killed. The only survivors among the crew were a steward and a stewardess. Both were later said to be injured but not in danger. Two children were reported to be among the dead.

A special commission of inquiry flew from Lisbon to Funchal today.

Funchal, Madeira, Nov 20.—The airliner, its visibility obscured by rain and fog, did not touch down until it was halfway down the runway. It did not have time to stop before crashing over the precipice 60 yards above a rocky beach.

As a crowd of waiting relatives watched from the airport reception lounge, the aircraft bounced over a granite bridge, then split into two as it hit the beach in an explosion. The rear section was thrown into the sea as passengers were hurled in all directions.

"A lot of the passengers' relatives were waiting in the airport when the airliner bounced over the cliff" an airport official said. "When they saw the explosion, they began to scream, run, vomit and faint."

One of the survivors was a small child who landed in a banana plantation several hundred yards from the crash site. Another was a Madeira shopkeeper Senhor João Bartolomeu de Sousa, aged 51, who landed in the sea.

"I had the luck to fall in the water and I thought I only had one or two minutes to live to give me time to use my head and survive," he said. "The aircraft must have parted near where I was sitting. I unfastened my seat belt and fell into the water."

He said it was a bad trip from the very beginning. Turbulent winds forced the passengers to remain with their seat belts on throughout the flight and once over Madeira the pilot had to circle several times to find a break in the clouds. "When the chance appeared to land, he took it," Senhor de Sousa said.

The airport is considered to be among the more dangerous ones in the world. Its relatively short runway is bound at both ends by precipices high above the Atlantic and is only long enough to take a Boeing 727.

The death roll is expected to rise to 133 when wreckage is lifted from the beach and divers complete a search, offshore, rescue workers said.

A TAP spokesman said there were 65 foreigners on board. But no passenger list would be issued until tomorrow at the earliest because of checks and identification still to be made.

Hospital authorities said they had been told there were Belgian, Swiss, Spanish, Italian, South African, British, French and West German nationals on board. They had not yet been able to make complete positive identification.

Senhor Luis Costa Pereira, public relations officer of TAP, said there was no indication that bad weather had caused the crash.—UPI, Reuter and AP.

Photograph, page 8

Smith plan to rule with black leaders

Mr Ian Smith is expected to offer changes in Rhodesia's constitution and bring African leaders into his administration in an internal settlement. He said in a weekend interview that the Anglo-American proposals had been universally rejected by Rhodesians. "New initiatives have started", he said, "and I anticipate that serious decisions will be made during this coming week." He had worked last week to bring together the internal nationalist groups: the United African National Council, led by Bishop Muzorewa, the African National Council of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, and the Zimbabwe United People's Organization, headed by Senator Chief Chirau. Mr Andrew Young, the American representative at the United Nations, denied yesterday that the Anglo-American proposals had been rejected.

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Police inquiry into racialism

The Attorney General is pursuing allegations of incitement to racial hatred under the Race Relations Act, 1976, Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, said. Police are investigating some cases. The Commission for Racial Equality is conducting two formal inquiries and between 10 and 20 more are expected in coming months Page 4

Hooligans not in attendance

Evidence suggests that Saturday afternoon attendance centres for young offenders are not being used to punish football hooligans as much as the Government would like, despite availability of the necessary regulations Page 4

Mixed classes prove beneficial

Children in their early years at secondary school gain academically and socially by being taught in all-ability classes rather than being streamed according to scholastic achievement, a government-financed inquiry shows. It covered more than 2,000 pupils Page 3

Duchess and her baby doing well

The Duchess of Gloucester and her daughter, who was born on Saturday, are doing well in St Mary's Hospital, Paddington. The baby weighed 7lb 11oz Page 2

Paisley threat to Ulster talks

British officials believe the main threat to the success of political talks beginning in Ulster today is the uncompromising attitude of the Rev Ian Paisley. But there is cautious hope that other politicians may achieve some agreement on a form of interim devolution, perhaps leading to Ulster assembly elections next year. The dominant issue will be the extent of powers that the Government will be prepared to devolve. Page 2

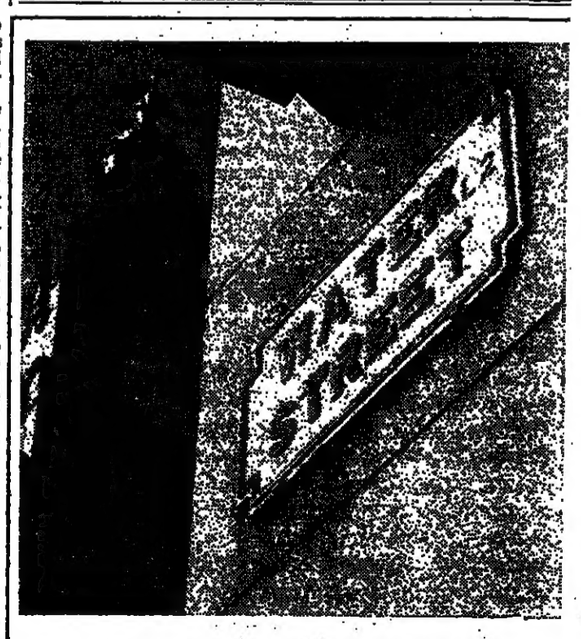
Britain seeking IMF leeway

Discussions between the Treasury and IMF officials on the future of the British economy start today and may continue into next week. The talks will be held in a happier atmosphere than during the crisis nearly a year ago because of the rapid improvement in the balance of payments. The major concession likely to be sought by the Government is a raising of the ceiling on domestic credit expansion Page 19

Fire picket threat: With no break in the firemen's strike, there were suggestions that picketing might be extended to vehicles supplying Service fire-fighters 2

France: M Barre's austerity budget passes through the National Assembly without the feared clash with the Gaullists over the defence estimates 8

Saudi Arabia: Ten-page Special Report on the Eastern Province



London publication of 'Mirror' stopped

The board of Mirror Group Newspapers announced last night that the Daily Mirror would stop publication in London immediately until further notice and that today all Mirror journalists in London would be given notice and an ultimatum on terms for a return to work.

The board held an emergency meeting yesterday over the continuing dispute with the journalists, who are demanding overall rises of £3,000 a year. A statement afterwards said: "Interference has reached such a magnitude that continued publication in London is now impossible.

Production in Manchester is not affected.

Mr Percy Roberts, chairman and chief executive of Mirror Group Newspapers, said: "The company fully appreciates the seriousness of the step it is taking. A long stoppage must threaten the existence of one or more titles."

The same warning of drastic action would go to journalists on the *Sunday Mirror*, *Sunday People* and *Reveille* unless agreement was reached by 11 a.m. on Thursday.

Mr Kenneth Ahton, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, said that he was worried and would meet the father of the *Mirror* chapel (office branch chairman) today.

Mirror journalists held a mandatory union meeting as the board met. Afterwards Mr Roberts said:

Notices will be issued tomorrow to all London *Daily Mirror* journalists. An accompanying letter will state that a return to work will only be acceptable to the company on the following terms:

One, that a company offer is accepted and all other claims are withdrawn; two, that there will be no pay for those who work while in breach of their contracts and there will be no allowances or expenses during that period. There will be a loss of pay in respect of the issues of Saturday and Sunday; and

three, that it is accepted that the current disputes procedure, which prohibits any action which interferes with production without the disputes procedure being implemented, will be respected.

This means that the company will not permit any mandatory or sectional meetings without the editor's written approval when those meetings would interfere with production.

Mirror group journalists want £3,000 a year more overall to cover their house claim and the switch by the management to new production technology.

On Friday the journalists rejected the latest offer. That was an increase of £1,533 a year in salaries and allowances, and a promise of a merit review that would take into account extra skills and responsibilities of those directly involved with the planned new production system.

The proposal included the loss of 45 London staff jobs.

'Scotsman' dispute ends: *The Scotsman* resumed publication last night after the ending of a week-long pay dispute between the journalists and management. But publication of its sister paper, the Edinburgh *Evening News*, is still in doubt.

Labour paper on spending oil cash sets scene for election battle

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

An ideological battle between the Government and the Conservative Party at the next general election over how to make best use of revenues from North Sea oil is indicated in a confidential document that goes before a meeting of Cabinet ministers and trade union leaders today.

The document has been drawn up by Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy. It will be discussed by the Cabinet-TUC-Labour Party liaison committee.

It sets out six spending options: overseas investment, repayment of foreign debt, tax reductions, public services and social infrastructure, investment in manufacturing industry, and investment in energy. It makes the point that the revenue will be by no means big enough to have an important impact on all those areas simultaneously.

Preliminary consultations with union leaders indicate that they have little doubt that the emphasis should be on public spending and investment. That view is likely to be shared by most Labour politicians.

The Conservatives are expected to want to use the resources on overseas investment, repaying the nation's debts and reducing taxation.

Revenue from North Sea oil will not have reached it highest level until the mid-1980s, but the scene is being set for a fundamental argument over priorities between the two main parties when Mr Callaghan decides to face the electorate.

The document does not say what options the Government will settle for. It says: "There are two broad views on how we should proceed. One view is that the options are not mutually exclusive and some are mutually supportive; the relative priority attached to each option may alter through time; and it would therefore not be wise to narrow down the options at this stage.

"The other view is that the revenues, which at their maximum will probably amount to only £3,500m a year, are not large enough to finance more than two of these options on a significant scale, that commitment to any two would necessarily preclude spending on the others, and that the choice of options, once made, should be expected to endure."

The representatives from the TUC and the party's national executive committee are likely to press Cabinet ministers today to concentrate on public spending and investment.

The options, as given in the document, are:

Overseas investment: It would be possible to use the oil revenues to make a big cut in government borrowing while abolishing exchange controls to that private funds were free to flow abroad. Some would argue that investment abroad would provide Britain

Continued on page 2, col 4

Snow blocks many roads in Scotland and North

Heavy snow fell in Scotland and northern England last night and meteorologists forecast more today. Other parts, including Somerset, suffered hailstorms, leaving icy layers nearly 2in thick on many roads and causing several accidents.

Drifts blocked roads in Scotland and the Automobile Association warned motorists not to travel if they could avoid it.

Snow also fell in south-west Wales. At Glenmore Lodge, in the Cairngorms, 11in was recorded.

In Northumberland the A1 was blocked several times at Felferlaw Bank, north of Alnwick, with skidding lorries. Late in the afternoon, however, it was the only road open between Newcastle and Edinburgh.

The A68 and A697 into Scotland were closed near Morpeth. Traffic was diverted.

The M5 near Bridgwater, Somerset, was closed for nearly two hours after five accidents in a sudden snowstorm. Six people were injured, one seriously.

Crashes happened on both carriageways between the Edithmead and Huntworth intersections.

Four men were missing off the Dutch coast yesterday after the crew of five of a West German coaster, the Colonia, abandoned ship in heavy seas.

A shaft several hundred feet deep and 30ft wide opened on a Midlands main road after a van had driven over it. Police said: "It just caved in. There was no warning."

Police diverted traffic and closed three lanes of the main Wolverhampton-Birmingham road near the Burntree traffic island, about seven miles from Wolverhampton.

Workmen with pneumatic drills began the dangerous job of removing the tarmac crust from the ever-widening hole in a built-up area. Serious traffic congestion is expected today.

The area used to be riddled with mine workings. West Midlands County Council promised an immediate investigation.

Snow may fall anywhere in Britain today, the Meteorological Office said.

The cold weather, caused by strong northerly winds, is expected to last for the rest of this week, with temperatures below the seasonal average.

Forecast, page 2

Labour campaign against direct elections Bill

By Our Political Reporter

Labour opponents of the Bill for direct elections to the European Assembly are to step up their campaign this week for conditions that Mr Callaghan and most of his Cabinet colleagues are unlikely to accept.

Left-wing members on the party's national executive committee, when it meets on Wednesday, the day before the Bill has its second reading debate in the Commons, are threatening to withhold official Labour Party support for assembly candidates unless the Government meets their objectives.

The conditions are that the Bill should include clauses preventing the European Assembly from having any legal power over state Parliaments; candidates should be elected on a "first-past-the-post" system; and each member state should have the right to choose its own election day within agreed dates.

Some say that about a hundred Labour MPs will vote against the second reading. They are also planning to table amendments that would invalidate the Act if the assembly did increase its powers.

While Conservative support will ensure the safety of the Bill on second reading, the Government cannot afford totally to ignore the opposition in its own ranks if it is to avoid an embarrassing dispute.

Ministers opposed to the EEC will be allowed to abstain on Thursday and there will be a free vote on the type of election ssystem, although the date for that vote has not yet been decided.

While the Bill enshrines the proportional representation regional list system in order to safeguard the pact with the Liberals, that is not expected to be carried, and, it is felt that a majority in Parliament will vote for the Westminster "first-past-the-post" system.

Mr Norman Atkinson, a leading *Tribune* group member and treasurer of the party, said yesterday: "A major debate is taking place within the party on the best way of ensuring that the European Parliament does not increase its powers."

EEC Liberals' pressure, page 8
David Wood's column, page 15

Anti-Nato party scores big gains in Greek elections

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Nov 20

The Greeks voted today for a new Parliament in a general election that revealed a new balance between the forces loyal to Europe and the West and the supporters of non-alignment in international relations.

Results tonight, from 1,670 out of 13,115 polling stations in the country, gave a total of 572,128 valid votes with this distribution:

New Democracy 244,611 (42.7 per cent); Pasok 138,432 (24.2 per cent); DCU 78,905 (13.8 per cent); Communists 45,317 (7.9 per cent); Eurocommunists 13,515 (2.4 per cent); and National Rally 37,872 (6.6 per cent).

While Mr Karamanlis's New Democracy remains firmly in the lead with over two fifths of the vote, spectacular gains were scored by Mr Papandreou's Pasok, which advocates Greece's complete withdrawal from Nato and exclusion from the EEC.

It was still too early to analyse these results which represent about one tenth of the vote. But it was evident that the Democratic Centre Union under Mr George Mavros, who had been the chief opposition leader in the last Parliament, had lost much appeal because of its moderation in foreign affairs.

Another impressive development is the virtual routing of the Eurocommunists by the Moscow-oriented Communist Party.

Mr Paisley is seen as main threat to new Ulster political talks

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

British officials believe that the main threat to the success of a new round of political talks that begin today in Northern Ireland is posed by the Rev Ian Paisley, the least compromising of the "loyalist" politicians.

Mr Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party, which commands about 15 per cent of the vote and is the third largest political group in the province, is one of three parties that will meet Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, over the next two days. Further meetings with those and other groups are planned before Christmas.

In the past few weeks a mood of cautious optimism has been apparent about the chances of achieving some measure of agreement between the Official Unionists, the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) and the Alliance Party on a form of interim devolution that could lead to elections for a new Ulster assembly by the middle of next year.

One reason has been the gradual softening by the Official Unionists, the largest single party, of its insistence on the terms of the majority convention report which has been rejected by Westminster.

Another was the success at the recent annual conference of the SDLP of the moderate element committed to further talks about interim devolution, a political concept that still remains vague.

Against the guarded optimism must be set the attitude of Mr Paisley, who has stated his outright opposition to the creation of any halfway house at Stormont. Only the new negotiations will show to what extent he can prevent the other politicians from reaching agreement across the religious divide, should they find ground for compromise.

Details will have to be hammered out at the meetings between the Government and local politicians. But one topic of discussion would involve the creation of a 78-seat assembly at Stormont with power over several local governmental functions, some of which are exercised by appointed boards such as the Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

At informal meetings government officials and local political leaders are understood to have decided in principle that any new assembly would have committees with powers of interrogation along the lines of those in the United Sttaes congress.

The element of power-sharing or partnership regarded as essential by Westminster would be introduced by rotating the chairmanship of committees among members of all main parties.

Observers believe that the dominant issue in the coming talks will be the extent of the powers the Government will be prepared to devolve and the willingness of the different parties to take part in any new assembly. The moderate Alliance Party has refused to join any administrative system that would appear to be only a "talking shop".

From the Government's point of view a strong factor working in favour of some agreement is the growing frustration of all Ulster politicians about having to exist in a vacuum

Leading article, page 15

Salvation Army tea for the soldier firemen at Stratford, east London, yesterday.

Picketing by firemen may be extended

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The firemen's strike today entered its second, and possibly most critical week without any sign of movement in the position of either the Government or the Fire Brigades Union.

The Home Secretary who consulted Cabinet colleagues informally yesterday, appears to be holding fast to the view that there can be no more for the firemen than the 10 per cent offered.

With attitudes of some of the 33,000 firemen on strike apparently hardening, the union's executive committee has dispersed. It is not at present expecting to meet in full before Wednesday or Thursday.

Mr Richard Foggie, the assistant general secretary, said last night that pickets in some parts of the country might extend their action to include vehicles taking supplies to army depots used as firefighting bases.

"Up to now pickets at army depots have been there to try to dissuade fire officers from entering and have even been encouraging lorries with fuel and food for the Army to go through. This could change during the week", he said.

Pickets had been encouraged by public support and gifts of cash, food and drink.

"I believe that if there is a real disaster this week—and everyone hopes that it will not happen—then the public will apportion blame where it is due and not at the hands of the firemen", he said.

The TUC finance and general purposes committee may discuss the dispute at its meeting this afternoon

Mr Brian Rusbridge, secretary of the employers' side of the national joint council for the fire service said last night that he had been in touch with both Mr Terence Parry, the union's general secretary and the Home Office during the weekend. But he said the discussions had been on a future formula for firemen's pay and not on an immediate increase.

Conditions criticized: Living conditions for some troops on firefighting duties in London are as bad as any in Northern Ireland, Mr Philip Goodhart, Conservative MP for Bromley. Beckenham, said yesterday after touring depots in south London (a Staff Reporter writes). He said he would raise the matter in the Commons.

In one depot he had found soldiers having to sleep on bare wooden boards in their sleeping bags. In other places up to fifty men were crammed together, with bunks side by side.

Explosion averted: More than fifty soldiers averted a possible disaster yesterday when they prevented 250,000 gallons of white spirit from exploding at a big warehouse fire at Stratford, east London (the Press Association reports). The spirit was stored in six tanks a few yards from the burning warehouse.

The soldiers were called to the fire at 3.41 am and at the height of the blaze were using eight "Green Goddess" appliances. The warehouse, which was packed with waste industrial rags, was destroyed and a furniture store, vehicle repairers' and charcoal importers' premises were badly damaged near by.

Mrs Clarissa Haywood, aged 52, died in a blaze in her two-room flat in a terraced house at Leytonstone despite efforts by striking firemen to save her. The Fire Brigades Union said two pickets from Leytonstone fire station arrived at the house before the troops. They went in and found Mrs Haywood dead.

Power strike fear if ministers hold firm

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Blackpool

Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, said last night that "only a miracle" would stave off a catastrophic strike in the power stations if the Cabinet adhered to its limit on overall earnings rises of a tenth.

Speaking on the eve of his union's conference in Blackpool, he said that electricians felt a responsibility towards the Government but surging wage aspirations in the power stations could not be held within the pay limit.

The Prime Minister is to address the conference on Wednesday. Next morning the electricians will debate a motion from their executive which says: "We believe that the current improvement in the balance of payments and the fall in the rate of inflation is due largely to the sacrifices and support given to the Government by the trade union movement. Nevertheless, a return to free collective bargaining is essential."

It insists that the union will support members seeking to improve their living standards and restore proper rewards for skill, responsibility and effort.

Mr Chapple said the result of Cabinet insistence on the limit of a tenth would be disastrous. "If the Government actually intend to hold management in the industry to 10 per cent only a miracle is going to save us from having a catastrophic stoppage." He added:

"I do have some loyalty to the Government, but my first loyalty is to the people who pay my wages".

Unless the Prime Minister said something very different from his speech at the Labour Party conference, it would not change the union's view.

The pay claim for 95,000 power workers has not yet been agreed, but Mr Chapple said: "I think I am breaching no confidence when I say I do not know of any of the four unions arguing for a third phase of pay policy."

The power station delegates of the General and Municipal Workers' Union have drawn up a claim for "a substantial" rise, intending, it is understood, between 25 and 40 per cent.

There is only one way out of pay militancy in the power stations and that is by the policy-making conference of the electricians' union adopting a less stringent formula than that proposed by its executive, which is dominated by moderates.

Left-right battle in Civil Service union

From Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter
Southport

A power battle between the left and right wings of the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA), the biggest Civil Service union, entered a critical stage yesterday.

The union began a three-day rules revision conference in Southport at which the national executive, which is divided 15—11 in favour of the right, is attempting to change the rule book greatly.

The most significant change is a proposal for the election of the president, the two vice-presidents and the national executive by postal voting instead of branch meetings. That would buttress the position of the right, which usually benefits from secret polls.

The CPSA, representing 220,000 lower-grade civil servants, swung back to moderate control in May after two years of left-wing domination. The national executive immediately scrapped a new rule book proposed by the previous leadership and set about producing its own version.

The result is a 44-page booklet, approved last month by 74,640 votes to 22,606 in a national consultative ballot, which, if its main provisions are carried, will go far to isolate the left wing.

The left has mounted a fierce campaign and is largely responsible for nearly 2,000 amendments to the proposed rule changes. It is pinning its hopes on a ruling that constitutional changes must be carried by a two-thirds majority. The future of the proposed rule book, therefore, depends on the political complexion of the conference.

The first clash came within an hour of the conference opening yesterday, on a left-wing proposal to rename the CPSA the Civil and Pub Services Union. It was defea by 117,0000 votes to 93,000.

A left-wing proposal to el full-time officers at the ann conference, instead of the pr sent system of appointmen has provoked a stiff respon from the officers' union, t Association of Profession Executive, Clerical and Comp ter staff (Apex).

Mr Roy Grantham, Apex general secretary, has warn Mr Kenneth Thomas, gener secretary of the CPSA, that, necessary, legal action will taken to protect the office interests.

A protest by CPSA employe against elections is planned ou side the conference centre th morning. The union's Ap branch has 140 members, 22 whom would be affected by t proposals. Mr Grantham to Mr Thomas that Apex could n accept that any employer, i cluding a union conferenc could unilaterally abrogate t established contracts of h members without proper co sultation.

Protest week: Civil Servic unions are to mount a week protest, beginning next Monda over a demand for the trad tional pay research system to b applied to next April's wag settlement.

Mr Thomas said yesterda that there would be "chaos an confusion" in many governmen departments, all his union 1,100 branches are being aut orized to call one-day strike and a mass rally is to be hel on December 1.

The Government last wee agreed to the return for th 1979 settlement of the pay re search unit, suspended when phase one of the incomes polic was introduced in 1975.

The unions say that althoug a full pay survey usually take 18 months it should be possibl to carry out a limited study i time for next year's settlement

Reform of councils aid to devolution

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

The Wales TUC and the Labour Party in the Principality believe they can influence people to vote for a Welsh assembly in the devolution referendum if they promise that its first task will be to reform local government.

Since their formation in 1974 the eight counties that govern Wales have been unpopular with much of the community. According to the Wales TUC, their administration is so costly as to have reached a crisis.

The Wales TUC and the Labour Party, except a few MPs, are to start a campaign to "educate" the public on the benefits of a devolved assembly. It will explain what it considers the practical benefits and seek to alleviate the fears of those who believe devolution to be a euphemism for separation.

Mr George Wright, general secretary of the Wales TUC, said yesterday: "The assembly will give the Welsh people the opportunity of determining their priorities. One of the main reasons why the Government has been able to sustain the devolution argument has been the constant support given to the proposals by our organization."

Speaking in Caernarfon on Saturday, Mr Gwynfor Evans, president of Plaid Cymru and MP for Carmarthen, said that securing equality with Scotland would be his party's aim during parliamentary discussions on the Wales Bill. Although the Bill excluded economic and legislative power, it was a step in the right direction.

Draughtsman is held under secrets Act

A draughtsman was still at Barrow police station yesterday after being escorted from the marine engineering drawing office at the Vickers shipyard, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, on Friday by two police officers. Later they searched his desk and took away documents.

Yesterday a statement was issued by solicitors instructed by Mrs Eileen Ross, on behalf of her husband, Mr Harvey James Ross, saying that Mr Ross had been held at Barrow police station "in connexion with certain alleged offences under the Official Secrets Act, the details of which the police refuse to divulge to us".

Conspiracy of concealment by ministers, MP says

The firemen's dispute was the direct consequence of an "appalling lack of candour" by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, the shadow Chancellor, said in Bournemouth yesterday.

Mr Healey had said last summer that if the total national pay bill in the year ahead grew by more than 10 per cent there would be higher inflation or worse unemployment. That meant the average level of pay settlements would have to run at 5 to 6 per cent.

Instead of ramming home that truth, Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey had allowed the 10 per cent formula to become a rigid, standard, basic figure. They were participating in a "conspiracy of concealment, designed to disguise the fact that even that 10 per cent figure is being exceeded in probably the majority of cases".

Mr John Biffen, Conservative MP for Oswestry, said in Malvern yesterday: "Constraining public sector spending is downright impossible without the Government having and holding to a view on the total wage bill of the public services and the nationalized industries. The 10 per cent formula cannot become a rigid standard figure."

A determined view on total public sector pay could be effective only if, within that total, account could be taken of the need to maintain or restore differentials necessary to provide the effective manning of essential services.

French socialists share qualms on EEC

By Peter Strafford

The French Socialist Party has its sceptics about moves towards a federal Europe, Labour Party members learnt when representatives of the two parties met informally at Esher, Surrey during the weekend.

French socialists have no thought of withdrawal from the European Economic Community. But, in the words of M Jean-Pierre Cot, a deputy in the French National Assembly, the Socialist Party is no longer "unconditional" on Europe.

M Cot said yesterday: "We are more critical, in a good sense, about steps towards European construction. We put them in a socialist context."

The meeting, sponsored jointly by the Fabian Society and La Nouvelle Revue Socialiste, was for both parties to get to know more about each other's policies. They have not been close in the past, but the French party's policies are important now that the possibility exists of its coming to power next year.

Mr John Roper, MP, commented that the British had assumed all other European socialists were energetic federalists. It had transpired that "there are similar misgivings in other parties to those in the Labour Party".

The British participants had explained Labour opposition to direct elections to the European Parliament and found a similar position among the French socialists; that there should not be European institutions for their own sake, but that where there was a good case, both would want them.

One concern among the French had been that the Labour Party might oppose a government of the left in France, because of communist participation. Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, said he had no qualms about the way the French socialists were handling the Communists.

Another main topic was the EEC's common agricultural policy.

M Cot said the policies of a French government of the left would be closer to those of Britain than those of the present French government.

New technology conditions set out by journalists

By Our Labour Staff

The National Union of Journalists is proposing strict conditions to be applied when newspaper managements seek to introduce new technology. The proposals are in the form of recommendations to be considered by the union's annual conference next year.

They have been drawn up by an eight-member committee elected by this year's conference and amount to a highly qualified approval of new technology.

They lay strong emphasis on not taking over work usually done by other unions unless it has been voluntarily relinquished.

The committee says the NUJ should be enabled to control the conditions under which new technology is introduced. "Technology, despite the propaganda, is not being introduced by managements to create better products", it says. "The primary aim is to cut jobs, save money and increase profits."

The committee urges the establishment of inter-union machinery to monitor technology proposals. It insists that no jobs should be lost through redundancies or natural wastage arising out of new production methods.

Members of the NUJ should not work with new systems for wages and conditions inferior to those enjoyed by other departments. The committee found nothing "inherently bad" in journalists being involved in the "direct input" of copy.

Pay stalemate keeps teletext off ITV screens

By Kenneth Gosling

An industrial dispute now in its seventh week is keeping transmission of the independent television companies' teletext service, called Oracle, off the screens.

Engineers at London Weekend Television want extra money for operating Oracle in its extended form. From October 1 it was to have run for 12.5 hours a day, seven days a week, instead of the daytime service five days a week in the experimental stage.

The management is understood to have offered to upgrade four men in the transmission department but the offer was rejected. Since then there has been deadlock.

The Independent Television Companies Association said: "We are not going to pay them more money for it. This is just another method of getting round pay policy."

The pay claim is being made through the men's union, the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians.

The news service for Oracle, provided through Independent Television News, is still being supplied, but is not being broadcast.

Oracle's initials stand for Optional Reception of Announcements by Coded Line Electronics. The system gives television viewers, in addition to their normal programmes, pages of written text on subjects selected by dialling page numbers from an index

Duchess and daughter are both doing well

By a Staff Reporter

The Duchess of Gloucester and her daughter, who was born on Saturday, were both doing well in St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, yesterday. The baby, the Duke and Duchess's second child, weighed 7lb 11oz.

The Duchess was driven to the hosptial at 5 am by the Duke and was taken to a room on the same floor where Princess Anne gave birth to her son last Tuesday. The hospital said the Duchess was expected to stay in a little longer than Princess Anne.

The Duke waited nine and a half hours for the birth.

The Duchess's first baby, now the Earl of Ulster, aged three, was born prematurely in October, 1974, by caesarean section. He weighed 4lb 2oz and was kept at St Mary's Hospital for some time.

Earlier the Duchess, aged 31, who is Danish and was formerly Miss Birgitte van Deurs, had a miscarriage.

It was announced last April that she was expecting her second baby in the same month as Princess Anne and she has not undertaken any public engagements since July.

The Duchess met her husband while she was in Cambridge studying English.

Labour leaders ponder how to spend oil revenues

Continued from page 1

with a continuing income after the oil runs out.

Others argue, the document says, that using the oil revenues for overseas investment would preclude expansion of home production and would make sterling overvalued.

Repayment of foreign debt: Britain has $22,000m of external debts, of which £20,000m is due for repayment by 1984. The argument in favour of repaying foreign debts is that at a time of economic weakness Britain was able to borrow money on the strength of the expected oil revenue. It would be unwise to rely on the reserves to repay debt because in the past inadequate reserves have made us vulnerable to events outside our control.

On the other side it is argued that oil revenue should not be used to repay debt because that would diminish the revenue available for expansion of the economy.

Tax reductions: North Sea oil provides some scope for reducing the burden of taxation so that the real take-home pay of working people can be increased without inflationary rises in money wages. Against that it is argued that using oil revenues for long-term tax cuts would diminish the funds available for public services and benefits, creating a dividend and a more unequal society.

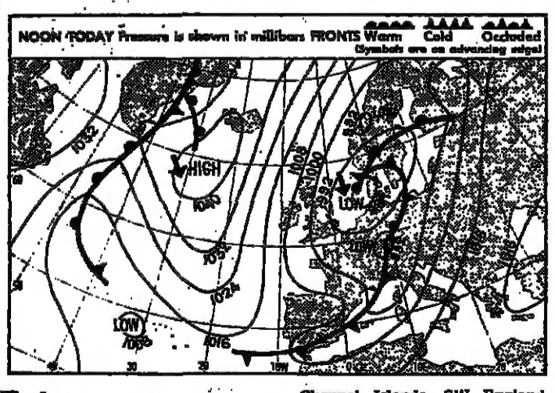
Public service and social infrastructure: Oil revenues could be used for much new public spending, restoring services and building programmes that have had to be cut during the recession. Spending the money in that way would provide extra employment.

Investment in manufacturing industry: North Sea revenues could finance industrial investment by the National Enterprise Board and the nationalized industries and through development agencies. The money could also be used to supplement private investment funds.

Investment in energy: Much will have to be done to secure Britain's energy position after the oil runs out, including conservation, more efficient conversion of primary fuels into usable forms of energy, and the development of new sources of primary fuel supply. The overall build-up of investment spending may be gradual, but it is likely that after the mid-1980s a great deal of money will have to be spent on adapting to the post-oil era.

Hugh Stephenson, page 21

Weather forecast and recordings



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 7.29 am. Sun sets: 4.4 pm
Moon sets: 2.42 am. Moon rises: 2.21 pm
Full Moon: November 25.
Lighting up: 4.34 pm to 7 am.
High water: London Bridge: 10.6 am, 6.2m (20.4ft); 10.54 pm, 6.6m (21.6ft). Avonmouth, 3.47 am, 11.1m (36.5ft); 4.30 pm, 11.8m (38.6ft). Dover, 7.34 am, 5.9m (19.5ft); 8.20 pm, 5.9m (19.4ft). Hull, 2.19 am, 6.3m (20.8ft); 3.8 pm, 6.4m (21.1ft). Liverpool, 8.5 am, 8m (26.4ft); 8.23 pm, 8.3m (27.4ft).

Minor troughs of low pressure will move S in a general N airstream.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, E England, East Anglia: Sleet or snow showers, heavy and prolonged in places later; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Central S, NW, Central N England, Midlands: Scattered sleet or snow showers, sunny intervals; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Sleet or snow showers, especially near coasts, sunny intervals; wind NW to N, fresh or strong; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Sleet or snow showers, sunny intervals; wind N, fresh or strong, gales in exposed places; max temp, 3°C (37°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, sleet or snow showers, heavy and prolonged at times, moderate falls in places, with drifting; wind N, strong to gale; max temp, 2°C (36°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Very cold at first with bright intervals and wintry showers; cloudy and less cold with rain, sleet or snow spreading from NW later; night frost.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind SW, moderate, veering NW, fresh or strong; sea moderate, becoming rough.

English Channel (E): Wind N, moderate, increasing to fresh or strong; sea moderate, becoming rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, strong, locally gale; sea rough or very rough.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9°C (48°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2°C (36°F). Humidity 6 pm, 70 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 2.3 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,011.6 millibars, falling.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9°C (48°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7°C (45°F). Humidity 6 pm, 71 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.13in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm 2.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 990.4 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	20	70	Cardiff	f	6	41	L Palmas	f	22	72	Naples	s	13	55
Algiers	s	18	64	Chicago	c	13	54	Lisbon	c	16	61	Nice	s	14	57
Amsterdm	r	6	43	Cologne	c	6	43	Locarno	f	5	41	Oslo	sn	-3	27
Athens	r	15	59	Copenhgn	r	7	45	London	s	7	45	Paris	c	5	41
Barbados	s	29	84	Dublin	c	3	37	Luxembrg	c	2	36	Reykjavik	s	-5	23
Barcelona	c	12	54	Edinbrgh	sn	1	34	Madrid	f	5	41	Rome	s	13	55
Belfast	sn	1	34	Florence	f	8	46	Majorca	r	15	59	Ronldswy	c	5	41
Berlin	s	6	43	Funchal	f	23	73	Malaga	r	15	59	Stockholm	c	-2	28
Bermuda	s	22	71	Geneva	s	5	41	Malta	c	17	63	Tel Aviv	s	22	72
Biarritz	c	12	54	Gibraltar	r	17	63	Manchstr	f	6	43	Toronto	c	4	39
Birmnghm	c	6	43	Helsinki	sn	-6	21	Miami	c	27	81	Venice	sn	7	45
Bristol	r	7	45	Innsbruck	s	3	37	Montreal	c	3	37	Vienna	s	6	43
Brussels	c	6	43	Istanbul	c	12	54	Moscow	sn	0	32	Warsaw	c	5	41
Budapest	s	6	43	Jersey	f	8	46	Munich	s	5	41	Zurich	s	3	37

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Btr 25; Canaries, Pes 55; Denmark, Dkr 3.00; Finland, Fmk 3.35; France, Frs 3.50; (inc TVA); Germany, Dm 2.50; Greece, Dr 50; Holland, Dfl 2.50; Hongkong, HK$ 6.00; Italy, Lire 600; Luxembourg, Lf 22; Madeira, Esc 20.00; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 22.50; Spain, Pes 80; Sweden, Skr 4.25; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

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HOME NEWS

Bright child not held back by sharing with less able, study shows

By Alan Hamilton

Children in their early years at secondary school benefit academically and socially by being taught in all-ability classes rather than being streamed according to their scholastic achievements, a government-financed report has found.

The study, carried out in 1975 by the National Foundation for Educational Research at a large comprehensive school at Banbury, Oxfordshire, found little evidence to suggest that bright children were held back by being in the same class as the less able. Low-ability pupils gained positive advantages from learning alongside the clever ones, the report says.

Researchers interviewed and observed more than 2,000 children at the school, and presented their findings to the Department of Education two years ago. Their report is published in full for the first time today.

It concludes that putting children of all abilities in one class leads to social advantages without academic disadvantages. There is evidence of academic gain for low-ability children in mixed-ability classes, the report says.

Nevertheless, it concedes that a child's academic performance at the end of the first two years of secondary school is determined chiefly by factors outside school control. The main benefit of all-ability classes is the better social integration of the bright and not-so-bright.

There is no reliable criterion for streaming pupils who come straight from primary school, the report says. Assessments by primary school teachers are inconsistent, and tests of the eleven-plus type do no more than deal out rough justice for many children.

"The effects of eleven-plus selection may be disappearing from public view with the demise of the bipartite system, but they may be no less important, even if less obvious, when they occur within a single comprehensive school."

At least, the report says, the consequences of a wrong assumption about a pupil's potential will be less serious if he enters an all-ability class. Teachers may be well acquainted with the idea of streaming, but it is a new experience for a child straight from primary school.

The report finds evidence that children tend to associate with others of their own ability, but much less so in the mixed-ability forms than in the streamed forms.

Low-ability children in mixed classes tended to put up a better academic showing than those in streamed classes. They are also found to have a more positive and favourable attitude towards school in general.

"There was little direct evidence to suggest that high ability pupils were achieving markedly differently in the two systems. For low-ability children there was a significant gain in the mixed-ability system, compared with the streamed."

The report speaks of apprehension among teachers, mainly on academic grounds, over teaching mixed-ability rather than streamed classes. But the fears were markedly less among staff who had first-hand experience of mixed-ability teaching.

Ability Grouping: The Banbury Inquiry, David Newbold (NFER Publishing, £4.75).

Customers have benefited from cleaners' code

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

A voluntary code of practice agreed with the Association of British Launderers and Cleaners has greatly benefited consumers in its first year of operation, according to Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

Announcing the results of a monitoring exercise by the Office of Fair Trading to examine the effectiveness of the code, Mr Borrie said the proportion of complaints made against members had decreased. In 67 per cent of cases taken to the association's conciliation service the outcome had been in favour of the customer.

Only 59 per cent of members were displaying in their shops a statement of the code's provisions. Mr Borrie said he was not satisfied with that. He was also sorry that 16 per cent were continuing to limit their legal liability to pay compensation for lost or damaged items, in contradiction to the code.

But members had come out well from the monitoring survey compared with non-members. Mr Borrie said: "I am more inclined to give praise and encouragement to the association members for their cooperative attitude than to niggle about remaining shortcomings. The association have assured me of their determination to achieve 100 per cent compliance."

The social wage last year totalled £1,460 a head

The social wage in 1976-77 amounted to an estimated £1,460 for each member of the United Kingdom working population, made up as follows: social security, £441; education and libraries, science and arts, £314; health and personal social services, £281; housing, £195; other environmental services, £104; law, order and protective services, £80; food and transport subsidies, including concessionary fares, £45.

Treasury, Nov 10

Personal income: The change in personal disposable income between the last quarter of 1973 and the second quarter of 1977 was an increase of 75.5 per cent. Real personal disposable income, which takes account of changes in consumer prices, fell by 2.8 per cent.

Treasury, Nov 10

Income tax: The numbers of people in the United Kingdom liable to income tax in the years from 1967 to 1977, taking married couples as separate individuals where appropriate, were (millions): 1967-68, 23.3; 1968-69, 24.25; 1969-70, 23.8; 1970-71, 23.15; 1971-72, 23.4; 1972-73, 21.75; 1973-74, 23.3; 1974-75, 24.5; 1975-76, 25.3; 1976-77, 25.65.

Treasury, Nov 10

Prescription costs: The average cost in pence of a prescribed item dispensed through the National Health Service in each of the last seven years in England was: 1970, 67.2; 1971, 75.6; 1972, 82.2; 1973, 88.2; 1974, 99.3; 1975, 127.6; 1976, 154.

Health, Nov 10

Housing subsidies: The amounts of housing subsidy, excluding rent rebates, paid by the Exchequer and local authorities to local authority housing revenue accounts and to new town development corporations in England and Wales in 1976-77 were: England, £904m exchequer subsidy, £146m rate fund contribution. Wales, £50m and £6m. The average amounts a dwelling were £218 in England and £200 in Wales.

Environment, Nov 10

Members' pay: The basic annual salaries of parliamentarians in the EEC countries, expressed in US dollars, are: United Kingdom, 11,350; Belgium, 37,050; Denmark, 21,000; West Germany, 38,900; France, 40,750; Ireland, 11,000; Italy, 17,550; Luxembourg, 7,950; Netherlands, 33,100.

Lord President, Nov 10

Windmills: A total of 750 aerogenerators on the most favourable sites could give an annual electricity output equal to that from a 1,320-megawatt nuclear power station. Those sites are dispersed, but where machines could be concentrated a density of two to three to the square mile might be achieved. The capital cost would be approximately £1,100m.

Energy, Nov 14

State aid to parties: On November 10, 1977, £541,540 had been paid from the Commons vote in financial aid to opposition parties. It was made up as follows: Conservative Party, £412,500; Liberal Party, £92,468; Scottish National Party, £26,669; Plaid Cymru, £6,410; Social Democratic Labour Party, £3,492.

Lord President, Nov 15

Answers in Parliament

A periodic digest of information given in parliamentary written replies with the sources and dates on which they appeared in Hansard.

Population: According to the latest population projections, based on provisional mid-1976 figures, the population will increase between 1976 and 1991 as follows: England, 477,000 (1 per cent); Scotland, 79,000 (1.5 per cent); Wales, 120,000 (4.3 per cent).

Health and Social Security, Nov 11

In the past six months protection vessels of the Royal Navy and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland boarded 1,085 fishing vessels within British fishery limits. Of those, 996 were boardings of foreign vessels; and 24 foreign skippers were convicted of fishery offences.

Defence, Nov 8

Diplomatic missions: The five largest British embassies in order of cost are: Washington (£5.7m); Paris (£3.6m); Bonn (£2.8m); Tokyo (£2.5m); Lagos (£2m).

The five largest in order of number of employees are: Washington, 312; New Delhi, 266; Paris, 235; Bonn, 200; Lagos, 143.

Foreign, Nov 9

Gross domestic and national products: Gross domestic product per head in England, Scotland and Wales is estimated to have been £1,686, £1,602 and £1,455 respectively in 1975.

Treasury, Nov 8

Income tax: The yield of income tax in 1977-78 is estimated at £17,300m. The changes in the Finance Act, 1977, reduced the estimate of the yield in 1977-78 by £1,800m, and the Chancellor's October 26 proposals by a further £970m.

Treasury, Nov 9

European Community: The United Kingdom's net contribution to the European Community budget from September, 1975, to September, 1977, was £457.4m.

Treasury, Nov 8

Local government expenditure: Expenditure by local authorities in England and Wales in 1977-78 will be about £90m (at November, 1976, prices).

Environment, Nov 9

Local government staff: The number of full and part-time employees in local authorities in England and Wales, including police, on June 18, 1977, was 2,555,000. Comparable figures for each year since 1970 were: 1970, 2,162,000; 1971, 2,234,000; 1972, 2,340,000; 1973, 2,454,000; 1974, 2,443,000; 1975, 2,556,000; and 1976, 2,574,000.

Environment, Nov 9

HOME NEWS

Police investigating complaints of race hatred under new law

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The Attorney General is taking further some allegations of incitement to racial hatred referred to him since the Race Relations Act, 1976, came into force, Mr Rees, Home Secretary, said on Saturday. Police are investigating some complaints.

Under the Act, the incitement provisions which have been in force for five months, it is no longer necessary to prove intent to stir up hatred. No prosecutions have yet been brought under that section.

The change from the Act of 1965, under which the prosecution had to prove intent, arose from the recommendations of the Scarman report on the Red Lion Square disorders in 1974.

Praising what he called "an excellent start" by the Commission for Racial Equality, Mr Rees disclosed more of its plans to conduct formal investigations. Where it discovers conduct that contravenes the Act, it is empowered to issue a non-discrimination notice.

The commission has announced two small formal inquiries, into a restaurant in the Midlands and an employment agency in London. Mr Rees says it hopes to begin a further 10 or 20 inquiries between now and next summer.

People who consider they have been the victims of conduct that the Act makes unlawful have the right to begin proceedings in a designated county court, sheriff court or industrial tribunal. The commission has powers to assist individuals in cases it considers justified.

Union threat of more television blackouts

More blackouts of BBC television programmes are planned by engineering workers who are taking action over a pay claim. On Saturday night BBC1 and BBC2 were disrupted for short periods, causing the loss of one of the corporation's most popular programmes, *The Generation Game*.

Mr Anthony Hearne, general secretary of the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs, which represents the engineers, said yesterday that the disruption would continue, but the union would not say when cuts would take place.

The engineers operate telecine and videotape equipment, and their sanctions are not affecting live programmes. During Saturday's cuts, which also blacked out *The Duchess of Duke Street* and *The Two Ronnies*, BBC1 screened an old Bob Hope film.

The ABS, which represents 14,000 of the BBC's 25,000 employees, is pressing for a big improvement in an £11m pay offer, which the corporation says will give basic increases of between 9 and 15 per cent, but which the union says will give only 5 per cent to some staff. The BBC insists that any increase in the offer would exceed the Government's pay guidelines.

Earlier this month the ABS blacked out live transmission of the state opening of Parliament and the Queen's Speech.

Burglary and shoplifting lead boys to energetic Saturday afternoons

Few football hooligans at attendance centres

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Five football supporters puffed over press-ups and other exercises at Hendon Attendance Centre on Saturday instead of cheering their teams. None had been sent there because of hooliganism, although most confessed they had been in trouble at matches.

They were at the centre, being barked at by instructors in the gymnasium, for crimes such as burglary or shoplifting.

There is evidence that the attendance centres are not being used to punish hooliganism as much as the Government would like. Only last week Mr Howell, the minister responsible for sport, urged greater use of them for that purpose.

No statistics were available to show how many youngsters are sent to centres for offences connected with hooliganism, but experts think only about 2 per cent of the 8,821 attendance centre orders made last year may have been for that offence.

Government efforts to get the centres used more as a punishment for hooligans are beginning to look rather desperate. At the start of the football season Mr Rees, Home Secretary, brought into force provisions under the Criminal Law Act, 1977. They gave courts in one part of the country power to deal with breaches of attendance order made in another. That made it practicable for an order to be made for a juvenile who committed an offence at an away match to go to an attendance centre in or near his home town.

The new power became available on September 8. Although the Hendon centre covers much of north London, including the Tottenham area, only one boy has been sent there for trouble at an away game.

Boys aged 10 to 16 can be sent by magistrates to attendance centres for not less than 12 hours and not more than 24. They qualify by committing an offence which, for an adult, would carry a term of imprisonment and serve the attendance order in two-hour periods on Saturdays.

Part of the effect of the sentence is said to be that by being at a centre on a Saturday doing gymnastics and handicrafts they will be kept out of trouble. Sadly, that is not true. The Hendon centre is open on alternate Saturdays and boys can still go to midweek matches. One who left in a hurry on Saturday when the centre closed at 4 pm said he was off to reach the Tottenham match before it ended. Other boys told me that they had sneaked in to England's midweek match with Italy without paying.

That was clearly a response to a challenge; for most do not seem to be short of money, judging by the amounts they put into tins for safe keeping during the afternoon. One showed me a digital watch. "It's only a cheap one, £25", he said.

One idea put forward by magistrates is that junior attendance centres like Hendon should also be available for older offenders. There is also pressure for the creation of centres for offenders aged between 17 and 21.

An objection to sending older youths to junior centres is that the police who form most of the staff at the centres would be changing their role. They are involved already in the treatment of young offenders through juvenile liaison schemes, but not in that way with older ones.

Another objection is that the sort of person sent to a senior centre might be penalized more constructively by receiving a community service order.

Yet attendance centres do have undoubted advantages. They are cheap, costing about £3,000 each a year to run, and people going there are not removed from everyday life into "academies of crime" during periods in custody.

Officers at Hendon vary in their hopes of how many of the boys will not get into trouble again. Inspector David Stannard, who runs the centre, believes that at best the success rate would be about 70 per cent and at worst about 50 per cent.

It is also a compliment in these days of penological pessimism to say that the centres as a whole do not seem to do any harm. That may be one reason why the Government has promised to provide more junior centres. The Home Office is studying crime figures to see whether centres for girls would be justified.

Protests over BBC payments to youths

Questions are to be tabled in the Commons over a disclosure that the BBC is to pay up to £30 each to youths who took part in the *Panorama* television programme last week on football violence.

Mr Howell, minister responsible for sport, who has condemned the programme as "irresponsible", said yesterday that he was taking the matter up with the BBC but could not comment further.

Mr Walter Johnson, Labour MP for Derby South, who called the programme "virtually an incitement to violence", said he would table a question to Mr Rees, Home Secretary, urging him to demand an explanation from Mr Ian Trethowan, Director General of the BBC.

Mr Charles Irving, Conservative MP for Cheltenham, said: "The BBC should be prosecuted if they pay these people".

The BBC said one boy will be paid £30 to cover three filmed interviews and loss of work, copyright and work carried out in his own home, using his own electricity. Two others will receive £15 each.

Tribunal's president backs lay judges

Union-nominated judges hearing appeals concerning employment are concerned at criticism of some of their decisions from TUC quarters.

They sit at the Employment Appeal Tribunal set up under the Employment Protection Act, with lay judges from the management side and a High Court judge as chairman. They hear appeals from industrial tribunals relating to unfair dismissal, redundancy, equal pay and sex discrimination cases.

Mr Justice Phillips, the tribunal's president, issued a statement emphasizing that knowledge of industrial relations was a qualification for appointment as a lay judge. Once assigned to a particular sitting of the appeal tribunal, the three members sit as "independent, impartial, uncommitted, open-minded members", he said.

Although he made no direct reference to recent TUC criticism, the judge's statement is taken as an answer to union complaints against decisions by the tribunal, one in the equal pay sector and another granting an independence certificate to a non-TUC union.

The trouble arises from attitudes to the former National Industrial Relations Court, which was regarded by the union as "the bosses' court". Now that the employment law pendulum has swung the other way, many unions see the tribunal as the workers' court.

MP seeking a 'Domesday Book' on council land

By Our Planning Reporter

The waste of resources represented by derelict and unused land will receive particular emphasis this week.

Yesterday Mr Hugh Rossi, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, announced his intention of compiling a survey with the cooperation, he hopes, of the Department of the Environment. Today the Royal Society will be addressed on the subject of derelict land, and tomorrow the Civic Trust will publish its own survey.

Mr Rossi has invited the nationalized industries to tell him how much land they own which has not been developed and will not be developed in the next five years, their reasons for holding it, and the cost of interest charges. He is also asking Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, if he will demand the same information from local authorities.

Mr Rossi said yesterday that he was convinced public authorities were holding land because they believed it to be worth far more than it really was.

"Some people will say that local authorities and nationalized industries should be able to hold on to land just in case they might need it in the future", he said. "This simply does not hold water. Taxpayers and ratepayers are footing the bill every year for huge interest charges on undeveloped land. These are the reasons I want to establish a new 'Doomsday Book' of land in public ownership".

£50,000 to curb salmon poachers

Salmon poaching has reached such proportions in the Southwest that the region's water authority is to spend £50,000 equipping its bailiffs with two-way radios, and may introduce dogs and handlers in an effort to catch the highly organized gangs.

The South West Water Authority, which covers more than 4,200 square miles from Dorset to Land's End, said yesterday that illegal catches of salmon in its area exceeded those made by licensed fishermen.

Taverne move to back PR

A conference of Mr Dick Taverne's Democratic Labour Party in Lincoln on Saturday decided to support any candidates who favour proportional representation.

The party said that if more than one proportional representation candidate was fighting a seat some should withdraw to avoid splitting the vote.

Dearer newspaper

The price of the *Liverpool Echo* is going up by 1p to 9p today. Rising costs are blamed.

Churches accused of harm in backing leadership

Mr Louis Chase, one of the Notting Hill Carnival organizers, last night criticized support given by the Methodist Church and the British Council of Churches to "distorted and irresponsible leadership within the black community".

He added that the Government would be rational in giving up local community relations councils as a bad job.

He told a congregation at South Harrow Methodist Church that the black groups given most resources and status "interpret the struggle as making as much mischief as possible, a view which would commend itself to some sectors of the Socialist Workers' Party, which wants to use blacks as cannon fodder for their revolution".

Such groups did not fight racialism in the most constructive ways, by building up the black community and teaching the young self discipline leading to greater personal dignity and self-respect.

Mr Chase, a West Indian, is chairman of Notting Hill Carnival and Arts Committee, one of the two bodies that arranged "Carnival '77". He is chairman of Westminster Community Relations Council and was on the West Metropolitan Conciliation Committee of the Race Relations Board.

He criticized local community relations councils as "out of touch with reality". At worst they all talked to themselves. Taxpayers, he said, would rather see positive results in their communities.

Mr Chase said: "If community relations councils are not in the business of assisting young black people to obtain training and employment then they should not be in business."

Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, wearing a senior officer's flying suit when she met men of 44 Parachute Brigade (Volunteers) at RAF Lyneham, Wiltshire, yesterday shortly before they jumped from an aircraft.

£2.75m project to restore valley

The Welsh Development Agency is to spend more than £2.75m on reclaiming 183 acres of abandoned coal mines, ironworks, foundries, brickworks, lime kilns and tin plate works at Blaina, Gwent.

New factories, houses, recreation areas and agricultural land will take their place. Waste tips will be regraded and contoured and the area grassed and planted. The agency says the scheme is the biggest in Wales.

Pregnancy drug inquiry urged

An urgent government inquiry into the use of the drug Primodos in hormone pregnancy tests was called for yesterday by Mr Jack Ashley, MP for Stock-on-Trent, South, in a second letter within six weeks to Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services.

Mr Ashley said that although the drug can cause malformed babies, 8,000 precriptions for it had been issued in the year ended last July.

Spire to be rebuilt

A needle spire on the west front of Peterborough cathedral is to be rebuilt because of damage caused when it was struck by lightning during the summer.

Mr Ennals urged to meet hospital staff

From Ronald Kershaw
Barnsley

Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and MP for Barnsley, yesterday asked his Cabinet colleague, Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, to intervene at Barnsley District General Hospital after allegations of a shortage of surgical instruments and equipment.

Mr Ennals is to visit the hospital on Friday. It was stated a few days ago that all operations at the hospital other than emergencies would be suspended for two weeks next month to sort out the instruments issue.

Mr Mason acted after Barnsley Trades Council, representing 40,000 trade unionists, had decided to call for a public inquiry into alleged shortcomings at the new £12m hospital, involving instruments, ventilation and heating in operating theatres and the hearing aid department.

Trent Regional Health Authority has said that Mr Ennals will not be meeting staff representatives at the hospital because of a crowded timetable. Mr Mason said last night: "I am strongly advising the Secretary of State to meet staff representatives and to question members of the Barnsley Area Health Authority".

Discontent about instruments and equipment became known when Mr Sharad Mahatme, a consultant surgeon, wrote to the *Barnsley Chronicle* "as a last desperate measure". Support for Mr Mahatme came from other consultants, junior doctors and some unions.

£360,000 saved by staff ideas

Staff suggestions for simpler procedures in the Department of Health and Social Security have saved at least £360,000, and probably more than twice that figure, according to an article in the November issue of *Management Services in Government*.

Mr David Owen, a member of the department, gives two examples: a simpler procedure for meeting the rents of supplementary benefit claimants, and an amendment of the regulations governing time limits for maternity benefit claims.

Management Services in Government (Civil Service Department, Whitehall, London SW1A 2AZ. Offprints 4p a page).

Civil Service told to drop discriminatory age limit

An industrial tribunal has told the Civil Service to end an age bar of 28 for executive posts, which is unfair to women with young children, it was disclosed yesterday. The decision, announced by the National Council for Civil Liberties, comes after a legal battle over 21 months.

The case against the Civil Service was filed in March, 1975, by Belinda Price, who was represented by the council. She was also supported by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

The civil liberties council said the Civil Service had accepted that the age limit of 28 on direct entry to executive officer posts discriminated indirectly against women, who were likely to be out of full-time employment in their twenties and early thirties, caring for young children. The service had argued, however, that the age limit was lawful because it was justified by the need to ensure an adequate intake of young executive officers.

The industrial tribunal had said: "The evidence now establishes that there are ways other than the imposition of a rigid age bar by which the necessary balance in the career structure can be achieved.

"We remain unconvinced that if the Civil Service had approached this problem in the knowledge that the gae bar was discriminatory (as it is now conceded to be) they would have found its retention necessary for the purpose in mind."

The tribunal had recommended that the Civil Service Commission and the staff unions should agree either to abolish the age limit or fix a higher limit that would not discriminate against women.

The NCL called the decision a landmark in the enforcement of the Sex Discrimination Act. It said the concept of indirect discrimination allowed the law to be used even where there was no deliberate or direct sex discrimination.

"The Civil Service is the largest employer in the country and this decision will affect the employment opportunities of thousands of women." Other employers would have to review their recruitment policies to eliminate indirectly discriminatory requirements.

هكذا من الاصل

SADAT VISIT TO ISRAEL

Assassination threat as PLO calls for Arab 'hawks' summit

Beirut, Nov 20. — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today asked for a summit of Syria and the four most hawkish Arab states to discuss President Sadat's visit to Israel, and a pro-Syrian guerrilla group called for the Egyptian leader's assassination.

The PLO's 15-member executive committee headed by Mr Yassir Arafat decided to ask Syria, Iraq, Algeria, South Yemen and Libya to meet at summit level.

Announcing the decision Mr Yassir Abed Rabbo, an executive committee member, said the summit "would take firm steps against the criminal [Mr Sadat] and impose maximum sanctions and complete isolation on him".

He said the PLO executive committee had also called for an immediate meeting of all Arab parties and organizations to take steps against what he termed "traitor Sadat" and his regime "and all those who support him on an Arab level"

Mr Rabbo said that President Sadat's address to the Knesset today was aimed at covering up his willingness to surrender to Israeli peace terms.

As thousands of Beirut people listened to Israeli radio's live broadcast of the speech, the pro-Syrian Saiqa guerrilla organization distributed leaflets calling for the assassination of the Egyptian leader.

The leaflet urged the Egyptian army to kill their President, saying: "The blood of the treacherous Sadat and all agents cooperating . . . with him inside and outside Egypt should be spilt after they committed the biggest crime against their nation and humanity."

Arab criticism of Mr Sadat's visit continued unabated today. In Syria, not a single broadcast of the state radio mentioned the Egyptian leader without a derogatory qualification.

In Damascus, hundreds of demonstrators stormed through the streets and refugee camps

In Iraq, newspapers appeared today with black borders and carried headlines such as "trip of shame". Libyan newspapers also had black borders.

The Gulf states took their cue from Saudi Arabia and largely limited their comment to expressions of regret that Mr Sadat went ahead with the visit without consulting the other Arab states.

In Morocco, one of the few Arab countries which have come out in favour of the visit, the daily *Al-Maghrib* said it could be a quick way of achieving an "Arab peace" in the Middle East.—Reuter and AP.

Amman: The offices here of the Egyptian national airline Misr Air were slightly damaged by an explosion today.—Reuter, AP and Agence France-Presse.

Cairo to give hero's welcome

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, Nov 20

A hero's welcome is being prepared for President Sadat's return from Israel tomorrow. Thousands of pictures of the Egyptian leader were being taken out of store today to decorate the route from the airport.

Large numbers of lorries and buses are being hired to carry people to greet him on arrival and colourful banners of welcome are being prepared.

Meanwhile many Egyptians described Mr Sadat's speech in the Knesset as a warning to Israel that no peace could be achieved without the return of all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and without the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights

Cairo, Nov 20.—Millions of Egyptians offered prayers today for the success of Mr Sadat's journey to Jerusalem.

Mr Salem, the Prime Minister, sent Mr Sadat a telegram complimenting him on "the courage with which you faced the members of the Knesset and Israeli Government, your daring and nationalist logic, clarity and sincerity".—UPI

Text of Knesset address: 'Let us build tower of peace'

Jerusalem, Nov 20.—Following is a partial text of President Sadat's address to the Knesset, as supplied by United Press International:

Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen:

Peace to us all on Arab land and in Israel and everywhere in this large world, a world complicated by its bloody conflicts, seething with sharp contradictions, threatened from time to time by destructive wars made by man to destroy his fellow man—and in the end, amid the ruins of what had been built and amid the remains of human victims, there can be no conqueror and no vanquished.

The party always vanquished is man, God's supreme creation—the human being created by God. As Gandhi, the apostle of peace, said: "In order to walk on his feet, build life and worship God."

I came to you today on two firm feet so we can build a new life, so we can establish peace for all of us on this land, the land of God—all of us, Muslims, Christians and Jews alike—and so we can worship God, one God whose teachings and commandments are love, honesty, purity and peace.

I can find an excuse for any one who greeted my decision, when I announced it to the whole world from the Tribune of the Egyptian People's Council, with surprise and shock. Some of those rocked by surprise imagined that my decision was nothing more than a verbal manoeuvre for world public consumption. Some others described it as a political tactic designed to hide my intention of launching a new war.

I can even tell you that one of my aides in the presidential office called me up at a late hour after my return home from the People's Council to ask with anxiety: "And what would you do, Mr President, if Israel actually extended an invitation to you?"

I replied calmly: "I would accept it immediately. I have declared that I would go to the end of the earth, go to Israel, because I want to lay all the facts before the people of Israel."

I can find an excuse for all those who were shocked by the decision or entertained doubts about the good intentions behind the decision. Nobody imagined that the head of state of the biggest Arab country, which shoulders the greater part of the burden and the primary responsibility in the issue of war and peace in the Middle East, could offer readiness to go to the land of the adversary while we are still in a state of war and while we are all still suffering from the effects of four wars in 30 years.

The families of the victims of the October, 1973, war are still living the tragedies of widowhood and bereavement by the loss of sons, fathers and brothers.

As I have said before, I did not consult on this decision any of my colleagues and brothers, the heads of Arab countries or the confrontation states.

It is enough that many months during which peace could have been established have been lost in disputes and futile discussions about procedures of convening the Geneva conference—all of this reflecting deep suspicion and complete lack of confidence.

Looking beyond the past

Ladies and gentlemen, there are moments in the life of nations and peoples at which persons who have wisdom and vision must look beyond the past with all its complications and residues and look ahead for a bold surge toward new horizons. People like us who shoulder this responsibility should be the first to have the courage to make fateful decisions commensurate with the magnitude of the situation.

We must all rise above all forms of fanaticism, above self-deception, above antiquated notions of superiority. It is important for us not to forget that only God is infallible.

Any life taken in war is that of a human being, be he Arab or Israeli. Any woman who is widowed is a human being entitled to live in a happy family, be it Arab or Israeli. Innocent children who lose the care of their father are children of all of us, on Arab land or in Israel, and we owe them the great duty of giving them a happy present and beautiful future.

I have discharged and I continue to discharge the historic responsibility. This prompted me to declare some years ago, specifically on February 4, 1971, that I am ready to sign a peace agreement with Israel. This was the first such declaration from an Arab leader since the Arab-Israeli conflict began.

Actuated by all the motives dictated by the responsibility of leadership, I made a statement on October 16, 1973, before the Egyptian People's Council calling for an international conference to establish a just and permanent peace. At that time I was not in the position of someone begging for peace or asking for a ceasefire.

Fate has willed it that my trip to you—a mission of peace—should coincide with the Muslim feast of Al Adha, the feast of sacrifice, when Abraham—the forefather of Arabs and Jews—obeyed God's command and addressed himself to him, not out of weakness but out of great spiritual fortitude and a free choice to sacrifice his son as well as unshakable faith, thereby setting for us ideals which give life a deep significance.

Maybe this coincidence bears a new meaning in our minds. Maybe this will provide a genuine hope for the beginnings of security, safety and peace.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us speak frankly using the straightforward word and the clear idea without any twist. Let us speak frankly today as the whole world, west and east, watches these unique moments which can become a drastic turning point in the march of history in this part of the world, if not in the whole world.

Let us speak frankly as we try to answer the big question: how can a permanent and just peace be achieved?

I have come to you carrying my clear, frank reply to this big question so that the people in Israel and the whole world can hear it.

Before I state my reply I would like to assure you that I base *myself on a number of facts which* no one can evade.

The first fact is that there can be no happiness for anyone at the expense of misery for others.

The second fact is that I have never spoken and will never speak with two tongues. I have never done business and will never do business on the basis of two policies. I speak in one tongue. I have one policy. I have one face.

The third fact is that direct confrontations, the straight line, are the best and most successful methods of reaching a clear *objective*.

The fact is that the call for permanent and just peace based on the respect for the United Nations resolutions, has today become the call of the whole world.

The fifth fact, and maybe it is the most outstanding one, is that the Arab nation is not moving in the quest for a permanent and just peace from a position of weakness or wavering. On the contrary, it has the elements of strength and stability and thus its policy arises from a genuine desire for peace, based on the civilized realization that in order to avoid a true catastrophe to us and to you and the whole world, then there is no alternative to the establishment of a permanent and just peace, unshaken by the winds or by doubts or by all intentions.

On the basis of these facts, with which I wanted to acquaint you, I also beg to warn you in all frankness.

I warn you against some notions which may occur to you. The duty of frankness requires me to tell you the following.

First, I did not come to you in order to conclude a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel. This is not relevant in Egypt's policy. The problem is not between Egypt and Israel, and any separate peace between Egypt and Israel or between any of the confrontation states and Israel will not bring a just peace to the whole area.

Moreover, if peace is established between all the confrontation states and Israel, without a just solution of the Palestinian problem, then this will never lead to a permanent and just peace which the whole world today insists on.

Second, I did not come to you in order to seek a partial peace, in the sense that we terminate the state of belligerency at this stage and then postpone the whole problem until a subsequent stage. This is not the drastic solution that would lead us to a permanent peace.

Consequently, I have not come to you in order to conclude a third disengagement agreement in Sinai or in Sinai and the Golan Heights and the West Bank. This would simply mean that we would be postponing ignition of the fuse *until a future date. It would mean* that we are lacking the courage of facing peace and that we are too weak to carry the burdens and responsibilities of a permanent and just peace.

I have come to you so that we, together, can build a permanent and just peace and avoid the shedding of a single drop of blood from the body of any Arab or any Israeli.

At this point I go back to my reply and to the big question: How can we achieve a permanent and just peace?

In my opinion, and I declare it from this podium to the whole world, the answer is not impossible. Neither is it difficult despite the lapse of many years of bloodshed, bitterness, hatred and the rearing of generations on the basis of a complete boycott and enmity. The answer is neither difficult nor impossible if we take the straight line with sincerity and faith.

You want to live with us in this part of the world, and I tell you quite honestly: we welcome you in our midst, in safety and security. *This itself constitutes* a major historic and decisive turning point.

We used to reject you and we had our reasons. Yes, we used to refuse to meet you anywhere. Yes, we used to describe you as the "so-called" state. Yes, we used to be together at conferences or meetings of international organizations and the representatives of both sides did not exchange greetings, and they still don't.

Yes, all this happened in the past and is still happening. We used to demand, as a condition for any talks, that there be a mediator who would meet each side separately. Yes, this was the way the first disengagement talks were held. The same was true of the second disengagement talks.

Furthermore, our representatives met at the first round of the Geneva conference without exchanging a word directly. Yes, all this happened. But I tell you today and I declare to the whole world that we agree to live with you in a permanent and just peace. We do not want to besiege you with rockets ready to destroy and we do not want you to besiege us similarly. We do not want reciprocal rockets of hate and bitterness.

I have declared more than once that Israel has become a fact which the world has recognized and whose security and existence have been guaranteed by the two superpowers. Since we want peace truly and honestly we welcome you to live in our midst in safety and security, truly and honestly.

There was a high and massive barrier between us, which you tried to build up over a quarter of a century. But it collapsed in 1973.

It was a barrier of psychological war, continuously escalated. It was a barrier of intimidation by brute force said to be capable of storming the entire Arab nation from one end to another. It was a barrier of claims that we, as a nation, had become a corpse. Some of you even said that for the next 50 years the Arabs would not be able to move again.

The psychological barrier

We must together admit that this barrier has crumbled and fallen in 1973. But there remains another barrier. This other barrier between us is a complicated psychological one. It is a barrier of doubt, dislike, fear of deception. It is a barrier of doubts about any action, or move or decision. It is a barrier of erroneous and cautious interpretation of every development and every statement.

As I visit you today, I ask why don't we stretch our hands in honesty, faith and sincerity, to smash this barrier together? Why don't we agree, in honesty, faith and sincerity to eliminate together all doubts, fear, treachery, twisted aims and the hiding of real intentions?

Why don't we *move together* with such courage and boldness to build a towering edifice of peace? To build and not to destroy.

Why should we leave behind for the coming generations a heritage of bloodshed, death, orphans, widows, broken families and the moaning of victims? Why don't we follow the wisdom of our creator as stated in the saying of Solomon: "Treachery lies in the heart of those who think of evil. As for those who counsel peace, joy is their lot." And "A dry piece of bread with peace is better *than a house full of meat* accompanied by quarrels."

Why don't we repeat together from the Psalms of David: "To you, God, I cry. Listen to my entreaty whenever I call on you for help and raise my hand to your holy sanctum. Don't put me with the evil men and the wrongdoers, those who talk peace to their fellow men while evil is in their hearts. Give them as much as their actions and their evil doings deserve. I ask and seek safety."

I truly tell you that peace will *not be real unless it is based on* justice and not on the occupation of the lands of others. It is not permissible that you should ask for yourselves what you deny other. Frankly, and in the spirit which prompted me to come to you today, I tell you: you have to give up once and for all the dreams of conquests.

You also have to abandon the belief that force is the best way of dealing with the Arabs. You have to absorb well the lessons of confrontation between us and you. Expansion will not benefit you at all.

To speak with clarity, our land is not subject to compromise and bargaining. Our national soil is, to us, as sacred as the valley in which God spoke to Moses, peace be on him. None of us has the right and none of us will accept to cede him one inch of this soil. None of us will accept the principle of bargaining or compromise thereon.

I also truly tell you: We have before us today an opportunity for peace which time will never repeat and we must seize it if we are really serious in struggling for peace. If we weaken or falter away this opportunity then he who has conspired to lose it will have the curses of humanity and history on his head.

What is peace to Israel? To live in the area along with its Arab neighbours in safety and security. To this logic I say yes. To live within its boundaries, safe from any aggression. To this logic I say *yes*. To obtain all kinds of guarantees which *would* safeguard *those* two things. To this demand I say yes.

We even declare that we will accept all the international guarantees that you can imagine and from whomever.

We declare that we will accept all the guarantees you want—to be the two superpowers or from one of them or from all or some of the Big Five [permanent members of the United Nations Security Council].

I again declare very clearly that we shall accept any guarantees *acceptable to you because* in return we shall get the same guarantees.

Let me sum up the reply to the question: What is peace to Israel?

The reply is that Israel should live within its boundaries, alongside its Arab neighbours, in security and peace within the framework of acceptable guarantees which the other side also will get.

How can this be achieved? How can we come to this result in order to obtain a permanent and just peace? Here there are facts which must be faced with all courage *and clarity*.

There is Arab territory which Israel occupied and is still occupying by military force. We insist on complete withdrawal from this territory, including Arab Jerusalem—Jerusalem to which I have come as a city of peace, the city which was and will always be a living incarnation of coexistence between the faithful of the three religions.

It is unacceptable that anyone should think of the special position of Jerusalem in terms of annexation or expansion. It must be a free city, open to all the faithful.

More important than all this, the city should not be separated from those who chose it as their abode for several centuries. Rather than reawaken crusade-type hatred, we should resurrect the spirit of Omar ibn el-Khattab and Saladin, in other words the spirit of tolerance and respect of rights.

Islamic and Christian houses of worship are not mere places to perform religious rites. They bear witness to our uninterrupted presence in this *place politically*, spiritually and intellectually. No one should miscalculate the importance and the veneration which we, Christians and Muslims, attach to Jerusalem.

And let me tell you without the slightest hesitation that I have not come to you under this dome to present a plea for the withdrawal of your forces from the occupied territories. Total withdrawal from the land occupied after 1967 is elementary, not negotiable and not subject to a plea from anyone.

"Any talk about a permanent and just guarantee would be meaningless and any step to guarantee our life in this part of the world in safety and security would be meaningless so long as you occupy soil by armed force. Peace cannot be valid and cannot be built while there is occupation of other people's land.

Yes, this is an elementary thing which cannot be subject to controversy if intentions are good and if the struggle to achieve a permanent and just peace is genuine for the benefit of our generation and all future generations.

As regards the Palestinian problem, nobody denies that it is the core of the whole matter. Nobody in the world today will accept slogans raised here in Israel which ignore the existence of the Palestinian people and even wonder where such a people is.

The problem of the Palestinian people and its legitimate rights is no longer subject to disregard or denial by anyone today. It is inconceivable that it should be ignored or denied. It is a reality which the international community, West and East, has met with support and recognition in international documents and official statements.

It would be futile for anyone to turn a deaf ear to a question, which is heard night and day or to close his eyes to a historic reality. Even the United States of America, your first ally, who carries the primary commitment of *protecting the existence* and security of Israel and who has given and continues to give Israel all moral, material and military support, I say that even the United States of America has chosen to face reality and the fact and to recognize that the Palestinian people have legitimate rights, that the Palestinian question is the core and crux of the issue and that so long as it remains without a solution the conflict will escalate to assume new dimensions.

In all honesty I tell you that peace cannot be achieved without the Palestinians. It would be a gross mistake, whose consequences no one can predict, to turn our eyes away from this problem or put it aside.

I will not digress by reviewing the events of the past since the Balfour Declaration 60 years ago. You are well aware of the facts.

If you have found the legal and moral justification for the establishment of a national homeland on territory, which was not all yours, then you had better understand the determination of the Palestinian people to establish their own state once more in their homeland. When some extremists demand that the Palestinians give up this supreme objective, then this amounts in reality to asking them to abandon their identity and all their hope for the future.

I greet those Israeli voices which called for recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people as a means of obtaining peace and guaranteeing it.

Therefore, I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that it would be futile not to recognize the Palestinian people and its right to the establishment of its own state and its right to return.

We Arabs have been through this experience before with you and with the fact of Israel's existence. The conflict took us from one war to another and increased the number of victims with the result that we and you today are on the brink of a terrible abyss and a horrible catastrophe which cannot be averted unless we together seize today's opportunity for a permanent and just peace.

You have to face the facts courageously just as I faced them. *No problem can ever be solved by* running away from it or not looking at it. No peace can be established while an attempt is being made to impose certain illusory conditions on which the world has turned its back, unanimously calling for respect of rights.

There is no need to enter into a vicious circle with the Palestinian rights. There is no point in creating obstacles which would *either retard the march of peace* or kill peace altogether.

As I have told you, there can be no happiness for anyone at the expense of the misery of others. The direct confrontation and the straight line are the best and most successful ways of attaining a clear objective.

The establishment of a Palestinian state can come only by dealing directly with the Palestinian problem and using a single language in remedying the situation in order to achieve a permanent and just peace.

With all the *international* guarantees you demand, there should be no fear of a newborn state which will need the help of all countries of the world to stand on its feet.

When the bells of peace toll, there will be no head to beat the drums of war. And if such a hand exists, it will not be heard. And you can imagine with me a peace agreement concluded at Geneva, which we would festively herald to the world that thirsts for peace.

A peace agreement based on the following:

First: Termination of Israeli occupation of Arab lands seized in 1967.

Second: Realizing the basic rights of the Palestinian people and its right to self-determination, including the right to establish its own state.

Third: The right of all countries in the area to live in peace within secure and guaranteed boundaries to be obtained through agreed measures which would appropriately safeguard international borders, in addition to other appropriate international guarantees.

Fourth: All countries in the area commit themselves to managing relations among themselves in accordance with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter, particularly non-recourse to force and solution of their disputes by peaceful means.

Fifth: Terminating the existing state of belligerency in the area.

Ladies and gentlemen, peace is not just a signature affixed to written lines. It is a new writing of history.

Peace is not an exercise in slogans advocating it in order to defend lusts or cover up ambitions. Peace, in its essence, is a great struggle against all lusts and ambitions.

The experience of history

Maybe the experiences of ancient and modern history will teach us all that the rockets, warships and nuclear weapons cannot establish security but, on the contrary, destroy everything built by security.

We must, for the sake of our peoples, and for the sake of man-made civilization, protect man everywhere from the domination of arms. We must increase the power of humanity with values and principles, which boost the prestige of man.

If you will allow me, I address the following appeal from this podium to the people of Israel. I address my words, sincere words, to every man, woman and child in Israel.

I bring it to you from the people of Egypt who bless this sacred message of peace. I bring you the message of peace from the Egyptian people who do not know fanaticism and whose sons—Muslims, Christians and Jews—live together in cordiality, love and tolerance. This is Egypt whose people have entrusted me with that sacred message, the message of security, safety and peace.

To every man, woman and child in Israel, I say encourage your leaders to struggle for peace. Let all endeavours be channelled towards building a towering edifice for peace instead of building fortresses and shelters protected by destructive rockets. Present to the entire world the image of the new man in this area so that we might set an example to contemporary man, a man of peace, everywhere.

Be the heroes to your sons. Tell them that past wars were the last wars and the end of sorrow. Tell them that we are in for a new start, a beginning of a new life of love, good, freedom and peace.

You bereaved mother, you widowed wife, you, the son who lost a brother or a father, you, all victims of war—fill your bosoms and hearts with the hopes of peace, turn the song into a reality that blossoms and lives, make hope a code of conduct and endeavour. The will of peoples is derived from the will of God.

Ladies and gentlemen, before I came to this place and with every beat of my heart and every sentence, I prayed to God Almighty, while performing the feast prayer at Al Aqsa mosque and while visiting the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, that he may give me the strength and confirm my faith that this visit will achieve its objectives as I envisaged them for the sake of a happy present and a happier future.

I have chosen to break all precedents and traditions known to warring countries despite the fact that the occupation of Arab territories is still there. My declaration of readiness to come to Israel came as a big surprise which stirred many feelings and shocked many minds and even caused some people to doubt the intentions of the visit. In spite of all this, my decision was inspired by the clarity and purity of faith and by the true expression of the will and intentions of my people.

I have chosen to come to you with an open heart and an open mind. I have chosen to give this impetus to all international efforts being made for peace. I have chosen to present to you, in your own house, the bare realities which are innocent of any ulterior motives. I have come not to manoeuvre, not to win a round, but for us together to win the most important round and battle of contemporary history—the battle of jus and permanen peace.

It is not my battle alone, nor is it the battle of Israel's leaders only. It is the battle of every citizen in all our countries whose right it is to live in peace. It is the commitment of conscience and responsibility in the hearts of millions.

When I proposed this initiative, many asked about my visualization of what it could produce and my expectations from it. As I replied to the questioners, I declare before you that I did not think of carrying out this initiative from the point of view of what it could achieve. I came here to deliver a message and God is my witness I have delivered the message.

I repeat, with Zachariah, "Love, right and peace".

From the holy Koran I quote the following verses: "We believe in God and in what has been revealed to us and in what was revealed to Abraham, Ismael, Isaac, Jacob and the tribes and in the books given to Moses, Jesus and the Prophet from their Lord. We make no distinction between one and another among them, and to God's will we submit."

Peace be upon you.

SADAT VISIT TO ISRAEL

President gets ecstatic welcome from his enemies but Arabs remind him of their grievances

From Moshe Brilliant and news agency reporters
Jerusalem, Nov 20

President Sadat landed at Ben-Gurion airport at 8 o'clock last night for his first personal encounter with his enemies of four wars. A 21-gun salute boomed out and an army band played the Egyptian and Israeli national anthems.

Mr Sadat seemed solemn as he descended the gangway from the red and white Boeing 707, but soon he was smiling warmly and exchanging quips as he moved among the welcoming throng of Israeli dignitaries.

President Katzir was first with a brisk handshake. Then came a beaming Mr Menachem Begin.

In the reception line were personages whom Mr Sadat had previously known only as distant antagonists.

"Madame," he told Mrs Golda Meir, the former Prime Minister, "I've waited many years for this moment." The 79-year-old grandmother smiled back and said: "I've waited a long time to see you too."

Mr Sadat leaned forward as he spoke, and it looked as if he might be about to kiss her. Some observers thought he did, but others watching the milling scene said he only shook her hand with particular warmth.

One of the first things he asked when he got off the aircraft was whether those waiting to welcome him included former General Ariel Sharon, who during the 1973 war led an Israeli counter-attack across the Suez Canal to within 63 miles of Cairo.

Mr Sharon, now Minister of Agriculture, was indeed at the airport. After shaking hands warmly with him, the President said: "I wanted to catch you there," alluding to the general's thrust into the Egyptian heartland. Mr Sharon replied: "I'm glad to have you here."

President Sadat was overheard telling Mr Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister: "Don't worry, Moshe, it will be all right."

Mr Sadar also had a word for General Mordecai Gur, chief of the general staff, who had said last week that the President's move might be a cloak for another surprise military attack. He told him: "You see, I wasn't bluffing."

A fanfare of trumpets sounded as Mr Sadar climbed into a car with President Katzir for the drive over steep, winding roads to Jerusalem.

Streets along the presidential route in Jerusalem were jammed with cheering crowds. Whole families turned out, mothers holding infants aloft, to see the Egyptian leader.

President Sadar's press spokesman called the reception "incredible". Bells pealed out the tune "Getting to know you" when Mr Sadar arrived at the King David Hotel at 9.40 pm. He waved to the cheering crowd—and went almost immediately into private talks with Mr Begin in his sixth-floor suite.

Half an hour later the Israeli Prime Minister emerged and told correspondents: "We had a very warm and very cordial conversation. You can say that we like each other."

Today Mr Begin and President Sadar had a working lunch together with other officials before going to the Knesset to make their speeches.

Mr Begin also summoned a special session of the Cabinet and reported on his talks with the Egyptian leader. He obtained approval for what he proposed to say in Parliament.

President Sadar left his suite in the King David Hotel which overlooks the walled Old City early today and drove to the Temple Mount for a service in the silver-domed Al Aqsa mosque, the third most sacred shrine to Islam.

The mosque was half filled with about 1,500 men, many of them Egyptian and Israeli security agents who were conspicuous as they remained on their feet while the worshippers knelt and touched their foreheads on the floor.

The agents kept a close watch, mindful that King Abdullah of Jordan, grandfather of King Husain, was murdered at that shrine in 1951 by Palestinian extremists after he had shown signs of trying to reach an accommodation with Israel.

At the service, a *qadi* read a sermon in which he said abandoning Jerusalem was like abandoning Mecca. He urged full rights for the Palestinian people.

"We hope that President Sadat and his colleagues, Arab presidents and kings, will fulfil the hopes of the Palestinians in their land", the *qadi* said.

The President sat cross-legged in his stockinged feet on the carpeted floor swaying gently, fingering small green braid prayer beads and raising his hands to the side of his face with numerous chants of "Allah is Great".

When he left the building he ran into a large, excited crowd of Jerusalem Arabs. "Palestine is Arab", some shouted. One woman pressed close to him and cried: "Don't forget our prisoners, Sadat. Our sons are being tortured."

President Sadat steps backs after placing a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Jewish Soldier near the Knesset.

Others chanted slogans in his favour. "With our blood and soul we will sacrifice ourselves for you, Sadar", they shouted. "Long live Sadat."

Looking tired, Mr Sadat then crossed the plateau of the Temple Mount to the magnificent Dome of the Rock where a crowd of some 1,000 chanted: "Sadar, don't forget Palestine". The President was expressionless and a chain of uniformed policemen prevented the crowd from surging forward.

Palestinian nationalists tried to organize a demonstration at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, but 100 young protesters reached the shrine five minutes after the President had completed a 20-minute visit. The marchers chanted rhythmically: "Sadat, what do you want from us? We are against you. We don't want you here."

They scattered into the labyrinthine alleys of the ancient city as border police moved towards them with sub-machine guns at the ready. Some threw stones at security men. Two alleged ringleaders were detained but later released.

During the visit, the President was greeted by priests representing various churches with interests in the shrine.

Later Mr Begin took the President to the Yad Veshem memorial to inspect grim exhibits recalling the Nazi concentration camps.

As they entered, Mr Gideon Hausner, director of the memorial, held out a yarmulka, or Jewish skull-cap, and asked President Sadat to cover his head since they were entering a Jewish religious shrine. President Sadat put it on and immediately removed it.

A similiar incident involving Dr Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, created ill-feeling and led to protests some time ago. Dr Waldheim made up for his blunder by asking to be taken to a synagogue where he produced a skull cap from his pocket.

In this case the Israelis were more understanding and acknowledged that President Sadat could be in an awkward position if his photograph in a yarmulka was circulated through the Arab world.

Mr Sadat signed the visitors' book and stood to attention for a brief silence at the memorial near Mount Herzl.

A working dinner for Egyptian and Israeli leaders, followed by a meeting between Mr Begin and President Sadat, closed the day's programme.

Mr Carter praises conciliatory spirit

Washington, Nov 20.—President Carter said today that the speeches by President Sadat and Mr Begin in Jerusalem showed a spirit of conciliation and contributed to the cause of peace.

Mr Carter's comment was reported by the White House after he had watched the whole of the proceedings in the Israeli Parliament on television.

Earlier Mr Carter attended an early morning service at the First Baptist Church. He offered a prayer asking God to bless the Egyptian-Israeli meeting and to move all parties in the Middle East towards a settlement.

He told reporters that he saw hope in the fact that President Sadat, Mr Begin and he were all devoutly religious men, and also because of a pledge he had exchanged with the two Middle East leaders that they would always pray for him and he for them.

He had been deeply touched when he saw on television how President Sadat had warmly greeted Mr Dayan, Israel's Foreign Minister, and the architect of Egypt's defeat in the 1967 war.—Reuter.

Vance praise: Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State, said in Puerto Rico that Mr Sadat's speech in the Knesset was an eloquent statement of the need for peace.

Kissinger view: Dr Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, said the visit could open a new era in the Middle East. "This is one of those occasions in history when one symbolic act can change the course of events", he said

Jewish welcome: The American Jewish Congress welcomed Mr Sadat's address as an auspicious beginning of long-delayed conversations between the leader of the two nations.

Rabbi Arthur Herzberg, president of the congress, said the daring initiative taken by President Sadat and the warm and enthusiastic welcome extended to him by Israel marked a dramatic turning point.—UPI.

France blocks EEC backing for Sadat mission

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Nov 20

France is reported to be blocking the issue of a joint statement by the Nine EEC member states welcoming President Sadat's peace mission to Israel. The French apparently feel that until the outcome of the mission is known the Nine would be unwise to wax too enthusiastic about a venture that has been almost unanimously condemned in Arab capitals.

This caution reflects France's generally pro-Arab position in the Middle East conflict and concern to protect traditionally close French links with Arab governments.

Some other EEC states are thought to share French misgivings, and the subject is expected to be raised at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Brussels on Tuesday.

Paris, Nov 20.—M Barre, the French Prime Minister, said in a radio interview tonight that France blocked the statement because it feared the EEC declaration might have been made too soon. But he added: "Who more than the French Government could be happy about anything which started moves towards peace?"—Reuter.

Protests throughout the world

By Our Foreign Staff

Protests over President Sadat's visit continued throughout the weekend in capitals throughout the world. Demonstrations were reported in the following cities:

Delhi: Palestinian students throwing stones stormed the Egyptian Embassy yesterday. They smashed furniture and windows and tore down a portrait of President Sadat before police ejected them. Several arrests were made.

Moscow: Arab students demonstrated outside the Egyptian Embassy yesterday as the official Soviet press again voiced criticism of Egyptian policy.

Tokyo: About 20 Libyan diplomats and residents in Tokyo burnt the flag of the United Arab Republic yesterday, the Kyodo news agency reported.

The red, white and black flag was adopted when Egypt, Libya and Syria formed a united republic in 1971.

Tananarive: The Libyan Chargé d'Affaires in Madagascar also burnt the flag of the United Arab Republic yesterday.

London: A group of about 50 Libyan students and businessmen gathered at the Libyan Embassy in Kensington on Saturday night and burnt the UAR flag, shouting "Down with Sadat" and "Power to the people".

Earlier, about 200 Palestinians waving placards and chanting protests picketed the Egyptian Embassy.

Buenos Aires: Libyan diplomats yesterday publicly burnt the UAR flag and one read a statement announcing that "in these moments when the Arab nation is facing a tragedy without equal in its contemporary or ancient history, the people of the Jamahariya (Libyan Republic) have met in a special session to adopt various resolutions which will be issued at the opportune time".

Athens: Twelve Arab university students were deported yesterday after a protest at the Egyptian Embassy on Friday night which resulted in the death of one person and the wounding of 20 others, including Greeks.

Jewish veterans pray for peace at Cenotaph

Jewish ex-servicemen attending their Remembrance Day service at the Cenotaph in London yesterday joined in a special prayer for peace in the Middle East. Dr Jakobovits, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth, called on the veterans to pray for successful deliberations between President Sadat and Mr Begin.

Mr Greville Janner, QC, Labour MP for Leicester, West, and a member of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, said after the service: "I think the reaction of British Jews to the Jerusalem talks is that we have here the beginning of peace and that the ice, having been broken, cannot re-form at the same temperature."

Mr Janner said Mr Sadat and Mr Begin were brave men who appeared to have formed a good personal relationship.

Mr David Crouch, Conservative MP for Canterbury, and chairman of the Anglo-Egyptian Parliamentary Group, said Mr Sadat's speech was the most important statement for peace in the Middle East since the establishment of Israel in 1947.

He forecast that the visit to Jerusalem would mark the breaking of the impasse between the Arabs and the Israelis

Grandchild born during speech

Cairo, Nov 20.—President Sadat became a grandfather today. His daughter gave birth to a baby girl in a Cairo hospital as the President was speaking before the Knesset.

Reliable sources said the President's wife followed the speech on radio while waiting at the bedside of their daughter.—Agence France-Presse.

WEST EUROPE

Liberals of Nine urge Westminster to pass European election Bill

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Nov 20

The annual congress of the Federation of Liberal and Democratic Parties in the EEC, which includes the British Liberal Party, today called on the House of Commons to pass the European Assembly Bill "in the form recommended by the British Government".

Only by so doing, the declaration said, could the House ensure that direct elections to the European Parliament would be held next year as scheduled and that the British members elected to it would "reflect proportionately the vote of the British electorate in the political composition of the Assembly".

Speaking at a press conference after the adoption of the declaration, Mr David Steel, the leader of the Liberal Party, said that there was no doubt that the direct elections Bill would be approved in principle by the House of Commons this week. But the key factor was the subsequent decision which had to be taken on the voting method to be used in direct elections.

"If proportional representation is taken out, as a numbe rof Labour and Conservative MPs want, that will delay the passage of the Bill, and Britain will not be ready to take part next year", Mr Steel said.

He would greatly deplore that, and he hoped that Britain's partners would "keep the pressure on" at this week's meeting of EEC foreign ministers.

Britain is now the only member state whose ability to meet next year's May-June target date for direct elections is in any doubt, both Denmark and France having overcome the constitutional and political difficulties they also once faced. The accepted legal position is that direct elections cannot be held unless all nine member states take part.

The Federation of Liberal and Democratic Parties, which was formed from 14 European parties in Stuttgart last March, concluded its three-day congress here by adopting a programme of basic principles on which to contest the first direct elections.

The programme clearly commits the Liberals to the kind of federated Europe, with eventually a central European government, which is anathema to the present Labour Government.

According to the manifesto, one of the first tasks of a directly elected Assembly should be to draw up a Bill of human and civil rights which could form the basis of a European constitution. Eventually the Assembly should control both the executive and the bureaucracy.

As immediate steps, the European Parliament should be given the final say in matters affecting the EEC budget and should be able to initiate legislation and to ratify treaties signed between the EEC and non-Community countries.

The manifesto enthusiastically supports the goal of economic and monetary union.

David Wood, page 15

Wreckage of the Portuguese airliner which crashed in Madeira.

French budget is passed despite Gaullist doubts

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 20

M Barre's austerity budget for 1978 passed through the National Assembly early yesterday morning without the feared clash with the Gaullists over the defence estimates. It was in many ways a personal triumph for M Barre, the Prime Minister.

The Gaullists had refused to support the defence section of the budget when it first came up for debate a week earlier. They argued that the decision to scrap the building of a sixth nuclear submarine was to surrender France's independence in the field of defence.

The argument was reiterated on Friday night in the Assembly by M Michel Debré, a former Prime Minister under General de Gaulle and Defence Minister under President Pompidou and an elder statesman of the Gaullist Party.

France, he said, would be endangered without the additional submarine. He accused the Government of altering France' strategic priorities.

But his rhetoric was no match for M Barre's stubborn defence of the Government's policies. The sixth submarine would be built with the least possible delay, he said, but he omitted to say when. The country was clearly going to have to be able to afford it first.

So when the vote was taken on a show of hands, the defence estimates were passed. With this last hurdle cleared, the budget was adopted by 285 votes to 176.

Vote to arm anti-terror police units

Hamburg, Nov 20.—The ruling Social Democratic Party at the close of its congress in Hamburg at the weekend voted to allow certain units of the West German security forces to be armed with sub-machine guns and hand grenades to combat terrorists whenever the occasion demanded the use of such weapons.

The delegates, however, decided not to give the police the specific right to shoot to kill in an emergency.

The opposition Christian Democrats have called for such a clause to be included in a proposed general law which would cover the police forces of all the 10 Länder.—Reuter.

Schmidt talks on trade with Poles

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Nov 20

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, leaves tomorrow for Poland on a five-day visit, accompanied by his wife and representatives of industry, cultural bodies, and trade unions.

The visit had been postponed from an earlier date by mutual agreement when the uncertain fate of Herr Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the kidnapped industrialist who was later murdered, and decisions on combating terrorism required the Chancellor's presence in Bonn.

Both Poland and West Germany emphasized the significance of the forthcoming talks.

In an interview broadcast in West Germany today, Mr Gierek, the Polish party leader, spoke of new impulses in the development of peaceful relations between Poland and the Federal Republic.

During the Social Democratic Party congress in Hamburg, Herr Willy Brandt, the former Chancellor, emphasized the European significance of the visit and of German-Polish reconciliation and cooperation.

Official relations are as good as can be expected in the circumstances. But there are occasional problems. Last Friday, West German television showed the film *Three Days in Stettin*, about the uprising of Polish dockworkers in 1971. Polish representatives in West Germany considered it in bad taste to show the film just before Herr Schmidt's visit.

Herr Schmidt and Mr Gierek are expected to discuss East-West relations, the progress of talks on strategic arms limitations, and moves at the United Nations to combat terrorism.

Economic cooperation and the widening imbalance in Poland's trade with West Germany to the disadvantage of Poland are to figure high on the agenda.

In preparation for the meeting, detailed discussions had been held on further economic cooperation involving also small and medium enterprises, and concrete results are expected.

Poland's precarious economic situation makes economic cooperation with the Federal Republic, its most important trading partner in the West, essential.

Thousands pay tribute to Gen Franco's memory

From William Chislett
Madrid, Nov 20

Pouring rain did not dampen the spirits of tens of thousands of supporters of General Franco's ideas who gathered in Madrid today on the second anniversary of his death at an open-air mass for his soul. The organizers claimed that about a million people had attended.

In the Plaza Oriente, where Franco had made his last public speech shortly before his death, the crowd denounced the Government of Senor Suarez for dismantling the general's system.

Waving banners with such slogans as: "Carrillo to the firing squad" (Senor Santiago Carrillo is the Communist leader) and a red-and-yellow national flag, the assembled Francoists, young and old, in jeans and in fur coats, vented their anger on the new democratic Spain.

They applauded and shouted: "Franco, Franco" when the provincial head of the right-wing Fuerza Nueva, Senor Javier Alba, called for the resignation of the Government.

Senor José-Antonio Giron, the leader of the Civil War veterans' organization who was Minister of Labour after the war, said that history could not be buried by royal decree. There was disorder, chaos, moral laxity, economic ruin and terrorism.

13 injured in Oporto demonstration

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Nov 20

A fortnight's political tension in Portugal has been followed by an outburst of street demonstrations at the weekend. Within the past fortnight Dr Sá Carneiro, the president of the Social Democratic Party, resigned, and Dr Soares, the Prime Minister, threatened to resign if the opposition parties did not reach agreement on policy with the Government before the end of the month.

On Friday night tens of thousands of workers attended an open air rally in the rain to protest against the "cost of living, unemployment, dismissal of workers, repression and fascism". It was organized by the Communist-oriented trade union federation Intersindical and went off quietly.

At a similar rally yesterday crowds marched through the city centre shouting slogans.

A demonstration in Oporto yesterday in homage to the outgoing commander of the northern military region was less calm. Two bombs exploded under parked cars as the crowd gathered in the afternoon, without causing any injury. In scuffles with the police 13 people are reported to have been injured.

Terrorist attacks against power plants in France

Paris, Nov 20.—Terrorist bomb and sub-machine gun attacks took place all over France last night and early today. They occurred at widely scattered places. Most were directed against installations of the state electricity organization and firms working for the Defence Ministry.

One explosion caused considerable damage to the atomic physics laboratory of Toulouse University.

A policeman was seriously injured when three bomb explosions damaged a police station at La Capelle Marival, central France.

No one claimed responsibility for the attacks which appeared to be largely synchronized. Police thought most of the attacks against electricity installations were launched by extremist opponents of its nuclear power programme.—UPI and AP.

Soldier deserts

Berlin, Nov 20.—A West German nco, aged 21, deserted to East Germany last night by breaking through the West German controls at the Helmstedt-Marienborn checkpoint in an army bus.

When the vehicle came to a halt on the East German side, the deserter stepped out with his hands up and was taken away by soldiers.

COMPANY NOTICES

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of GRAHAMS TRADING CO. LTD. (in Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DS, on Friday 25th day of November 1977, at 3 p.m. to be followed at 3.05 p.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 15th day of November 1977.

W. H. W. TICKLER, Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of BIRMINGHAM MIDLAND INVESTMENTS Ltd. (in Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948 that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above named Company will be held at Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December 1977 at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1977.

K. R. CORK, Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of KINGSLEY PARK SUPERMARKETS LTD. (in Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Thursday, the 8th day of December 1977 at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 15th day of November 1977.

M. R. HINTON, Liquidator

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE ANNE SELINA FERNEE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Notice is hereby given that St. George's Hospital Medical School ("the Medical School") has made an application ("the application") to the Secretary of State for Education and Science for an Order under Section 78 of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 to modify the terms of a Scheme made by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales on 25th October 1977, under the terms of which Scheme the Anne Selina Fernee Scholarship Fund ("the Fund") is regulated. The said Scheme provides for the award of scholarships out of the clear income of the Fund to male students attending the Medical School and the application is for an Order providing that the scholarship be made available to females as well as males. The draft of the proposed Order may be inspected at the Academic Registrar's Office, St. George's Hospital Medical School, Grammar Terrace, London SW17 0RE. Any person wishing to make representations to the Secretary of State should send them to the Department of Education and Science (Legal Branch), Elizabeth House, York Road, London, S.E.1, to arrive not later than 22nd December 1977.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—National Foundry Craft Training Centre.
Scheme for the regulation of the Charity.
Ref. 256013 A/1.LA.

The Charity Commissioners propose to establish a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, Graeme House, Derby Square, Liverpool, L2 7SB, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE RIO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTICE

To holders of Warrants to Bearer for 3.5% "B" Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1.75p per Share will be paid on the 3rd January, 1978, in respect of the half-year ending 31st December, 1977, on the issued Ordinary Shares of this class.

Under the imputation tax system in force in the United Kingdom this dividend will be payable without deduction of United Kingdom tax and for Shareholders resident in the United Kingdom, will carry a tax credit equal to thirty-four sixty-sixths of the dividend (equivalent to 34 per cent of the total of dividend and tax credit), where a double tax agreement so provides. Shareholders resident outside the United Kingdom will obtain a tax credit against which some United Kingdom tax may fall to be offset.

Payment of this dividend will be made in the case of holders of Share Warrants to Bearer after presentation, in accordance with the Exchange Control Act, 1947, of Coupon No. 34 at any of the undermentioned offices:—

The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Limited
(Registered Office)
6 St. James's Square,
London SW1Y 4LD.
The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Limited
(Transfer Office)
Central Registration Limited
1 Redcliff Street, Bristol
BS1 6NT
Banque Rothschild
21 rue Laffitte, 75009 Paris, France
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
2 Place de la Regence,
1000 Brussels, Belgium
Societe Generale de Banque
3 Montagne du Parc,
1000 Brussels, Belgium
Banque General du Luxembourg S.A.
14 rue Aldringer, Luxembourg
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
2 Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg
Societe de Banque Suisse
CH-4002 Basle, Switzerland
Union Bank of Switzerland
Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH8021
Zurich, Switzerland
Credit Suisse
Paradeplatz 8, CH8021
Zurich, Switzerland

Coupons, which must be listed on special forms, which can be obtained on or after Monday, 21st November, 1977, at any of the above offices, may be deposited on or after Monday, 5th December, 1977. Coupons presented for payment in the United Kingdom must be left FIVE CLEAR DAYS for examination.

Shareholders should note that under the Company's Articles of Association adopted on 20th May, 1970, provision is made for the forfeiture of the above dividend if not claimed within 12 years from the 21st September, 1977.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
D. A. STREATFIELD, Secretary.

6 St. James's Square,
London SW1Y 4LD.
18th November, 1977.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT—
SESSION 1977-78
GREATER LONDON COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) (NO. 2)

Notice is hereby given that the Greater London Council (in this notice called "the Council") intend to make, or have made, application to Parliament for leave to introduce in the session 1977-78 a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:

(1) To amend Part III of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1968 (which enables the Council to exercise control over the storage of flammable materials) so that in future certain stocks of plastics materials at present exempted from control will become subject to regulation by the Council.

(2) To amend section [illegible] of the London County Council (General Powers) Act 1958 (which enables the Council to recover from the users of pile subways owned by the Council the costs incurred in maintaining them) to change the period of review of the charges from the present five-year period to a one-year period.

(3) To overcome, in relation to the Devenant Street Housing Site, Tower Hamlets, the prohibition in the Disused Burial Grounds Act 1884 on secular building on the site of disused burial grounds.

(4) To empower the Council to lease for a period not exceeding 21 years the whole or any part of the first floor of the Ranger's House, Blackheath, to any person or body approved by the Crown Estate Commissioners.

(5) To provide for increases in the fines and penalties which may be imposed:
(a) in respect of the offences specified in section 142 of the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939;
(b) under section 9 of the London Building Act (Amendment) Act 1935; and
(c) under section 9(8) of that Act.

(6) To extend section 14 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1970 to enable payments which may be made under that section by the Greater London Council on behalf of the London borough councils to include contributions by the borough councils towards the expenses of the Port of London Authority in maintaining a service for clearing the River Thames of floating refuse.

(7) To amend the relevant provisions of the local enactments in force in Greater London relating to the licensing of premises used for massage or special treatment to enable a London borough council or the Common Council of the City of London to charge such fee as they may from time to time consider appropriate when an application is made for the grant or renewal of a licence for such premises.

(8) To enable those London borough councils having statutory powers to issue temporary street trading licences to recover from applicants for such licences such reasonable fees as they may think fit.

A plan showing the area of the Devenant Street Housing Site referred to in paragraph (4) above will be deposited at the offices of the Chief Executive of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Town Hall, Bethnal Green, E2 0LN, and at the offices of the undersigned Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer and Parliamentary Agents and will be available for inspection, and copies thereof may be made, at the said offices on and after the 2nd day of December 1977.

On and after the 2nd day of December 1977 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof may be obtained at the price of 20 pence each at the offices of the undersigned Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer and Parliamentary Agents.

Objections to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it in either or both Houses of Parliament. The latest date for the deposit of such a Petition in the First House will be 6 February 1978 if the Bill originates in the House of Lords, or 30 January 1978 if it originates in the House of Commons. Further information may be obtained from the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the undersigned Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 18th day of November 1977.

J. E. FITZPATRICK,
20 Albert Embankment,
London SE1 7SS.

Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, Greater London Council (GLC).

DYSON, BELL & CO.,
15 Great College Street,
Westminster,
London SW1P 3RX.

Parliamentary Agents.

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OVERSEAS

Mr Smith expected to admit black leaders into Cabinet

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Nov 20

Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, is expected to offer far reaching changes to the constitution to bring Africans fully into his administration when he sets out later this week to seek an internal settlement.

Asked at the weekend if he had formally rejected the Anglo-American proposals as outlined by Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Andrew Young, the United States representative at the United Nations in Salisbury on September 1, Mr Smith replied that they had been universally rejected by Rhodesians.

"Let us, therefore, be realistic", he said in an interview. "We cannot sit by and allow things to continue in a vacuum. So as I said on Friday night (at a Rhodesia Front function in Umtali) I believe the time is ripe for Rhodesians to get on with the task now and settle their problems.

"Experience has shown us that when outsiders have tried to help us with our constitutional problems the exercise fails. Other members of the free world have been pretty vocal with their advice by shouting, 'Don't try and force your views on others'. Surely they are not trying to suggest that this applied to everyone else in the world but not to Rhodesians."

He added: "New initiatives have started and I anticipate that serious decisions will be made during this coming week."

Mr Smith has worked in the past week to bring together the internal nationalists groups: the United African National Council, led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the African National Council, led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, and the Zimbabwe United People's Organization, headed by Senator Chief Chirau.

He might hold a referendum to establish who is the acceptable black leader and negotiate from there for a majority-rule government. Or he might bring several of the black leaders into his Cabinet with full executive powers and enact legislation cancelling the remaining discriminatory laws.

Flights suspended: The Portuguese Airline TAP has stopped its direct flights into and out of Rhodesia, it was announced in Salisbury today.—Agence France-Presse.

American optimism: Mr Young, who has arrived in Britain, said at Heathrow airport that he did not consider that African leaders had rejected the Anglo-American pecce proposals on Rhodesia and that a settlement could be reached.

Complaint by banned editor is upheld

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, Nov 20

The South African Press Council today ruled in favour of a complaint by Mr Donald Woods, banned editor of the East London *Daily Dispatch*, against the Cape Town newspaper *Die Burger*.

The council found that a headline on a report in *Die Burger* of September 19 concerning the late Steve Biko was misleading and that the paper should have published a correction immediately after receiving the complaint from Mr Woods.

The report on the paper's front page bore the headline: "Corpses and blood demanded in Biko pamphlet." It stated that a pamphlet referring to the burning down of houses, corpses in the streets and wounded and bleeding people had led to Biko's detention. It added that *Die Burger* had been shown the pamphlet by Mr James Kruger, the Minister of Justice.

However, Mr Woods immediately complained that the headline was grossly misleading in that it created the impression that a minister's allegation (unproved) of a Biko connexion with an anonymous pamphlet was established fact instead of simply an ex-parte statement.

As Mr Woods is restricted to East London under his banning order he was unable to attend the council's hearing. He was represented by a lawyer, Mr Kelsey Stuart.

World interest in case surprises S Africans

Biko family's lawyer scores in a formidable task

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Nov 20

Until his death in police custody two months ago, few South African whites had ever heard of Steve Biko, the founder and inspiration of the country's Black Consciousness movement.

But now, at the beginning of the second week of the inquest into his death, his name has become a household word. Every day last week English and Afrikaans newspapers provided wide coverage of the inquest. The general election, which to a large extent was brought about by the worldwide outcry over Biko's death, has become a side issue.

Foreign interest in the case has surprised even those South Africans who were aware that Biko was better known abroad than in his own country. Every day tens of thousands of words are filed to overseas newspapers by the 40 or so foreign journalists covering the inquest.

Outside the court television teams from half a dozen countries wait in the shade for the proceedings to end so they can snatch a quick shot of members of the Biko family, the formidable array of the security police witnesses or members of the five legal teams involved in the case.

Two leading lawyers from Britain and the United States are present as observers. They are Sir David Napley, the immediate past president of the Law Society, and Mr Louis Pollack, Dean of Pennsylvania's Law School.

The surroundings for such a dramatic and highly publicized inquest are surprisingly drab. The nineteenth-century synagogue, scene of many past political trials, is in need of a lick of paint and a ventilation system. As the outside temperature climbs to around 90°F each day, the two hundred spectators inside the court, most of them black, begin to look uncomfortable.

For many of the spectators the proceedings are almost incomprehensible. The acoustics are so bad that only people in the first few rows can hear what is being said. Furthermore, most of the proceedings are in Afrikaans, which is the first language of the policemen involved in the case but which many blacks understand with difficulty, including Biko's widow and other members of his family who are accompanied by an interpreter.

Mr Sydney Kentridge, counsel for the Biko family, has attempted to overcome this problem by insisting on carrying out his cross-examination in English. The replies are in Afrikaans, but for the sake of his client (and the foreign press) he skilfully manages to encapsulate in each of his questions the answer he had been given to the preceeding one.

There can be little doubt that Mr Kentridge has been the star performer of the inquest so far. Eloquent, incisive, never at a loss for a word, he has skilfully interrogated Biko's interrogators about what happened during the last 25 days of his life while he was held in police custody.

The task facing him is a formidable one, perhaps even impossible. For if, as he has suggested, there has been a "cover-up" of the circumstances surrounding Biko's death, he has to demolish the carefully orchestrated evidence of the police witnesses. And he must do it in such a way as to convince the presiding magistrate, Mr Martinus Prins who despite the impartiality he has shown so far, is a state employee whose ultimate superior is Mr James Kruger, the Minister of Justice and Police.

Mr Kentridge's problem is that the only people who had contact with Biko before his death are security policemen, prison warders and doctors, all of whom could have reasons for wanting to conceal the exact circumstances of his death. He is unable to call two of Biko's colleagues who might be able to give an alternative viewpoint because they are both being detained under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He has, however, managed to make a number of significant breaches in the police defences

Next week it is the turn of the three doctors who examined Biko before his death to give evidence. They are likely to face very stiff cross-examination by Mr Kentridge.

Mr Vance to appease vexed S Americans

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 20

Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, was setting out for South America today, to visit Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela and discuss human rights, nuclear non-proliferation and oil prices

President Carter was to have visited Venezuela and Brazil on his trip postponed two weeks ago because of the continuing debate in Washington on the Energy Bill. Mr Vance is going instead to South America. The President will visit the African, Asian and European countries on the list immediately after Christmas, and will probably visit South America some time later.

Relations between the United States and various South American military dictatorships have been cool since Mr Carter took office because of his repeated criticisms of their violations of human rights. The Americans claim that Mr Carter's public utterances and private exhortations have born fruit and that things have improved in a number of countries

Whether this is true is a matter for dispute. It is at any rate clear that the United States now wants to restore good relations with its southern neighbours, notably Brazil. The Brazilians had an additional source of complaint against President Carter: they were particularly offended by his attempts early this year to stop the West Germans selling them nuclear power plants and technology.

Last week, the United States lifted the ban on the sale of enriched uranium to Brazil and Mr Vance will doubtless do his best to soothe any remaining ruffled feathers there. He may raise the question of human rights in Argentina (he has been given a list of more than 7,000 people who are missing there)

In Venezuela, he will discuss oil prices. That country is one of the United States' principal oil suppliers.

Czech dissidents penance

Vienna, Nov 20.—Mr Ota Ornest, aged 64, a dissident Czechoslovak theatre director sentenced to three and a half years in jail for publishing manuscripts abroad, performed public penance on television on Saturday, criticizing Amnesty International and Western human rights speeches at the recent Belgrade conference, dissidents said.

Moscow: Mrs Valentina Poiladze, aged 52, a Georgian member of the Helsinki Human Rights Group, has been arrested by the Soviet authorities, bringing the number of imprisoned members to 13, dissidents said.

Release expected: Professor Yuri Orlov, the Russian physicist held in jail since February, should soon be released under an amnesty granted by Mr Brezhnev, according to Mr John Macdonald, QC, who headed the campaign in Britain for his release.

Mrs Gandhi fails to win struggle for top party post

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Nov 20

After six weeks of acrimonious manoeuvrings, supporters of Mrs Indira Gandhi abandoned this weekend their attempt to have the former Prime Minister handed the presidency of the Congress Party on a silver platter.

It marked another setback in Mrs Gandhi's attempted comeback. Yesterday, before the party leaders called on her as she celebrated yis sixty-first birthday, one of her principal followers had gone to Mr Brahmananda Reddy, the party president, to tell him they had decided to give up unconditionally the attempt to oust him from office. Last month he had talked of Mrs Gandhi being swept into office with an overwhelming party vote.

Mr Reddy, who was Mrs Gandhi's own candidate for the highest party post after the March general election debacle, issued a statement which refers to her merely as "one of our respected leaders" whose advice on party matters would receive "due consideration". There was no longer any talk of her preeminence.

What made matters worse for Mrs Gandhi, it seems, was that she and her closest supporters were still wanting a showdown with Mr Reddy though the rest of her camp had decided it was better to make peace with him.

The campaign Mrs Gandhi launched in the wake of her arrest last month first gathered momentum after a successful barnstorming tour through Gujarat state. Then it ran into deep trouble in two southern states as anti-Gandhi demonstrations led to rioting and deaths. The former Prime Minister could plainly not claim any more to be an indispensable vote-getter

This is the main reason why leaders in the Gandhi camp have opted to return to the fold, for no less than six state legislative elections are due in February and March.

Meanwhile, Mrs Gandhi was today still keeping the country guessing whether she intended to appear tomorrow and Wednesday before the commission o f inquiry under Mr Justice Shah which is investigating the excesses of the emergency period.

Amin threat to Americans living in Uganda

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Nov 20

President Amin today threatened to take unspecified retaliatory action against Americans in Uganda if an anti-Ugandan campaign in the United States leads to attacks on Uganda's missions in New York and Washington.

He has been angered by campaigns aimed at cutting trade between the United States and Uganda, and said some Ugandan helicopters had been seized in America

President Amin, according to Uganda radio, said these moves resulted from the "malicious propaganda" of a number of former Ugandan ministers and officials, who were wanted, dead or alive, to answer criminal charges in Uganda.

Cyclone kills 240 along east coast of India

Hyderabad, Nov 20.—A tropical cyclone, which lashed coastal areas of the South Indian state of Andhra Pradesh yesterday, killed at least 240 people, it was announced tonight.

The heaviest death toll was in the Guntur district, 200 miles south-east of Hyderabad, on the Bay of Bengal, where 203 people died, the Samachar news agency reported. In the town of Guntur more than 100,000 people were left homeless.

The coastal city of Machilipatnam was hit by 12ft waves whipped up by 65 mph winds, and widespread damage was caused to property and standing crops further inland. Several parts of Machilipatnam were submerged under two feet of water.—Reuter.

Prisoners of conscience

Indonesia: Miss Sukijah

By David Watts

Although it is a cliché that innocents are often swept into political upheavals, there can be few examples as telling as the case of Miss Sukijah, who was 13 years old when she was arrested during the abortive Indonesian coup of 1965. She has spent the last 12 years in detention without trial.

The coup attempt was planned by several middle-ranking army officers against their leadership. These officers had established their headquarters at a paramilitary training ground at Lubang Buaya on the outskirts of Jakarta, which was being used by various left-wing and nationalist organizations. Some women and girls were attending training courses there.

During the coup six army generals were killed and their mutilated bodies were found at Lubang Buaya. The women at the camp were blamed by the authorities for these alleged atrocities. There is no evidence, however, that they were involved.

The new army leadership, under General Suarto, quickly crushed the coup attempt and brought the situation under control, accusing the Indonesian Communist Party of being responsible for it. Hundreds of thousands of people were arrested and killed during the ensuing months.

Anyone who was at Lubang Buaya on the night in question, including Miss Sukijah, was considered to be deeply implicated in the coup. Yet the Indonesians have never rested such allegations in open court.

Miss Sukijah comes from a poor family and has only a primary education. She was not connected with any political organization but was present at Lubang Buaya on the night of September 30, 1965. At the time of her arrest she was an outgoing child and insisted on going for training at Lubang Buaya with a group of members of the People's Youth movement, even though she was too young.

Her trauma over her arrest was intensified by the fact that for the first few months of her detention in Bukit Duri prison in Jakarta she was kept isolated from other women prisoners. She was completely unaware of the reason for her arrest and had no comprehension of the political events in which she had been swept up.

Miss Sukijah is now at Plantungan women's detention camp in central Java, having been transferred there in 1971. Last month David Jenkins, Jakarta correspondent of the *Far Eastern Economic Review* described his visit to Plantungan. Of Miss Sukijah he wrote: "Politically illiterate and utterly ingenuous, Sukijah has spent almost half her life in prison because no one, it seems, has ever bothered to review her case."

She is one of an estimated 2,000 women detainees in Indonesia out of a total variously estimated at between 55,000 and 100,000.

Football

Four unfancied clubs ready to accelerate Liverpool's decline

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

The season in England having taken a turn for the better, internationally, there is now a plausible chance that an unconsidered outsider will also end the era of Liverpool's domination of the championship. This, as some commentators feel, could be a release from an often stolid and relentlessly powerful style of play. The argument seems harsh when considering that Liverpool gave England the European Cup for only the second time, but there is room for some options.

There are now four clubs among the top eight, who few but their own best friends, would have thought ready to accelerate Liverpool's decline. Nottingham Forest have taken the lead with alacrity that must raise doubts about the standards of more established first division residents. Coventry City have done almost the same when one recalls that they might easily have been in the second division this season. West Bromwich Albion are a little frail but usually try to make football a pleasure, and Arsenal are making much better progress now that Don Howe is guiding them.

Another point discarded on Saturday left Liverpool knowing the difficulties of escaping from a cycle of problems. Bob Paisley, their manager, was probably right when he said the team tried too hard in their 1—1 draw with Bristol City at Anfield. They attacked as if the Bristol team had no right of reply and were surprised when Gow did what no Italian managed at Wembley last week, beating Clemence with a 30-yard shot. Dalglish scored his first goal since the first week in October but Liverpool are in danger of expecting too much of their famous powers of recovery.

Coventry's appearance in third position is largely the product of two effective forwards, Wallace and Ferguson, who have scored a total of 22 goals. Wallace, as Coventry's captain, Yorath, explains, gets morose when not scoring, and being a fiery person like himself, tends to shout at people. It was noticeable that at Arsenal last week Yorath seemed to rile his colleagues into activity rather than persuade them, and the team's new, aggressively attacking style has removed the indifference with which one used to regard them. Their 4—1 victory over Queen's Park Rangers at Highfield Road included two more goals for Wallace at a moment when Rangers seemed to be coming out of a bleak period.

Brian Clough's return to Leeds was no happier than his 44-day reign as manager. Nottingham Forest, energetic but not quite in the same class as the team he tried to revive with drastic surgery, were beaten by Hankin's goal that may not have been scored had Shilton recovered from a violent collision. The goalkeeper was still trying to get up when Hankin beat him. This left Forest only two points ahead of Everton who drew 3—3 with Ipswich Town in a match that was less rich in good football than goals.

There were no goals at three of the day's potentially most interesting matches. Chelsea and Aston Villa played a game that was disappointing to everyone including the players, according to the Chelsea manager, and at West Bromwich fear of defeat again paralysed Manchester City. At Tottenham the biggest crowd there for two years, 48,613, perhaps confused a busy exterior with inner poverty in the match against Brighton.

The spectators at Newcastle knew exactly what they wanted, but the subject was Malcolm Macdonald, who left them for Arsenal but was at least kept from adding to their troubles by suspension. Arsenal still beat the unsettled Newcastle by 2—1, with the youngsters, Brady, Rix and Stapleton, playing intelligently. Hudson was brought into the team in Macdonald's absence and created one of the Arsenal goals. However, he is still waiting to move abroad. His departure would be sad, not because of his achievements but because his skill was never brought to its full maturity.

Two reasons why Coventry City are in third place in the first division: Ferguson (left) and Wallace, who have scored a total of 22 goals this season.

Tennis

Lloyd is baffled as Borg blends attributes into a dazzling unity

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Bjorn Borg beat John Lloyd 6—4, 6—4, 6—3 in the singles final of the tournament, sponsored by Benson and Hedges, at Wembley yesterday. This means that Borg had won all his five matches in straight sets. In six weeks he has won 28 consecutive matches in five tournaments. When playing Stockton in the United States championships two months ago, Borg had to retire because of injury. Except for that, the last man to beat him was Gottfried—in March.

Borg currently has the fitness to benefit to the full from the exceptional qualities that were born in him: his physical gifts (including strong nerves) and his instinct for tennis. He is not only the best player in the world. He is also the most obviously great player to embellish the game since the heyday of Rod Laver.

Borg is also unique. There are others with two-fisted backhands, others with heavily top spun ground strokes, others who excel with the service and smash, and others with what is glibly described is a "tennis brain". But there is no one else—and never has been—who so effectively blends these particular attributes into a dazzling unity. This is not to say that Borg is the greatest player there has ever been. Such a judgment would be absurd. But he is certainly both a great player and a freak. Moreover he is only 21 years old.

His next ambition is to become the first player since Fred Perry to win Wimbledon for a third consecutive year. Unless injury brings him down, there is no reason why he should not do it. Lloyd, himself only 23, was outclassed in the ultimate test. But during this tournament he beat the sixth, second and third seeds (Cox, Gottfried and Ramirez) in successive matches.

The fact that Ramirez had a bad back, so heavily strapped that it was surprising he could bend, is no more than a necessary marginal comment. Lloyd maintained such a consistently high level of performance at Wembley that in future he must be judged by the most stringent standards. He also earned a field promotion.

There was not much Lloyd could do yesterday. But what there was, he did. He tried to play Borg from the back of the court but found it unproductively tiring. He tried to attack, but found that he could not put the ball away—and often had to play a sequence of shots in which every one was more awkward than its predecessor, until eventually one flank or the other was exposed to a passing shot.

Lloyd considers that Borg's ground strokes have become increasingly difficult to read ("Half the time, I didn't know where they were going"). Lloyd played a good match but even better players would have been baffled by the task that confronted him. Borg's game lacks elegance. It lacks too the spirit of adventure. However, he is a supremely efficient exponent of containment and counter-attack. There were times when this tournament seemed like a convention of sporting invalids. Had Ramirez been much worse, it would have been necessary to wheel him on court in a bathchair.

Ramirez and Gottfried survived three match points in a superb doubles match against Kodes and Taylor (Kodes muffed two openings in the forecourt) before submitting, in the final, to Mayer and McMillan. Someone said that even with a pulled groin muscle, McMillan was a better doubles player than most—and Mayer covered him well. The attendance for the tournament more than doubled last year's.

SINGLES: Semi-final round: J. Lloyd (GB) beat R. Ramirez (Mexico), 6—1, 0—6, 6—3; B. Borg (Sweden) beat E. Dibbs (US), 6—3, 6—4. Final: Borg beat Lloyd, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

DOUBLES: Semi-final round: B. Gottfried (US) and Ramirez beat J. Kodes (Czechoslovakia) and R. Taylor (GB), 6—7, 7—6, 8—6; A. Mayer (US) and F. McMillan (SA) beat P. Fleming (US) and R. Moore (SA), 6—3, 7—6.

Cold freezes positive thought and action

By Geoffrey Green

The instinct for survival against the cold that bit to the marrow was all that kept us alive at Stamford Bridge on Saturday. Had it not been for that, the boredom of a 0—0 draw between Chelsea and Aston Villa would surely have killed off most of a 31,000 crowd.

Now and then a goalless match can be memorable. But this was one that went in at one eye and out of the other as we knocked the icicles off our noses. Chelsea did virtually all the attacking but did it either sideways, backwards or in circles. Villa came apparently intent only to avoid defeat and achieved it professionally.

Why they should so undersell themselves with creative, attacking men like Gray, Little, Deehan, Mortimer and Carrodus in their side against a young, inexperienced team still feeling their feet in the top drawer was beyond comprehension. Villa deserved to lose for their lack of initiative and in addition been made to return the customers their money. Probably the coldest man of all at the Bridge was Bonetti as he ran round the Chelsea penalty area, trying to keep his circulation going. He should have sent for an overcoat, scarf, cap, gloves and an oilstove as a defence against the elements.

The wretched chap was called into serious action only once throughout the hour and a half. It came midway through a dreary, negative second half when he was forced to dive at a sudden low shot by Gray and saw Cropley scrape home the rebound in a melee only to find the goal ruled out for offside against Deehan. That was the one moment of justice on a day made for polar bears and penguins.

For the rest all one can say is that the giant Droy strolled through the affair with great authority as he snuffed out the occasional advances of Gray and Little and twice found time to lumber up to Rimmer's end and almost convert a couple of long throws by Sparrow. Aylott and Langley, too, went close for Chelsea during an opening 20 minutes which promised much, only to fizzle into deception. As for Ray Wilkins he still seemed to be wrapped in the euphoria of his part in England's win over Italy.

Once he made a truly creative pass to Aylott which put three Villa defenders out of play in a flash but that was all. For the rest his game was largely lateral as he passed across the field as if to dispense with a ball which seemed to bore him. The control and techniques were there but the Chelsea approach as a whole was far too crablike. There was no one to run at and take on the opposition with individual skill as was shown at times at Wembley a few days earlier. Perhaps it was the cold that froze all positive thought and action.

CHELSEA: P. Bonetti; G. Wilkins, J. Sparrow, I. Britton, M. Droy, S. Wicks, T. Aylott, R. Wilkins, T. Langley, K. Swain, C. Cooke.

ASTON VILLA: J. Rimmer; J. Gidman, G. Smith, L. Phillips, K. McNaught, D. Mortimer, J. Deehan, B. Little, A. Gray, A. Cropley, F. Carrodus.

Referee: R. Toseland (Market Harborough).

Forest think about what might have been

By Tom German

The sense of expectation, the pleasurable piquancy which inevitably was attached to Brian Clough's return to Elland Road for the first time since his brief flirtation with the manager's job at Leeds, tended, just as fleetingly, to deflect attention from the real significance of Saturday's meeting of Leeds United and Nottingham Forest, of whom he is now in charge.

It was revealed for what it was once the action began; not as an occasion for personal justification but an ideal test bed for two capable teams, one intent on establishing that their surprising emergence as League leaders is based on durable substance, the other in search of a speedy return to their former eminence. The result was a racy, rewarding and sometimes robust match. Leeds won it by the only goal, which came in a way which left room for debate in the Nottingham camp about what might have been.

Successive victories against teams to the forefront of the championship suggest that the new players in the Leeds side are beginning to slot neatly into place. They have two strong, attacking wingers; at the prong Jordan and Hankin, as well as knowing where the goal lies, are able to hold their own in any buffeting conflict. The men at the back, in McQueen's enforced absence, were uneasy at the outset as Forest took them on with brisk purpose but showed eventually how effectively they can congeal.

Cherry was a rock among them once Forest's opening assault had been contained. One marvellous second half tackle on Woodcock symbolized his soundness.

Nottingham's appetite for hard work contributed to a lively, free flowing match which seemed initially to be going their way. Withe lured the central defenders, Robertson threatened from his wing, and with McGovern and Gemmill in charge of the orchestration, holes appeared in the middle of the Leeds defence which had to be hurriedly plugged. Harvey needed to save splendidly in rapid succession from Gemmill and Woodcock. Such were Forest's attacking intentions.

They were pulled up abruptly as Graham put across a low centre which Hankin stroked into goal. A minute or so earlier, a collision between Hankin and Shilton had left the Forest goalkeeper prostrate. Play headed towards the opposite end with the referee unaware of Shilton's problems and he had barely raised himself to stable legs again before he was reaching in vain for Hankin's shot. The rival camps will each have their own version of how far Shilton had recovered.

Leeds kept a more watchful hold on Forest in the second half and created chances for themselves as Harris's speed began to expose Nottingham's left flank. They wasted chances and were twice denied by Shilton. Such, though, is the instinct nurtured in this Nottingham side that they were again snapping around the Leeds goal at the end. Harvey twice had to stretch himself in the closing minutes to scoop away efforts by Burns and Bowyer. So Mr Clough and Forest left Elland Road disappointed. The crowd of almost 43,000 did not.

LEEDS UNITED: D. Harvey; T. Cherry, F. Gray, A. Currie, K. Parkinson, P. Madeley, C. Harris, R. Hankin, J. Jordan, B. Flynn, A. Graham.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson, C. Barrett, J. McGovern, L. Lloyd, K. Burns, A. Gemmill, I. Bowyer, P. Withe, A. Woodcock, J. Robertson.

Referee: C. N. Seel (Carlisle).

Change comes in shape of a smoke-bomb

By Stuart Jones

The tide at Harwich turned at about midday on Saturday. It turned at 4.13 at nearby Portman Road. After a first half as pale as the Suffolk sun, Bobby Robson, Ipswich Town's manager, told his gathered assembly that one goal would decide the argument with Everton. No one would have *disagreed*.

"We saw six—and we still didn't have a winner", he said later. For 45 minutes the marking had been so tight, room so scarce and the pace so fast that a traffic warden would have been more appropriate than a referee. Indeed, Mr Salmon is a Road Safety Officer.

The signal for the change came in the shape of a smoke-bomb. Thrown from the crowd, it nestled in the back of Everton's net. Its existence was brief but it lasted long enough for Mariner's sharp eye.

At last, after an hour, he struggled free from Higgins's leash, only to see his fierce drive tipped over the bar by Wood. But, his sights set, he found the target three minutes later from Mills's through ball. The gates had opened and five more goals poured in during the last 20 minutes.

First, Jones gave the referee the choice of three offences on Gates to point to the spot and Whymark scored his fourth penalty of the season. Everton then moved their heavy artillery up to the front line to test Ipswich's back four, all reserves.

The move worked. Lyons, with the longest leg in a static chorus line, nudged the ball home. A moment of inexperience, when Osman missed a crucial interception, let Pearson in to level the score. Gordon Lee, Everton's manager, leapt to his feet, danced on the pitch and punched the air in joy.

A minute later, he slumped back in his seat again after Whymark had given his version of Lyons's effort. Nine minutes remained and Mills, in a moment of experience, dallied over a free kick. Mr Salmon cautioned him ("he was handing those cards out like tram tickets", Mr Robson said later) and it was left to Buckley to write the final line of an ever-changing script in the time added.

Mr Lee did a short jig before the curtain fell. His side, ad-libbing as they went, had protected their unbeaten run, now 17 league and cup games, and *become favourites to win the title*. Mr Robson was disappointed for his cast, five of the understudies. They may all return again when the curtain rises on Wednesday. On their stage will be Barcelona, starring Johann Cruyff.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; J. Stirk, L. Tibbott, B. Talbot, D. Roberts, R. Osman, M. Mills, E. Gates, P. Mariner, T. Whymark, C. Woods.

EVERTON: G. Wood; D. Jones, M. Pejic (sub, T. Ross), M. Lyons, M. Higgins, M. Buckley, A. King, M. Dobson, R. Latchford, J. Pearson, D. Thomas.

Referee: K. Salmon (Barnet).

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: A. Gray (Aston Villa), 13; B. Latchford (Everton), 13; R. Hankin (Leeds United), 12; I. Wallace (Coventry), 12; P. Withe (Nottingham Forest), 11; M. Ferguson (Coventry City), 10; T. Whymark (Ipswich Town), 9; T. Brown (West Bromwich Albion), 9; T. Francis (Birmingham City), 9; K. Dalglish (Liverpool), 8; D. Mills (Middlesbrough), 8; P. Richards (Wolverhampton Wanderers), 8.

SECOND DIVISION: M. Flanagan (Charlton Athletic), 14; R. Hatton (Blackpool), 12; J. Duncan (Tottenham Hotspur), 10; P. Ward (Brighton and Hove Albion), 10; R. Harkouk (Crystal Palace), 9; P. Kitchen (Orient), 9; C. Lee (Tottenham Hotspur) (5 for Torquay), 9; J. Husband (Luton Town), 8; L. Maybank (Fulham), 8.

THIRD DIVISION: D. Kemp (Portsmouth), 15; R. Shinton (Wrexham), 13; R. Gough (Colchester United), 11; T. Tynan (Sheffield Wednesday), 11; D. Westwood (Gillingham), 11; A. Biley (Cambridge United), 11.

Few contributions to the Greenwood ideals fund

By Norman Fox

In modern managerial jargon, Brighton "got a result" at White Hart Lane on Saturday. They congratulated each other and their manager, Alan Mullery, positively leapt to his feet in excitement when time was called. The "result" was a 0—0 draw with Tottenham Hotspur, Mullery's club of playing days.

"We had to do it for the boss," was the chorus line from the Brighton players, but, far from an admission of guilt, it was a proud boast. Mr Mullery said there was "no way" the "lads" were going to lose this one. And so it appeared. Before the second largest crowd of the day in any division, neither team contributed much towards the ideals than Ron Greenwood has been advocating these past few days. For some the result justified the means, but there were enough promising young players in sight to produce a much more controlled and attractive performance.

Tottenham have already shown that they need not stay in the second division for more than this season. Brighton provoke doubts. In some respects they have a third division appearance, although they also have the alertness of a successful team. Ward catches most of the publicity, yet Mellor, tall and difficult to dislodge from the ball, seems a more complete centre-forward than in his days with Manchester City and Norwich City. Here, however, the outstanding member was Clark, who was playing his first senior match yet was prepared to think before acting in the hurtling frenzy of midfield.

Activity was widely mistaken for progress. Moves of a decisive nature were rare, and the standard of passing was often deplorable. The excitement that was undoubtedly there in the middle and towards the end was often inspired by lonely heroics. Taylor, for Tottenham, manipulated the crowd almost as much as the Brighton defence. By knocking the ball past the full back and sprinting away he certainly raised hopes and sound, but in the centre of the Spurs' attack there was altogether too much flimsy control. All of the best moves seemed to start with McNab who usually finished up vainly looking for support.

Tottenham should have won and might have done so if Steele, in the Brighton goal, had not made two astonishing saves from Duncan and Taylor. Duncan also hit the post and at times he made room for himself with more insight than was shown by many of his colleagues who, particularly towards the end, thoughtlessly crowded each other.

So, the sight of Duncan's number being waved at the referee when Spurs decided it was time to let Lee on to the pitch brought loud disapproval, and no one disapproved more than the Tottenham manager, Keith Burkinshaw. He had instructed that Moores should be removed. The message became garbled in transmit between the grandstand and the bench, and Spurs lost the player who was most likely to score.

By then, Brighton had decided that a goal-less draw constituted a "result", and, in the same idiom they "closed it up". Tottenham had sufficient skill to break that intention, but failed to stand back and plan their attacks. So Brighton won their self-congratulations by playing out the last few minutes in a corner of the pitch. They said it was a good result; so did Tottenham. The language of football is thus devalued.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: B. Daines; T. Naylor, J. Holmes, G. Hoddle, K. Osgood, S. Perryman, J. Pratt, N. McNab, I. Moores, J. Duncan (sub, C. Lee), P. Taylor.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION: E. Steele; C. Cattlin, G. Williams, B. Horton, G. Winstanley, M. Lawrenson, T. Towner, P. Ward, I. Mellor, P. Clark, P. O'Sullivan.

Referee: C. Thomas (Treorchy).

Vanity could do a lot for good-looking Albion

By Clive White

West Bromwich Albion, one of several unlikely heroes in this season's story of ordinary first division folk, are better looking than most of their rivals. The trouble is they are not yet vain enough to realize it. On Saturday they seemed to be pinching themselves to see if it really was them who were pushing Manchester City around.

Time and again they seemed to have City all set up for the coup de grace only to drop the sword from the enemy's throat, enabling City to share the spoils in a bloodless encounter.

At the start, Johnson, the wee, short-tempered, electric Scot, looked like a merciless executioner. He tormented Clements with the right foot dragging the ball as a prelude to a sudden spurt; now you see it, now you don't. But the crosses and chips invariably seemed to founder on the cap of Watson, looming large like the Everest in the big City back line. And when he and Booth were pulled apart Corrigan was always tall enough and wide enough to cope.

With Cunningham as well, the Throstles have two of the quickest forwards in English football. Swooping like a blackbird, he picks up the tasty morsels which his physical challenges often fail to gain him. His is a latent brilliance; he lacks total belief in his undoubted gift even when the crowd is chanting his name. Once when presented with the tempting opportunity to outsprint Manchester's ponderous defence he instead waited for the arrival of his captain, Wile, a man of more plodding pace. The unexpected is what England will expect from him.

In contrast Tony Brown, his team colleague, is never deterred from testing his enormous shooting power. That is what nearly 200 goals in about 500 matches does for confidence. Brown, like the full back, Mulligan, has obviously discovered the fountain of youth, and was part of a bristling midfield in which Martin, a "United reject" as the Manchester followers took delight in reminding him, and the enlightened Robson were also contributors.

Together they tied up the once celebrated midfield of Manchester City. And here seems the heart of City's problem. Hartford, the man they just wind up before each game, finally ran down. The engine room looked undermanned with Barnes, Channon, Kidd and Tueart more ideally suited to the bow. Tueart is another who is just a shadow of last season's self. And Channon often received severe attention from Robertson.

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: A. Godden; P. Mulligan, D. Statham, Tony Brown, J. Wile, A. Robertson, M. Martin, L. Cunningham, D. Cross, B. Robson, W. Johnston.

MANCHESTER CITY: P. Corrigan, K. Clements, W. Donachie, T. Booth, D. Watson, P. Power, P. Barnes, M. Channon, B. Kidd, A. Hartford, D. Tueart.

Referee: R. Lewis (Great Bookham).

Golf

Graham wins by three strokes

Sydney, Nov 20.—David Graham, of Australia, ended foreign domination of the Australian Open golf championship here today when he clinched victory after a tense battle over the final round with Don January, of the United States. The popular, slightly built former Sydney player, who now lives in Florida, responded to the encouragement of a big gallery to win by three strokes. He had a 71 today, finishing the four-round tournament with a total of 284, four under par.

January faltered on the final nine after holding a one-shot advantage over Graham when he started the final round. The American, who celebrated his 48th birthday today, had a 75 today for a total of 287 to share second place with a fellow American, Bruce Lietzke, and John Lister, of New Zealand. Jack Newton, of Australia, had a three-over-par final round of 75 to slip to an even-par 288 and fifth place.

Graham, the first Australian to win the title since Peter Thomson in 1972, said it was the most satisfying moment of his career. "Winning my national championship means more to me than anything", he said. "I thought I had it won only when I hit my third shot on to the green at the 72nd hole."

He revealed that he had been sick all week and had been told by a doctor on Wednesday morning that he had acute bronchitis and internal bleeding in the left ear from pressure created by sinus. "I am still not feeling too great physically but of course I am very happy as this win has turned an average year into a super one for me", Graham said.

284, D. Graham, 74, 71, 68, 71.
287, D. January (US), 71, 70, 71, 75; B. Lietzke (US), 72, 71, 71, 73; J. Lister (NZ), 70, 71, 72, 74.
288, J. Newton, 71, 73, 69, 75.
290, M. Hayes (US), 74, 69, 72, 75; J. McGee (US), 75, 68, 74, 73.
292, J. Pate (US), 74, 71, 75, 72; M. Pinero (Spain), 74, 72, 72, 74; G. Marsh, 73, 73, 74, 72; R. Vines, 74, 70, 70, 78.
293, B. Byman (US), 78, 70, 75, 70.
295, B. Devlin, 78, 72, 72, 73.
296, M. Lye (US), 73, 73, 77, 73; M. Krantz (US), 75, 73, 77, 71; T. Gale, 74, 74, 75, 73; R. Mossengale (US), 74, 75, 73, 74; E. Nival (Philippines), 71, 77, 73, 75; J. Nicklaus (US), 77, 67, 72, 80; R. Charles (NZ), 72, 72, 75, 77.
297, A. Bean (US), 73, 75, 76, 73; S. Ginn, 79, 74, 72, 72; Ray Floyd (US), 76, 74, 73, 74; R. Shearer, 74, 76, 72, 75.
298, P. Thomson, 79, 73, 74, 72; H. Green (US), 78, 73, 72, 75; E. Perez (Mexico), 77, 73, 73, 75.
299, R. Davis, 76, 78, 74, 71; B. Burgess, 79, 72, 74, 74; V. Somers, 79, 74, 70, 76.
300, A. Russell (US), 75, 72, 80, 73; G. Wolstenholme, 76, 74, 76, 74; D. Galloway, 71, 75, 74, 80.
301, M. Barber (US), 80, 74, 73, 74; P. Headland, 75, 75, 76, 75; A. Palmer (US), 76, 77, 74, 74.
302, M. Cahill, 73, 78, 77, 74; I. Stanley, 77, 73, 79, 73; M. Foster (GB), 78, 74, 77, 73.

Other scores
308, J. O'Leary (Ireland), 74, 72, 84, 78.
309, B. Barnes (GB), 76, 77, 81, 74.
313, J. Hall (GB), 75, 77, 81, 80.—Reuter.

Cricket

Amarnath steers Indians to commanding lead

Sydney, Nov 20.—Mohinder Amarnath, with an excellent innings of 137 including 14 fours, helped the Indian cricketers establish a first innings lead of 128 in their four-day cricket match against New South Wales here today.

Bedi, the captain, then claimed the wickets of Turner and Webster, the opening batsmen, and at the close on the third day the Australian state side were 85 for two, 43 runs behind with eight second innings wickets in hand.

Amarnath, who was dropped twice yesterday at the start of his innings, was in complete command, particularly after lunch when he slammed 54 in 51 minutes. In one over from Colley, Amarnath collected 17, including three fours.

At the start of play the Indians were 139 for two in reply to New South Wales' first innings score of 258 for five declared.

SCORES: New South Wales, 258 for 8 dec and 85 for 2 (S. Webster 43); Indians, 386 for 8 dec (M. Amarnath 137, G. Viswanath 56, B. Patel 52, D. Vengsarkar 50).

England tour details

Islamabad, Nov. 20.—The Pakistan Cricket Board today issued the itinerary for England's tour to Pakistan this winter. The England team will play 10 matches, including three Tests and two one-day matches.

Match dates: December 1-3: Rawalpindi, Patrons XI; December 5-7: Faisalabad, Bank XI; December 9-11: Peshawar, Governor's XI; December 16-20: Lahore, first Test; December 23: Sahiwal, one-day international; December 27-29: Lahore, Bank XI; December 30: Sialkot, one-day match; January 3-7: Hyderabad, second Test; January 10-12: Bahawalpur, Punjab XI; January 20-24: Karachi, third Test.—Agence France-Presse.

ADELAIDE: Sheffield Shield: Queensland, 300 for five dec and 276 for five (P. Carlson 103 not out, M. Walters 49; A. Sincock four for 76); South Australia, 271.

MELBOURNE: Sheffield Shield: Victoria, 377 for nine dec (P. Hibbert 72, D. Melville 70, J. Moss 65); Tasmania, 215 (D. Baker 66; I. Callen four for 49) and 140 for five.

Hockey

Daved throws a switch and Suffolk go out

By Sydney Friskin
Bedfordshire 6 Suffolk 0

Bedfordshire outran Suffolk at Wardown Park, Luton, yesterday to reach the eastern final of the county hockey championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox. Bedfordshire's opponents next Sunday at the same place will be Hertfordshire, who defeated Essex 2—0 at St Albans. Not since the early 60's have Bedfordshire achieved such a big victory in the championship but some old-timers were able to recall even nobler deeds of the past.

Yesterday's win was contrived in midfield where Daved, at centre half, electrified their play by operating the switch. His control was uncanny, his distribution superb. Everything went right for Bedfordshire, but not for Suffolk. Knight suffered a back strain in the eighth minute and left the field for repairs. He came back and moved into the forward line but the pain was too much to bear and, with his departure at the start of the second half, Suffolk's agonies began to accumulate. They had lost their best striker of short corners.

In a sustained attacking period, which started from the fifth minute, Bedfordshire earned three short corners and two long ones. Steward, in the Suffolk goal, made several good saves and a couple of shots narrowly missed the mark. Nearly 20 minutes elapsed before Suffolk made their first move, the Bedfordshire goalkeeper stopping a hard shot from Barker, who paid him a surprise visit on the left of the circle. Suffolk earned a short corner and nearly scored before Bedfordshire forced a short corner and took the lead with a shot superbly struck by Kavanagh.

The best goal of the match came five minutes before half time. Ganesh took the ball near the line and back-passed to Benawra Singh, who drove it hard into the net from a difficult angle. The goal gave Bedfordshire much relief because, only a couple of minutes earlier, their own goalkeeper was called upon to make two good saves from short corners, both struck by Knight. Bedfordshire made sure of victory early in the second half when Kavanagh converted a short corner. Then Ellis combined well with Sharma for Sharma to score the fourth goal.

Kavanagh obtained the fifth from a short corner and Daved the sixth, also from a short corner. The ball rose high off a defender's stick, confounded the entire Suffolk defence and landed in the goal. In spite of their setback, Suffolk, motivated by Turner, attacked with much spirit. They were lucky to have beaten Bedfordshire 2—1 in extra time last year. But this time, Bedfordshire put the record right. As a young side, however, Suffolk should profit from this experience.

BEDFORDSHIRE: R. Tatman (Bedfordshire Eagles); R. Dharmi (Bedfordshire Eagles), T. Machin (Bedford), M. Ganesh (Bedfordshire Eagles), B. Daved (Bedfordshire Eagles, captain), D. Jarrett (Bedford), P. Ellis (Bedfordshire Eagles), Benawra Singh (Bedfordshire Eagles), S. Sharma (Bedfordshire Eagles), M. Kavanagh (Bedfordshire Eagles), G. Player (Bedfordshire Eagles).

SUFFOLK: J. Steward (Ipswich); R. Boaney (Bury YMCA), G. Waters (Bury YMCA), A. Knight (Ipswich, sub D. Morley, both Ipswich), M. Francis (Bury YMCA), P. White (Ipswich, captain), R. Tippett (Ipswich), T. Turner (Bury YMCA), D. Moss (Ipswich), G. McClure (Ipswich), D. Barker (Hounslow).

Umpires: R. Nourse and B. Humphries (Eastern Counties).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: North: Durham 1, Cheshire 1; Lancashire 7, Cumbria 1; Yorkshire 3, Northumberland 0. Midlands final: Worcestershire 2, Leicestershire 0. East semi-final round: Bedfordshire 6, Suffolk 0; Hertfordshire 2, Essex 0.

WELSH CUP: Final: Glamorgan 4, Denbighshire 0.

Ice dancing

Stern taskmaster's view of British champions

By John Hennessy

Warren Maxwell and Janet Thompson retained their British ice-dance championship at Nottingham on Saturday night with an array of marks that were an improvement on those they achieved last year. They rounded off the evening with an exciting free programme which elicited a maximum of 6.0 for artistic impression from one judge. They were given only 5.6 (technical merit) and 5.7 (artistic impression) by Mr Laurence Demmy. Since Mr Demmy is chairman of the dance committee of the International Skating Union (ISU) his evaluation can be seen as of more than ordinary significance. But he is a stern task master whose demanding standards often produced a chorus of good-natured catcalls throughout the evening.

Kenneth Foster and Kay Barsdell were second, as last year, and Christopher Dean and Jayne Torvill third, thereby advancing the one vital place that puts them in line for the team for the European and world championships at Strasbourg and Ottowa later in the season. They should make quite an impression on their first appearance on the international scene.

The standard from first to last place among the 10 competing couples was encouragingly high, probably superior to that we shall see at Strasbourg, when entries from individual countries will be severely restricted.

Maxwell expressed his satisfaction with the day's work. I would have some reservations about their original set pattern for the paso doble, which would have created impact perhaps with music that did not seem to have been recorded by the Black Dyke Mills Band at rehearsals. It seemed, as it was, to exaggerate the too-slow tempo laid down by the ISU.

On the other hand Miss Thompson seems to have acquired a more striking ice presence and perhaps even higher technical skills. A strong female partner is vital in ice-dancing since she holds the main attention, so Miss Thompson's advance may be seen as vital to their hopes of improvement on last season which finally put them in second place in the world.

Mr Demmy gave them only 5.0 for their opening performance of the starlight waltz, but there was a rapid improvement thereafter and he was so impressed by their interpretation of the difficult tango romantico, newly introduced to skating as a tribute to the Gorschkovs, that he awarded them 5.9.

Rackets

Cup holders take trophy for third year

By Our Rackets Correspondent

Charles Hue Williams and John Prenn, of Harrow, won the Noel Bruce Cup for rackets for the third year running at Queen's Club yesterday. What at one time looked like being a comfortable, indeed, handsome victory turned into a dog-fight before they beat Thomas Pugh and William Boone, of Eton, the amateur champions, by 15—8, 15—4, 15—4, 15—18, 10—15, 15—10.

The first three games were so one-sided that it threatened to be no contest. Prenn wielded the hammer, Hue Williams the sickle if ever such a simile could be ascribed to the products of these two schools. Thirty of Harrow's points were won while Prenn was in the service box, the other 15 went to Hue Williams whose serving to Pugh was pretty lethal. Pugh looked stiff and tired after an arduous semi-final round match against Winchester on Saturday.

RESULTS: Noel Bruce Cup, semi-final round: Harrow I (C. J. Hue Williams and J. A. N. Prenn) beat Eton II (A. G. Milne and M. J. J. Faber) 17—14, 15—6, 12—15, 17—14, 15—11. Eton I (C. T. M. Pugh and W. R. Boone) beat Winchester (H. R. Angus and R. H. Sutton) 8—15, 12—15, 15—8, 15—8, 15—10, 15—12. Final round: Harrow beat Eton 15—8, 15—4, 15—4, 15—18, 10—15, 15—10.

Car rallying

Brookes a minute behind his chief rival

Russell Brookes, Britain's leading contender for this year's national rally championship, ran into early trouble on the first leg of the Lombard RAC Rally yesterday. Driving a Ford Escort 1800, Brookes was a minute behind his main rival, Pentti Airikkala, of Finland, after the first stage at Blenheim and was "working under his bonnet" when the crews reported in at Towcester.

Airikkala, in a Vauxhall Chevette, was among the early leaders when 190 of the world's best rally drivers started from the Wembley Conference Centre, London, at 9 am. He was three seconds up on the field at Blenheim. Roger Clark, of Britain, who won last year's rally, made his customary slow start and was lying in twentieth position at Blenheim. Brookes, tipped by Ford's team manager, Peter Ashcroft, as a likely winner, [illegible] beat Airikkala and finish among the top three British entries to take the national title.

Today and tomorrow drivers will tackle the hills of Wales before the final two stages.

PROVISIONAL LEADERS: 1, P. Airikkala (Finland), Vauxhall Chevette, 19min 56sec; 2, B. Waldegard (Sweden), [illegible] (Italy), Lancia Stratos, 19.58; 4, H. Mikkola (Finland), Toyota Celica, 19.57; 5, A. Dawson (GB), Ford Escort, 19.58; 6, T. Salonen (Finland), Fiat Abarth, 19.45.

Weekend results and tables

First division

Birmingham	1	Leicester	1
Chelsea	0	Aston Villa	0
Coventry	4	Q P Rangers	1
Derby	2	West Ham	1
Ipswich	3	Everton	3
Leeds	1	Nottingham F	0
Liverpool	1	Bristol C	1
Manchester U	1	Norwich	0
Middlesbrough	0	Wolverhampton	0
Newcastle	1	Arsenal	2
West Brom	0	Manchester C	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Nottingham F	16	11	2	3	30	11	24
Everton	16	8	6	2	32	18	22
Coventry	16	9	4	3	30	20	22
West Brom	16	8	5	3	30	19	21
Arsenal	16	8	4	4	20	11	20
Liverpool	16	7	5	4	18	13	19
Manchester C	16	7	4	5	26	19	18
Aston Villa	16	7	4	5	20	17	18
Norwich	16	6	6	4	18	21	18
Leeds	16	5	7	4	25	23	17
Ipswich	16	5	6	5	18	20	16
Middlesbrough	16	5	6	5	17	20	16
Wolverhampton	16	5	5	6	21	21	15
Birmingham	16	6	3	7	21	25	15
Manchester U	15	6	2	7	19	21	14
Chelsea	16	4	6	6	9	13	14
Derby	16	4	5	7	19	25	13
QP Rangers	16	3	7	6	19	26	13
Bristol C	15	3	5	7	16	21	11
West Ham	16	2	6	8	19	28	10
Leicester	16	2	5	9	7	26	9
Newcastle	16	2	2	12	18	34	6

Second division

Blackburn	3	Mansfield	1
Blackpool	2	Millwall	2
Bristol R	0	Bolton	1
Cardiff	2	Burnley	1
Charlton	3	Sheffield U	0
Fulham	2	Hull	0
Luton	1	Stoke	2
Notts County	2	Sunderland	2
Oldham	1	Southampton	1
Orient	0	Crystal P	0
Tottenham	0	Brighton	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Bolton	16	11	4	1	26	13	26
Tottenham	16	10	4	2	35	13	24
Blackburn	16	8	5	3	23	16	21
Brighton	16	8	4	4	25	17	20
Southampton	16	8	4	4	23	18	20
Blackpool	16	7	5	4	25	20	19
Sunderland	16	5	7	4	37	24	17
Charlton	16	6	5	5	28	26	17
Stoke	16	6	5	5	17	15	17
Luton	16	7	2	7	25	19	16
Crystal P	16	5	6	5	23	19	16
Sheffield U	16	5	5	6	22	26	15
Hull	16	5	5	6	16	14	15
Orient	16	3	9	4	17	20	15
Fulham	16	4	5	7	20	22	13
Cardiff	15	4	5	6	15	26	13
Mansfield	16	4	4	8	21	26	12
Millwall	16	2	8	6	11	19	12
Notts County	16	3	6	7	21	30	12
Oldham	16	3	6	7	15	24	12
Bristol R	16	3	5	8	18	33	11
Burnley	16	2	3	11	13	31	7

Third division

Bury	1	Chester	1
Chesterfield	2	Cambridge U	1
Exeter	1	Bradford C	0
Lincoln	2	Preston	2
Peterborough	1	Plymouth	0
Portsmouth	2	Hereford	0
Port Vale	1	Tranmere	1
Sheffield W	0	Gillingham	0
Shrewsbury	0	Carlisle	3
Swindon	2	Rotherham	0
Walsall	2	Oxford U	1
Wrexham	2	Colchester	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wrexham	18	10	5	3	30	19	25
Tranmere	18	9	5	4	28	16	23
Peterborough	18	8	6	4	15	14	22
Gillingham	18	7	7	4	30	25	21
Shrewsbury	18	8	4	6	33	27	20
Cambridge	18	8	4	6	29	24	20
Preston	18	6	8	4	19	18	20
Colchester	18	7	5	6	26	17	19
Exeter	18	8	3	7	22	19	19
Walsall	18	6	7	5	22	21	19
Swindon	18	7	4	7	29	24	18
Oxford	18	7	4	7	25	33	18
Rotherham	18	6	6	6	33	24	18
Bury	18	5	8	5	[illegible]	25	18
Chesterfield	18	7	3	8	17	19	17
Chester	18	4	9	5	20	26	17
Carlisle	18	5	6	7	23	24	16
Plymouth	18	5	6	7	20	23	16
Hereford	18	5	6	7	14	21	16
Bradford	18	5	5	8	20	25	15
Port Vale	18	3	9	6	17	25	15
Lincoln	18	5	4	9	18	26	14
Portsmouth	18	3	8	7	17	23	14
Sheffield W	18	3	7	8	16	21	13

Fourth division

Bournemouth	2	Darlington	0
Brentford	0	Swansea	2
Crewe	0	Grimsby	2
Halifax	2	Aldershot	1
Hartlepool	0	Doncaster	2
Northampton	1	Barnsley	1
Reading	1	Huddersfield	0
Scunthorpe	1	Rochdale	0
Southend	1	Watford	0
Southport	3	Newport	3
Torquay	2	Stockport	0
Wimbledon	2	York	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Watford	18	14	0	4	36	17	28
Aldershot	18	9	5	4	25	13	23
Southend	18	9	5	4	19	11	23
Newport	18	8	6	4	28	22	22
Swansea	18	8	5	5	26	14	21
Barnsley	18	8	5	5	23	16	21
Brentford	18	8	5	5	29	23	21
Grimsby	18	9	3	6	22	20	21
Reading	18	9	2	7	21	20	20
Stockport	18	7	5	6	29	19	19
Doncaster	18	8	3	7	24	24	19
Darlington	19	6	7	6	23	14	19
Torquay	18	6	7	5	21	22	19
Northampton	19	7	4	8	27	33	18
Crewe	18	8	2	8	23	32	18
Bournemouth	18	6	5	7	16	19	17
Huddersfield	17	5	5	7	17	18	15
Scunthorpe	18	5	5	8	19	24	15
Wimbledon	18	4	7	7	24	31	15
York	17	5	4	8	20	[illegible]	14
Southport	18	1	10	7	13	30	12
Halifax	18	3	8	7	16	25	14
Hartlepool	18	5	2	11	20	31	12
Rochdale	19	3	4	12	18	32	10

Scottish premier division

Ayr	1	Motherwell	1
Celtic	3	Aberdeen	2
Dundee U	4	Clydebank	0
Hibernian	2	Partick Th	3
Rangers	2	St Mirren	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Rangers	14	9	3	2	32	18	21
Aberdeen	14	7	4	3	22	14	18
Partick	14	8	2	4	22	20	18
Dundee U	14	7	3	4	19	9	17
Celtic	14	6	2	6	21	20	14
St Mirren	14	5	3	6	20	22	13
Motherwell	14	4	3	7	18	19	11
Ayr	14	4	3	7	15	24	11
Hibernian	14	3	4	7	12	15	10
Clydebank	14	2	3	9	9	29	7

FA VASE: First round, second replay: Long Buckby 1, Moreton Town 2. Second round: Swanley Town 4, Merstham 1.

Scottish first division

Arbroath	2	Kilmarnock	2
Dumbarton	0	Dundee	0
East Fife	2	Morton	3
Hamilton	4	Montrose	1
Queen of South	1	Alloa	0
St Johnstone	0	Hearts	1
Stirling A	0	Airdrie	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Morton	17	12	3	2	37	19	27
Dundee	17	10	3	4	32	22	23
Hamilton	17	9	2	6	35	24	20
Dumbarton	17	7	6	4	28	19	20
Hearts	17	8	4	5	32	28	20
Stirling A	17	7	4	6	24	21	18
Queen of South	17	6	5	6	23	25	17
St Johnstone	17	7	3	7	23	27	17
Montrose	17	5	5	7	24	26	15
Arbroath	17	4	7	6	25	28	15
Airdrie	17	6	3	8	20	26	15
Kilmarnock	17	4	6	7	20	22	14
East Fife	17	3	3	11	15	36	9
Alloa	17	2	4	11	19	37	8

Scottish second division

Albion R	3	Stenhousemuir	1
Berwick	1	E Stirling	1
Brechin	1	Clyde	2
Cowdenbeath	1	Forfar	4
Falkirk	0	Dunfermline	0
Meadowbank	1	Queen's Park	3
Stranraer	1	Raith R	4

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 3, Netherfield 2; Barrow 0, Matlock 1; Boston United 3, Gateshead 1; Buxton 1, Morecambe 0; Frickley 1, Bangor City 1; Goole 1, Mossley 0; Lancaster 3, Macclesfield 1; Northwich Victoria 4, Workington 2; Scarborough 2, Runcorn 1; Wigan Athletic 2, Gainsborough 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Atherstone 1, Bedford 1; Bath 1, Hillingdon 0; Grantham 0, Nuneaton 0; Hastings 1, Weymouth 1; Maidstone 1, Minehead 0; Telford 2, Dartford 0; Wealdstone 0, Cheltenham 0; Worcester 0, Gravesend 2; Yeovil 1, Dover 1. First division, north: Corby 2, Banbury 1; Gloucester 0, Wellingborough 2; Kings Lynn 2, Kidderminster 2; Oswestry 1, Burton 3; Tamworth 0, Barry 2; Witney 3, Dunstable 3. First division, south: Andover 0, Hounslow 0; Bognor Regis 3, Addlestone 3; Canterbury 1, Tonbridge 2; Crawley 3, Chelmsford 1; Dorchester 2, Ashford 0; Folkestone and Shepway 2, Trowbridge 1; Margate 2, Poole 0; Salisbury 2, Waterlooville 0; Taunton 1, Basingstoke 1.

European results

AUSTRIAN LEAGUE: Lask 0, Voeest Linz 0; Admira Wacker 0, Wiener 1; Vienna 0, Rapid 0.

DUTCH CUP: Sparta Rotterdam 5, Heracles 0; Ajax 4, Telstar 1; Feijenoord 3, Den Bosch 0; Volendam 3, Utrecht 3 (Utrecht won on penalties); DWV Amsterdam 0, Roda 1; PSV Eindhoven 6, Schiedam 0; Vlaardingen 0, Amsterdam 3; Vitesse 3, Den Haag 0; Dovo 0, Veendam 3; Go Ahead Eagles 3, Twente Enschede 1; Haarlem 1, NEC Nijmegen 0; Wageningen 3, VVV Venlo 0; Excelsior 3, NAC Breda 2; IJsselmeervogels 1, Groningen 3; Eindhoven 3, Cambuur 1.

EAST GERMAN LEAGUE: Karl Marx Stadt 1, Chemie Halle 1; Wismut Gera 2, Zwickau 3; Magdeburg 0, Wismut 0; Chemie Boehlen 1, Dynamo Dresden 1; Dynamo Berlin 3, Carl Zeiss Jena 0; Erfurt 2, Leipzig 2; Frankfurt 1, Union Berlin 1.

FRENCH LEAGUE: Nantes 4, Valenciennes 1; Metz 0, Marseilles 3; Nimes 0, Strasbourg 1; Troyes 3, Rheims 0; Sochaux 0, Bordeaux 0; Laval 1, Nancy 2; Lens 3, Paris St Germain 1; St Etienne 1, Monaco 0; Rouen 3, Lyons 2; Nice 3, Bastia 1.

ITALIAN LEAGUE: Atalanta 1, Genoa 1; Vicenza 3, Fiorentina 1; Foggia 2, Pescara 0; AC Milan 1, Bologna 0; Perugia 1, Inter Milan 1; Rome 0, Lazio 0; Turin 1, Naples 0.

SPANISH LEAGUE: Las Palmas 3, Santander 0.

Verona 0, Juventus 0.

WEST GERMAN CUP: Langerwehe 1, Duisburg 3; Schalke 04 4, Hamburg 2; Fortuna Düsseldorf 3, Eintracht Brunswick 1; Borussia Mönchen Gladbach 3, Bochum 0; Werder Bremen 3, 1860 Munich 1; Cologne 4, Karlsruhe 0; Schwarz-Weiss Essen 0, Westfalia Herne 0; Homburg 1, Hertha Berlin 1.

WORLD CUP: Asian zone: Kuwait 1, Australia 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Iran	6	4	2	0	9	2	10
Kuwait	7	4	1	2	13	6	9
South Korea	7	2	4	1	7	6	8
Australia	7	3	1	3	11	7	7
Hongkong	7	0	0	7	3	21	0

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SPORT

Rugby Union

All Black heads held high while French fear theirs may roll

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Paris, Nov 20

New Zealand's decisive victory over France here yesterday by a goal, a dropped goal and two penalty goals (15 pts) to a penalty goal (three) was a triumph of planning, execution and character. It made a nonsense of prediction and of the form eight days before, it squared the two match series, and it left French claims to "le championnat du monde" looking distinctly sick.

It is clear that after their defeat in Toulouse the All Blacks took earnest counsel with themselves and evolved, under their coach, Jack Gleeson, a plan for turning the tide. This postulated a mostly tight approach by their halfbacks, and secure kicking to the shorter side; a surer defence, involving the wings to a greater extent, against the tactical boot of Romeu; increasing use of a two-man lineout at which Laurie Knight and Haden had remarkable success; and, as a sine qua non, a significant improvement in their scrummaging.

This last was forthcoming, too, and, since New Zealand kicked their goals and France did not, the writing was on the wall some while before the visitors fashioned an excellent try in the opening minutes of the second half. Rives and Bastiat may not have seemed greatly missed in Toulouse, but they were now. The French front five were muted. Mistakes proliferated against a remorseless, well-organized defence.

Whatever may have happened in the first international, the French lineout was unhinged at Parc des Princes long before New Zealand began playing their two trump cards. In the first half, though, France threw in 19 times to their opponents' five, New Zealand won them 17—7. In the second quarter, by which time the Laurie Knight-Haden tandem had started to flourish, France had virtually a nil return and, over the whole match, I made the advantage to New Zealand 30—18.

Knight had won a lot of French throws before his catching, palming and sharp reaction at the front of the two-man line made the opposition look statuesque, and it was his possession from a quick throw that sparked off the only try. Donaldson spun left, and Robertson on the end of Bruce's clean pass arced swiftly outside his men. This outstanding centre did well to give out an overhead pass as he was nailed by the cover and the left-wing, Wilson, already set on an infield course, took his chance brilliantly, scything clean through to the posts for a conversion by McKechnie.

If Laurie Knight had a shining game in all respects, then the contribution of Bruce at stand-off half, was no less important. His calm and accurate kicking, as well as his shrewd choice of play, must have given his team much confidence.

Bertranne, whose distribution is always suspect, looked the likliest runner in midfield. But scissors, or loops by Romeu, all came to naught and France, reduced to playing things off the cuff and to a progressive disorganization, looked reconciled to harsh reality some while before no-side.

It was an absorbing contest, if certainly no classic, its flow and pace being facilitated by Cenydd Thomas's interpretation of the advantage law.

French firecrackers on the terraces were soon hushed on a crisp, dry afternoon when, first, Romeu pulled a penalty attempt from well within his orbit, and then, after Aguirre had dropped a pass under pressure close to his line, Bertranne's clearance kick failed to find touch, and McKechnie, gathering it, measured a remarkable dropped goal from 40 yards out on the left.

Aguirre soon was culpable again when in his turn he missed touch behind a scrummage. This time Seear charged up the left touchline after a scissors between McKechnie and Osborne, Palmie was apprehended at a ruck, and McKechnie coolly landed a 30-yard penalty goal.

New Zealand were playing like a side who knew where they were going and how they would get there. At the end of the first half, following some mayhem by Imbernon at a maul, Seear extracted personal recompense with an imposingly struck penalty that just reached the target from 50 yards, and Romeu kicked a short-range one for France.

It was 9—3 at the interval and soon New Zealand would get their decisive try. Romeu was to miss two more kicks one a drop and one a penalty from a comfortable distance. It was definitely not his day, nor France's overall. A Gallic head or two may roll come January, but New Zealand can hold theirs high again.

FRANCE: J-M. Aguirre (Bagneres); D. Bustaffa (Carcassonne), R. Bertranne (Bagneres), F. Sangalli (Narbonne), G. Noves (Stade Toulousain); J-P. Romeu (Montferrand), J. Fouroux (Auch, captain); G. Cholley (Castres), A. Paco (Beziers), R. Paparemborde (Pau), J-F. Imbernon (Perpignan), M. Palmie (Beziers), J. Gasc (Graulhet), A. Guilbert (Toulon), J-C. Skrela (Stade Toulousain).

NEW ZEALAND: B. McKechnie (Southland); M. Taylor (Bay of Plenty), D. Robertson (Counties), W. Osborne (Wanganui), S. Wilson (Wellington); D. Bruce (Canterbury), M. Donaldson (Manawatu), B. Johnstone (Auckland), A. Dalton (Counties), G. Knight (Manawatu), A. Haden (Auckland), F. Oliver (Southland), L. Knight (Poverty Bay), G. Seear (Otago), G. Mourie (Taranaki, captain).

Referee: C. Thomas (Wales).

Moseley's hooker Cox frees himself from the scrum.

Purring and powerful is Moseley's machine

By Gordon Allan

Moseley are still unbeaten after 17 matches, and envious supporters of their opponents are beginning to talk about them as a machine. On Saturday they came to Roehampton, scored 14 points in 12 minutes during the second half, and beat Rosslyn Park by a goal, four penalty goals, and two tries (26 pts) to a penalty goal and two tries (11).

People used to call Don Bradman a machine, and did not intend it as a compliment. In Moseley's case, as in Bradman's, there is a germ of truth in the description. But it does less than justice to the richer qualities of both. Bradman was highly efficient—streamlined and without impulse, Neville Cardus said. Moseley are efficient too. Bradman, however, was also capable of brilliance, and so are Moseley. In the presence of three England selectors, the efficiency was more in evidence than the brilliance at Roehampton, but Moseley found it to be enough.

The Park forwards played well, apart from conceding four penalties in the first half, which Cooper nonchalantly turned into goals. The Park backs were not so estimable. They are less experienced than Moseley's and it showed. They kicked away too much good possession and rarely made ground then they tried to run.

Paul Anderson scored a try for Park in the first half when he charged down a kick by Cooper. In the second half, Ayre and Beddoes scored tries for Moseley and Cooper converted a penalty try awarded when Park, near their own goal line, tackled Swain when he did not have the ball. Ayre scored from a long diagonal run by Swain, who should have been stopped, and Beddoes when Park's passing broke down on their 10 metre line. Ralston kicked a penalty for Park and Hooke scored a try after Nicholas Anderson had set up a ruck beside the Moseley post.

It is difficult to see Moseley, at full strength, being beaten by orthodox rugby, however good, however "motivated". A side like London Welsh of the Dawes era would probably succeed, but first you have to find one. My guess is that in the present state of the club game, only a machine as purring and powerful as Moseley themselves—with a pack as knowledgeable and half backs as flexible—would be equal to the task.

ROSSLYN PARK: P. Hale; M. Hooke, C. Ralston, S. Huskey, S. Tiddy; N. Anderson, I. George; G. Lloyd-Roberts, P. Keith-Roach, L. Barlow, J. Scott, N. Mantell, S. Jones, A. Ripley, P. Anderson.

MOSELEY: L. Cusworth; T. Thomas (sub, D. Mason), B. Corless, M. Swain, P. Beddoes; M. Cooper, C. Gifford; T. Corless, G. Cox, W. Greaves, R. Field, B. Ayre, J. White, N. Jeavons, D. Warren.

Referee: R. Quittenton (London and Sussex).

Busy time for all concerned

By Richard Streeton

All four teams for the county rugby championship semi-final round next Saturday have now been pencilled in with only late fitness doubts to be clarified in the next day or so. By lunchtime today the eight regional sides to launch the RFU's new tournament on December 3 will also have been announced, and at the end of the week the Oxford and Cambridge teams for Twickenham on December 6 will be known. A busy time indeed for those responsible for the selection processes and plenty to debate for the rest of us.

Kent have announced that the side which beat Middlesex 12-0 in the London group play-off on November 9 will face Gloucestershire at Blackheath. Gloucestershire, however, have made two changes compared with the team which eliminated Oxfordshire in the southern play-off. Mills (Gloucester) has recovered from his recent eye trouble, and replaces Hamlin (Cheltenham) as hooker, and Turton (Stroud) comes in for Boyle (Gloucester) in the second row.

North Midlands, who play Yorkshire at the Reddings in the other county semi-final game, will announce their side officially today. Apart from the return of Bullock (Birmingham), the first choice scrum half, for Harding (Moseley), the team seems likely to be unchanged from the side which won the group play-off with Notts, Lincs and Derby on November 9. Bullock missed that game because he was in Nigeria on business.

On Saturday Oxford University were clearly still feeling the effects of their match with Stanley's XV 48 hours earlier when they went down 16—6 against Harlequins. Bryan, the captain, will now probably wait until after Oxford's final match against London Scottish next weekend before choosing his team for Twickenham. Gareth Davies, a Cardiff stand off, had some useful match practice with the Greyhounds this weekend, but Oxford are still waiting to see if his injured knee shows any reaction to the workout.

Cambridge's programme is completed with their hard fixture against Steele-Bodger's XV on Wednesday and they entertain Harlequins on Saturday. They drew 9—9 with Blackheath this weekend, finding the heavy Blackheath pack and Williamson's kicking significant factors against them.

In other club matches, Gosforth, the John Player Cup holders, beat Percy Park 58—3 and confirmed that at full strength they remain a formidable team. Wilmslow and Sale, the northern merit table leaders, both won.

Finally it is to be hoped that Northampton and Ian Wright, a former England stand-off, can resolve their differences. After nine years and 250 appearances, Wright has left the club because he did not wish to play full back for the reserves.

Showdown now set for Goldington Road

By Richard Streeton

Only idealists would expect those old rivals Bedford and Northampton to produce thrills and fripperies when they meet. A hard and untidy match was won by Bedford on Saturday, with three dropped goals (9 pts), all kicked by Jorden, against a penalty (3 pts), kicked by Raybould. As a spectacle it had its moments, but, inevitably, risks and creative thinking were at a premium, and open play was totally absent.

Both teams, virtually, were at full strength and Bedford's win toppled Northampton from the joint leadership they hitherto shared with 100 per cent records in the Midlands merit table. Moseley's visit to Goldington Road on December 17 now promises to be more of a showdown occasion than ever. It seems unfortunate that the sides will be depleted by the final rounds of the divisional tournament.

Bedford's main assets on Saturday were the greater mobility and ball-winning prowess of their forwards. It enabled them to overcome other shortcomings. These included the tendency by their midfield runners to turn back into trouble which left their wingers on short rations. Northampton, within the limits imposed by restricted possession, mostly kept things tight by choice, although they, too, were disorganized at centre. Only in the final three minutes did Northampton with two quick, swarming attacks which nearly brought victory, show what might have been achieved with a different approach.

The Bedford back row looked sharper than their rivals, and Hooker and Mawle, the locks, also worked notably in the loose. Fletcher at scrum-half had an important role in Bedford's defensive situations, and Mackay sometimes ran with brave ambition. Wyatt seemed tentative about his recent hamstring injury. Jorden had a fine match, kicking and running with consistent acumen.

Page, as always, was the mainspring coil, brains and manipulator for Northampton at the base of the scrummage. He began well, especially with his kicking, made a couple of uncostly passing mistakes, and gradually lost confidence in the face of harassment. Kent, the Texan, for all his rawness, clearly has the instincts of a good flanker; Cannon saved one try with a fine tackle. Otherwise the pack slogged away uninspiredly on the treadmill. There was no opportunity to judge McGuckian, the new 6ft 4in winger, but he was always looking for the chance to join in the game.

Bedford began with wind and slope in their favour, and by half time might justifiably have had three or four tries. Eleventh hour mistakes and some desperate covering thwarted them. Bedford led 6—0 at the interval, infringements for foot up and crooked feed at scrummages near the posts costing Northampton indirect penalties in the closing minutes of the half. Each time Jorden took a tap penalty and dropped the goal. Afterwards, Bedford found it harder work, but the struggle was mostly between the 25s and indecisive. Raybould kicked a 40-yard penalty awarded for offside, and near the end Jorden dropped a goal from the same range when standing unmarked outside a ruck.

BEDFORD: A. Jorden; N. Dunning, I. Vinter, R. Chadwick, D. Wyatt, B. Mackay; G. Fletcher; B. Ashton, M. Howe, K. Cairns, C. Hooker, J. Mawle, F. Edwards, D. Jackson, A. Hollins.

NORTHAMPTON: P. Raybould; K. Parker, D. Clarke, D. Pinches, P. McGuckian; C. Mackaness, J. Page; N. Fox, R. George, R. Smith, V. Cannon, T. Lutler, A. Kent, R. Taylor, B. Russell.

Referee: J. B. Williamson (London).

Hunt's gallop foiled at Old Deer Park

By Nicholas Keith

Bristol came within a few feet of stealing an undeserved victory at Old Deer Park on Saturday. London Welsh have only themselves to blame for nearly allowing a match which they dominated to slip through their fingers.

London Welsh enjoyed three-quarters of the game but they failed to put enough points on the board for their own peace of mind. Three minutes before no-side Hunt, a Bristol centre, charged down an attempted clearance by Clements and was checked only a yard from the line. A converted try would have given Bristol a 12—11 lead. So London Welsh were relieved to hear the final whistle and retain their advantage of two tries and a dropped goal (11 points) to two penalty goals (6).

The first half was completely one-sided as London Welsh rammed relentlessly against Bristol's dogged defence. The Welsh pack won excellent possession for its backs: Howcroft and Richard Thomas dominated the line out and Alun Lewis was smart and alert at scrum half. London Welsh's problem was that they were not incisive enough in midfield. Neil Bennett caught the eye with his positional kicking but he sometimes took a fraction too long to see and exploit openings. Uncharacteristically, he missed three penalties and both conversion attempts.

The Bristol defence kept out London Welsh for 30 minutes before Davey broke through at a lineout and sent over Iestyn Thomas in the corner. This was the only score in a first half in which Bristol were stretched like a rubber band but refused to snap.

Five minutes into the second half Ellis-Jones went over in the corner and there was great rejoicing in the London Welsh camp before anyone noticed that a touch judge has his flag up. Ellis-Jones had put a foot in touch. Bennett restored the smiles to Welsh faces with a neat drop goal from the 25-yard line soon afterwards.

However, Bristol came back into the game with Rafter leading by example. Bristol took heart from two counter-attacks by Morley, playing at centre rather than on the wing.

When Cue kicked a penalty 10 minutes from the end Bristol realized that, although they had been buried by an avalanche of Welsh attacks, the coffin was not nailed down. However, they heaped soil on their own heads which Ward tried to run the ball inside his own 25 and was caught by Bennett. At the ensuing scrummage London Welsh had the put-in. A kick from the corner by Bennett was too long but the ball bounced out of Carter's hands to Clive Rees, who scored. Cue kicked a second penalty for Bristol with seven minutes left.

LONDON WELSH: A. Clements; C. F. W. Rees, K. Hughes, G. Williams, R. Ellis-Jones; W. N. Bennett, A. D. Lewis; W. Davey, I. Thomas, B. Adam, C. Howcroft, D. R. Thomas, K. Bowring, P. Ellis, J. Taylor (captain).

BRISTOL: D. Sorrell; M. Ward, A. J. Morley, N. Hunt, R. Carter; P. Cue, A. Pearn; M. Fry, J. V. Pullin, A. Sheppard, N. Pomphrey, A. Troughton, M. Baker, B. Gorvett, M. Rafter (captain).

Referee: D. I. Head (London).

Short marathon

Auckland, New Zealand, Nov 20.—A marathon course where an apparent world's best time was set last weekend was more than one and a half miles short of the official distance, the Auckland Athletic Centre have said. Officials remeasured the course on Saturday

Club matches

Bedford	9	Northampton	3
Bingley	8	Castleford	10
Birkenhead Pk	12	Birmingham	17
Blackburn	12	Keighley	8
Blackheath	9	Cambridge U	9
Broughton Pk	20	New Brighton	6
Burton	15	Leigh	7
Bury	4	Kersal	13
Coventry	42	Bath	4
Durham U	6	Northern	10
Exeter	25	St Lukes C	8
Furness	3	Kendal	7
Fylde	12	Loughborough C	3
Harlequins	16	Oxford U	6
Hartlepool	9	Middlesbrough	7
Headingley	8	Halifax	3
Heaton Moor	9	Penarth	13
Huddersfield	8	Harrogate	7
Leicester	20	Wasps	12
London Irish	7	Wakefield	3
London Welsh	11	Bristol	6
Macclesfield	6	Rochdalians	10
Manchester	42	Manchester U	11
Met Police	15	Streathm/Crydn	6
Morley	23	St Helens	6
Newcastle U	10	Morpeth	14
Nott'ngham	6	Sale	16
Percy Park	3	Gosforth	58
Plymouth A	26	Esher	0
Preston	6	Nuneaton	0
Richmond	9	Lond Scottish	16
Rochdale	9	Ilkley	3
Rosslyn Park	11	Moseley	26
Roundhay	0	Orrell	23
Rugby	37	Cheltenham	0
Ruskin Park	6	Bramley	6
Sandal	12	Otley	3
Saracens	35	O. Millhillians	6
Sedgley Park	40	Calder Vale	0
Sheffield	[illegible]	Liverpool	0
Skipton	7	Tyldesley	6
Solihull	9	West Park	20
Southport	6	Oldham	0
Stafford	16	Caldy	9
Vale of Lune	17	Davenport	7
Vickers	34	Eccles	4
Warrington	28	Winnington	4
Waterloo	37	Liverpool U	3
W Hartlepool	7	Bradford	4
Wilmslow	27	Hull and ER	7
Wolverhampton	3	Chester	15

Welsh Cup, first round

Bridgend	13	Maesteg	10
Brit Steel	4	Llanelli	29
Garndiffaith	0	Cardiff	8
G Wanderers	13	N Dock Stars	21
Neath	22	Wrexham	12
Newport	31	Llanharan	4
Pontypool	56	Ystalyfera	6

RFU tables

Midlands group

Bedford	5	5	0	0	128	53	100
Moseley	4	3	1	0	136	31	87.5
Northants	5	4	0	1	85	40	80
Leicester	6	4	0	2	185	95	66.6
Coventry	6	3	1	2	96	77	58.3
Rugby	6	2	0	4	80	144	33.3
B'mnghm	3	0	0	3	34	65	—
Nott'ghm	5	0	0	5	36	143	—
Nuneaton	4	0	0	4	36	128	—

South and south west group

Bath	3	2	1	0	80	35	66.6
Bristol	2	1	0	1	25	20	50
Plymouth	2	1	0	1	23	28	50
Gloucester	2	1	0	1	23	29	50
Exeter	1	0	0	1	16	35	—

Falmouth have not yet played.

London group

L Irish	3	2	1	0	29	20	83.3
L Scottish	5	3	2	0	67	42	80
L Welsh	5	3	1	1	74	40	70
Rosslyn P	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	82	55	60
Blackhth	3	1	1	1	48	44	50
R'chmnd	6	2	1	3	33	41	50
Saracens	3	1	0	2	34	40	33.3
Quins	3	0	2	1	26	37	33.3
Wasps	4	0	1	3	29	49	12.5
Met Police	3	0	0	2	18	66	—

SCHOOLS: Abingdon 25, Marlborough 14; Alderman Newton's 4, Lawrence Sheriff 16; Allhallows 47, Blundell's II 0; Babbage 4, King Edward VI, Nuneaton 0; Bancroft's 11, Colchester RGS 0; Bedford 17, Haileybury 0; Bedford Modern 7, Loughborough GS 31; Belmont Abbey 0, St Edward's, Liverpool 13; Bishop Wordsworth's 39, Wycliffe 14; Bishop's Stortford 0, St Albans 6; Bloxham 10, Dean Close 12.

Blundell's 10, Canford 27; Bradford GS 8, Headingley Colts 0; Brighton College 4, Worth 14; Bristol GS 10, Worcester RGS 6; Brockley County 8, Eaglesfield 4; Cheltenham 16, Warwick 3; Cheshunt 34, Alleyne's 3; Christ's Hospital 33, Cranleigh 3; Christopher Wren 34, Syon 3; Churcher's 0, Lord Wandsworth 31.

Claysmore 6, Sherborne 31; Dauntsey's 40, Salisbury Colts 0; Denstone 15, Worksop 15; Downside 35, Taunton 0; Duke of York's RMS 21, Royal Hospital School 16; Dunsmore 12, King Henry VIII, Coventry 6; Durham 14, St Peter's, York 0; Eastbourne College 26, St John's, Leatherhead 6; Emanuel 35, Tiffin 9; Exeter 21, Queen's, Taunton 15; Felsted 13, Kings', Canterbury 0.

Gresham's 20, Framlingham 3; Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 18, Merchant Taylors' 0; Harrow 38, Mill Hill 0; Hipperholme GS 10, Blackpool Collegiate 0; Hurstpierpoint 12, Sevenoaks 16; Hymers 42, Wolfreton 0; Ipswich 36, Northgate High 0; Judd 15, Skinners' 4; KCS Wimbledon 15, Whitgift 4; Kelly 9, Old Boys 7; Kent College 4, Dover College 13; KES Bath 6, Colston's 7.

Kings, Ely 3, Culford 21; Kings, Rochester 3, Cranbrook 26; Kings, Taunton 0, Christ Brecon 4; Langley Park 12, City of London 0; Loretto 7, Fettes 30; Maidstone GS 34, St Olave's 6; Marling 0, St Brendan's 5; Merchant Taylors, Crosby 3, Cowley 14; Milton Abbey 7, Hardye's, Dorchester 12; Moseley 4, Bishop Vesey's 34; Mount St Mary's 15, Trent College 0.

Netherhall 4, The Leys 51; Newcastle RGS 26, Dame Allan's 10; Nottingham HS 21, Abbot Beyne 6; Oakham 13, Ratcliffe 10; Oundle 12, Stowe 8; Pangbourne 64, Bearwood 0; Plymouth 12, Millfield 10; Portsmouth GS 5, Chichester HS 15; Prior Park 0, Douai 18; Richard Hale 13, Rickmansworth 12.

Rochester Math 0, Chislehurst & Sidcup GS 32; Russell 16, Arnold 9; Royal Latin 19, Magdalen College School, Brackley 3; St Bartholomew's, Newbury 23, Reading 20; St Benedict's, Ealing 8, Wimbledon College 13; St Edmund's, Ware 32, Berkhamsted 0; St Edward's, Oxford 0, Rugby 7; St George's, Harpenden 7, Watford GS 15; St George's, Weybridge 9, Haydon 15; St Ignatius 12, St Marylebone 0; St James', Grimsby 10, Havelock 12.

St Joseph's Academy 8, Crown Woods 6; St Mary's, Sidcup 12, Howard 4; St Lawrence, Ramsgate 22, Sutton Valence 3; Salesian, Battersea 4, Salesian, Chertsey 4; Sandown, Shanklin Colts 0, Ryde 46; Sir Roger Manwood's 12, Chatham House 19; Sir William Borlase 21, Aylesbury GS 3; Stonyhurst 10, Giggleswick 6; UCS 13, Gunnersbury GS 7; Verulam 28, Nicholas Hawksmoor 0; Wellingborough School 6, Old Boys 3.

Wellington College 22, Tonbridge 0; Westcliff HS 25, Gour 11; Windsor GS 12, High Wycombe RGS 15; Woodbridge 8, Norwich 30; Woodhouse Grove 3, Harrogate GS 9; Woolverstone Hall 10, St Joseph's, Ipswich 3; Wrekin 40, Solihull 0; Wyggeston 16, Uppingham 23.

Racing

Border Incident hit by leg trouble

By Michael Seely

Border Incident, the favourite for the Cheltenham Gold Cup, has met with a minor setback in training. This flamboyant and exciting character whose speed and class has fired the public imagination will therefore miss his eagerly anticipated clash with the 1975 Gold Cup winner, Royal Frolic, in the Sir Edward Hanmer Memorial Steeplechase at Haydock Park next week.

Richard Head, the trainer, said last night: "Border Incident has some heat in his near foreleg and will have to go on the easy list for the time being. Until the trouble has cleared up, it is of course impossible to say when he will run again".

Border Incident's defeat of Bunker Hill in the final of the Embassy Premier Steeplechase at Haydock last January was the most thrilling performance by any English-bred jumper last winter. And it is sincerely to be hoped that Border Incident, who had to miss the blue riband of steeplechasing because of sore shins last season, will soon be back in work.

The Lambourn trainer also says that Uncle Bing will miss the Hennessy Gold Cup at Newbury on Saturday and will wait for the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup at Cheltenham on December 10.

Despite his half length defeat by Birds Nest in the Fighting Fifth Hurdle at Newcastle on Saturday, Night Nurse remains a firm favourite at 9-4 to capture his third Champion Hurdle. Although Peter Easterby had warned me that Night Nurse took a lot of getting fit nowadays as he was so idle at home, I still thought him likely to be more than a match for Birds Nest after the extraordinary antics of Ian Scott's seven-year-old behind Dramatist at Sandown.

Birds Nest behaved impeccably on Saturday, however. Running on a left-hand course, the gelding's tendency to hang in that direction did not matter so much. Early in the straight the pair sprinted for home together. The writing was on the wall at the penultimate flight as Paddy Broderick was starting to push at the champion while Turnell was sitting as still as a mouse on Birds Nest.

Night Nurse's veteran rider asked for and received a spectacular leap from the champion at the last hurdle. Birds Nest remained on the bridle, however, and was always showing too much speed for his rival on the run-in. It was a brilliant feat of horsemanship by his rider as Birds Nest was trying to hang in towards the favourite, but with his mount travelling so easily, Turnell was able to keep him straight.

Birds Nest will never run again at either Cheltenham or Kempton Park, as his trainer considers his gelding to be unsuited by both courses. This means of course that Birds Nest will never win a Champion Hurdle and that he will also forego another meeting with Night Nurse in the William Hill Christmas Hurdle at Kempton on Boxing Day. This is a wise decision by his shrewd trainer, who must be a bitterly disappointed man. Bob Turnell has always insisted that Birds Nest has more ability than any hurdler he has had in his care.

The result of the Black and White Whisky Gold Cup at Ascot proved an unmitigated disaster, not only for followers in this column, but for practically everyone, as the winner, Artifice, started at 20-1. Tip The Wink set a furious early gallop which had the odds-on favourite, Bunker Hill, at full stretch soon after the start. My each way selection, Crofton Hall, came to grief before the field reached Swinley Bottom. At the third fence from home, when Bunker Hill's stamina was at last starting to come into play, his jockey, "Mouse" Morris, had to ask his mount for a "long one" to try to get him in the race.

The result was catastrophic as Bunker Hill crashed through the jump catapulting his rider out of the saddle. Although Kilbroney came from a long way back to take second place, the honours of the race rest squarely with Artifice. Having only his third run over fences, Artifice was toying with his rivals in the last half mile and looks certain to take high rank in his new role.

His victory was a triumph for his Somerset trainer, John Thorne. On all known form Artifice looked a certainty for last February's Schweppes Gold Trophy, but ran poorly and finished unplaced behind True Lad. He continued to disappoint for the rest of that season. Artifice was found to be suffering from heart trouble after a virus infection had swept through the yard. In April Thorne's veterinary surgeon informed the trainer that Artifice would never race again. However, after large injections of vitamin E the gelding seems to have made a complete recovery.

Josh Gifford's run of success continued when Kybo ran out a convincing winner of the Black and White Whisky Hurdle. The top weights, Alverton and Peterhof, battled their hearts out under 12st, but had no chance with Kybo.

The strength in depth of Fred Winter's team was illustrated yet again in the Aurelius Hurdle. His three-year-old Rodman, completely paralysed the opposition, winning by eight lengths. An exceptionally handsome animal and a good winner on the flat, Rodman was always outjumping and cantering over his opponents. The Triumph Hurdle is still four months away and some of the best young hurdlers have not yet been produced, but Rodman must be the best we have seen to date.

This afternoon the centre of the racing stage moves north to Scotland where Brian Lusk, an Irish trainer, is launching a powerful raid on Ayr. Skymas's handler can capture the Ross Bookmakers Novices' Steeplechase with Banador, the Symington Handicap Hurdle with Toy Money and the second division of the Gatehead Novices' Hurdle with Deep Money.

STATE OF GOING (official): [illegible] Folkestone: Good to soft. Nottingham: Good. Tomorrow: Devon and Exeter: Good to soft.

Ayr programme

1.15 FIVEWAYS HURDLE (Handicap : £613 : 2m)

1 20-4114 Tangles Brother (D), T. Craig, 5-12-0 .... M. Ennis
3 12-0p4f Yes Yes Yes (D), W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-12 .... J. [illegible]
4 443-224 John McNab (CD), J. Lowe, 5-11-11 .... C. Grant
5 012- Tommys Hope (CD), G. Thornton, 3-11-9 .... K. Goddard
7 10220-0 Venetian Blind (D), T. Collingwood, 5-11-7 .... A. [illegible]
8 100000- Michelle, G. Wallace, 5-10-0 .... T. Bull
9 00-0000 Weather All (D), J. Wilson, 6-10-1 .... N. Balmer
10 0020-30 Blessed Boy, D. McCain, 5-10-0 .... W. Bradwood

5-2 Tommys Hope, 100-30 Tangles Brother, 4-1 Yes Yes Yes, 11-2 John McNab, 7-1 Venetian Blind, 10-1 Blessed Boy, 14-1 Weather All, 20-1 Michelle.

1.45 GATEHEAD HURDLE (Div I : Novices : £459 : 2m)

1 040-11 Justafancy (D), G. Richards, 4-11-10 .... C. Brownless
3 0 Bon Vrackie, Mrs S. Chesmore, 5-11-0 .... L. Lungo
4 00-0 Lareila, G. Wallace, 5-11-0 .... T. Bull
5 00022-2 Lorrum, B. Lusk (Ire), 4-11-0 .... [illegible]
6 0 Mersey Mission, Denys Smith, 5-11-0 .... A. Dickman
7 03-4000 Our Prince, C. Alexander, 6-11-0 .... D. Turnbull 7
10 Border Drummer, K. Oliver, 4-10-10 .... R. Barry
11 70 Tatura, W. Crawford, 4-10-10 .... N. Doughty 7
16 3000-f Valley of Rocks, D. McCain, 4-10-10 .... C. Hawkins

11-10 Letrum, 5-1 Justafancy, 10-1 Valley of Rocks, 12-1 Mersey Mission, 14-1 Border Drummer, 20-1 others.

2.15 ROSS BOOKMAKERS STEEPLECHASE (Novices : £918 : 2½m)

3 fp-0240 Red Earl (C), J. Berry, 8-11-8 .... A. Dickman
4 32-1 Banador, J. Boyers, 6-11-5 .... F. Murphy
6 Bobbie Gordon, G. Richards, 7-11-5 .... R. Barry
9 2u031-2 Golden Days, D. McCain, 6-11-5 .... C. Hawkins
12 0u0-00 Mountbooly, K. Oliver, 6-11-5 .... D. Turnbull 7
16 20200-3 Thuster, Mrs I. Hamilton, 6-11-5 .... R. Lamb

5-2 Bobbie Green, 11-4 Banador, 4-1 Red Earl, 11-2 Thuster, 13-2 Golden Days, 9-1 Mountbooly.

2.45 MAUCHLINE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £980 : 3m 3f)

1 24u-p0u Sir Garnet (C), [illegible] .... [illegible]
3 4030-21 Newfoundland (C), Mrs I. Hamilton, [illegible] .... R. Lamb
4 12r0-u3 More Wayward, [illegible] .... [illegible]
6 341-312 Scorton Boy (C), D. [illegible] .... [illegible]
7 p33-423 Rubstic, [illegible] .... [illegible]
8 1-3p1u2 Little Swift, D. McLean, [illegible] .... D. Turnbull 7

5-2 Newfoundland, 3-1 Scorton Boy, [illegible] Sir Garnet, 11-2 More Wayward, 6-1 Rubstic, 9-1 Little Swift.

3.15 SYMINGTON HURDLE (Handicap : £795 : 3m)

1 22110-0 Toy Money, J. Lusk (Ire), 7-12-0 .... M. Morris
3 2400-03 Kirwaugh, [illegible] .... [illegible]
4 0003-01 Grecian Fighter, R. [illegible] .... Mr D. [illegible] 5

4-5 Toy Money, 7-4 Kirwaugh, 5-1 Grecian Fighter.

3.45 GATEHEAD HURDLE (Div II : Novices : £457 : 2m)

1 0-12 Deep Money (D), J. Lusk (Ire), 5-11-5 .... [illegible]
2 00000-0 Bitter End, [illegible] .... [illegible]
3 0 Islander, [illegible] .... [illegible]
4 210-p Pennington, K. Oliver, 5-11-0 .... [illegible]
5 0p0-004 Galloreat, W. Wells, 4-10-10 .... P. [illegible]
6 0 Belrib, D. [illegible] .... [illegible]
9 3 Claudio Nicolai, Denys Smith, 4-10-10 .... A. Dickman
11 Majetta Crescent, [illegible] .... [illegible]
12 200- Nellie's Lad, J. [illegible] .... [illegible]

4-6 Deep Money, 4-1 Claudio Nicolai, 8-1 Galloreat, 10-1 Majetta Crescent, 14-1 Nellie's Lad, 25-1 others.

Ayr selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.15 Tommys Hope. 1.45 Justafancy. 2.15 Banador. 2.45 Sir Garnet. 3.15 Toy Money. 3.45 Deep Money.

Folkestone programme

1.15 PENSHURST HURDLE (Div I : 3-y-o novices : £463 : 2m 200yd)

1 10 Clothes Line (CD), A. Pitt, 11-3 .... Miss B. Sanders 3
2 1 Daventry Sentinel, W. Charles, 11-3 .... M. Charles 3
3 f400 Beau Star, D. Jermy, 10-10 .... D. May
4 Blakemour, P. Mitchell, 10-10 .... R. Hughes
5 402 Cambooya, Mrs D. Oughton, 10-10 .... N. Holman 7
6 Deenair, D. Weeden, 10-10 .... M. Stanley
8 0 Lucky Runner, D. Gandolfo, 10-10 .... P. Barton
10 Price Review, B. Gubby, 10-10 .... J. Guest
11 Room Service, G. Harwood, 10-10 .... C. Lawson
12 000r Royal Audition, C. Dingwall, 10-10 .... D. O'Donovan
13 Royal John, G. Balding, 10-10 .... Mr J. Dahl
14 4 Sovereign Ford, C. Brimstead, 10-10 .... R. Atkins
15 Sovereign's Escort, A. Ingham, 10-10 .... A. Gonsalves 7
16 40 Splendid Summer, P. Ashworth, 10-10 .... R. Champion

3-1 Clothes Line, 7-2 Cambooya, 6-1 Daventry Sentinel, 10-1 Sovereign's Escort, Lucky Runner, Sovereign Ford, 12-1 Royal Audition, Splendid Summer, 16-1 Room Service, 20-1 others.

1.45 OTTERDEN HURDLE (Handicap : £438 : 2½m)

1 p- My Lawra, G. Ripley, 4-12-4 .... A. Anderson 7
2 124d Modigliani (D), J. Friday, 8-11-9 .... A. James 5
3 100- Ware Bridge, R. Dawe, 10-11-6 .... R. [illegible]
10 000-p00 Smokey Prince, H. O'Neill, 5-11-1 .... R. Mooney
11 000222- Blasta Blaze, G. Hedding, 12-11-0 .... R. Rowe
12 04032-0 Star Speaker, Mrs R. Lomax, 6-10-12 .... T. Andrews 5
14 0000-03 The Merrickstan, P. K. Mitchell, 8-10-11 .... T. Mugneriene
15 011114 Scots Gambol, B. Wise, 10-10-9 .... J. Akehurst 5
16 10-1020 Bonidun (D), A. Moore, 5-10-8 .... [illegible]
17 0-41000 Polo Boy, W. Charles, 6-10-7 .... M. Charles
18 3ab044 Strette, A. Davison, 4-10-7 .... G. Gracey
19 0u-1p Diredon, F. Yardley, 10-10-7 .... A. Lovell 3

4-1 Scots Gambol, 9-2 Star Speaker, 11-2 The Merrickstan, 7-1 Bonidun, Modigliani, 8-1 Blasta Blaze, 12-1 Diredon, Strette, Smokey Prince, 16-1 others.

2.15 "GAY RECORD" STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £1,184 : 3m)

2 400- Barmer (C,D), R. Dean, 9-11-10 .... R. Rowell
3 20-1110 Orillo (D), G. Balding, 8-11-5 .... R. Linley
7 3010-03 Ormonde Tudor, Mrs R. Lomax, 8-10-3 .... [illegible]
10 0f-0222 Flying Prince, J. O'Donoghue, 8-10-0 .... M. O'Halloran

8-13 Orillo, 7-2 Flying Prince, 9-2 Ormonde Tudor, 14-1 Barmer.

2.45 MERSWORTH STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £619 : 2m 3f)

1 2-21 Solonius, C. Wates, 8-10-12 .... P. Haynes
3 f-20p10 Tinker Boy, N. Gaselee, 11-10-3 .... R. Champion
4 040021 Atmani, P. Mitchell, 9-10-3 .... R. Hughes
6 0- The Grandson, F. Benton, 6-10-0 .... R. Goldstein 5
8 p Cotter Dam, Mrs J. French, 7-10-0 .... Miss S. French 5

4-6 Solonius, 4-1 Tinker Boy, 6-1 Atmani, 8-1 The Grandson, 20-1 Cotter Dam.

3.15 SISSINGHURST HURDLE (Handicap : £722 : 2½m)

1 04010-1 Foolsome (CD), L. Bowman, 6-12-7 .... Mr S. Adamson 7
2 130-004 Genovese (CD), D. Grissell, 6-11-12 .... Mr C. Saunders
3 01300-0 Legal Advice (C), R. Clements, 4-11-10 .... Mr R. Clements
4 [illegible] .... [illegible]
6 001-040 Topping, H. Middleton, 6-11-3 .... Mr P. Harris 7
7 1010-10 Tacie, T. Hudgeon, 11-11-2 .... Mr W. Newton 7
9 0201-00 Airy Fairy (D), C. O'Neill, 5-11-2 .... [illegible]
10 0f0230-0 Selvay (C), A. Moore, 8-11-0 .... Mr H. Davies
11 4222-00 Coffee Bob, A. Moore, 6-11-1 .... Mr G. Moore 7
12 0- Playful Warrior, G. Harding, 10-11-0 .... Mr M. Caswell
13 301-0 Staccato, D. Morley, 11-10-9 .... Mr D. Jackson
14 00013-0 Aureleate, J. Perrett, 9-10-11 .... Mr R. Tracey
15 200302 Ewlgil, R. Ledger, 4-10-7 .... Mrs N. Ledger
16 f0-pp-p Mr Hagarty, N. Gaselee, 6-10-7 .... Mr C. Perrett
17 0-004 Dorrs Town, R. Atkins, 6-10-7 .... Mr D. Robinson
18 2-0 [illegible] .... [illegible]
19 401-00p Sugar Shortage, Mrs J. French, 5-10-7 .... Miss S. French
23 00 Few Fest, Mrs R. Lomax, 5-10-7 .... Mr L. Fogarty

3-1 Foolsome, 3-1 Genovese, 6-1 Tacie, 8-1 Topping, 12-1 Aureleate, 14-1 Buljeit, Dorrs Town, 16-1 Coffee Bob, Staccato, 20-1 others.

3.45 PENSHURST HURDLE (Div II : 3-y-o novices : £455 : 2m 200yd)

1 12 Rube's Wicket, J. Gifford, 11-3 .... R. Champion
2 121 San Patricio (CD), G. Harwood, 11-3 .... C. Lawson
3 Byrons Walk, A. Pitt, 10-10 .... T. Cox 7
4 Heatherderry, D. Weeden, 10-10 .... M. Stanley
5 022 Job's Mill, G. Balding, 10-10 .... R. [illegible]
6 Kirov, B. Gubby, 10-10 .... R. Atkins
8 000 Mingulias, D. Jermy, 10-10 .... D. May
9 00 Misty Brook, A. Davison, 10-10 .... G. Gracey 5
10 03 Mummy's Star, S. Mellor, 10-10 .... P. Blacker
11 00 Peacock's Pal, A. Ingham, 10-10 .... [illegible]
12 Pontyluy, J. O'Donoghue, 10-10 .... B. McGarrigle 7

15-8 Rube's Wicket, 9-4 San Patricio, 6-1 Job's Mill, 8-1 Mummy's Star, 14-1 Peacock's Pal, Mingulias, Byrons Walk, 20-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

Folkestone selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.15 Cambooya. 1.45 Strette. 2.15 Orillo. 2.45 Atmani. 3.15 Foolsome. 3.45 Rube's Wicket.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.15 Deenair. 3.15 Staccato. 3.45 Heatherderry.

Nottingham programme

1.0 LAKE HURDLE (£413 : 2m)

1 3-31320 Selection (D), B. Cambidge, 5-12-1 .... [illegible]
2 p03201 Trixie (D), M. Delahooke, 5-10-12 .... J. Jenkins
3 0 Ashen Light, W. Clay, 5-10-7 .... [illegible]
4 200 Captain Cheeko, P. [illegible], 5-10-7 .... A. Turnell
6 [illegible] .... Mr B. Crawford
10 4 Chads Hour, J. Leigh, 5-10-7 .... R. Heaton
11 Golden Grove, T. Kersey, 5-10-7 .... [illegible] Kersey 7
12 00r Philorner, S. Nallins, 5-10-7 .... J. Williamson
13 090 Playbird, B. Palmer, 5-10-7 .... [illegible]
15 6 Royal Lib, J. Hardy, 5-10-7 .... N. Tinkler
17 Spring Parry, H. Willis, 5-10-7 .... C. Brown 7

11-8 Trixie, 3-1 Selection, 9-2 Captain Cheeko, 8-1 Chads Hour, 12-1 Royal Lib, 16-1 others.

1.30 STOUR STEEPLECHASE (Div I : Novices : £443 : 2m)

1 000-301 Lyon del Mar (D), D. Nicholson, 5-11-10 .... J. King
2 2000-10 Saintly Purchase (D), D. Morley, 5-11-10 .... B. Davies
4 [illegible] .... [illegible]
7 p-0241 Dingwell, W. Wharton, 5-11-3 .... C. Tinkler
8 0pp00- Even Town, R. Thornley, 5-11-3 .... K. Gray
9 000lpp Gentle Rose, F. Bridgwater, 6-11-3 .... J. Walsh 7
11 00-3 Hardatit, Thomson Jones, 11-11-3 .... [illegible]
12 021-00 Prince Maythorn, D. Nicholson, 7-11-3 .... H. Morgan

8-11 Hardatit, 7-2 Lyon del Mar, 5-1 Saintly Purchase, 10-1 Prince Maythorn, 20-1 others.

2.0 MERIT HURDLE (3-y-o : £1,698 : 2m)

1 1 Morning Lee (D), A. Cross, 11-7 .... [illegible]
2 1 [illegible], W. Marshall, 11-5 .... W. Smith
3 0 Burntwood Boy, H. Wharton, 10-12 .... D. Greaves
4 [illegible] .... C. Tinkler
5 031 French Saint (D), D. Morley, 10-12 .... B. Davies
6 1 Henry Hotfoot (D), P. Cartier, 10-12 .... J. King
7 22 High Wold, J. Fitzgerald, 10-12 .... J. Williamson
8 0 [illegible] .... [illegible]
14 Josiah Quincy, J. Birsall, 10-12 .... R. Davies
15 0 Mercy Flight, K. Parnell, 10-12 .... A. Turnell
16 422 Naughty B, F. Winter, 10-12 .... J. Francome
17 Reclamation, T. Marshall, 10-12 .... C. Brown 7
18 032b Yentals, J. Harris, 10-12 .... P. Tuck 7

7-2 Morning Lee, 4-1 Naughty B, 9-2 Pin Tuck, 5-1 French Saint, 13-2 High Wold, 7-1 Honegger, 8-1 Henry Hotfoot, 14-1 others.

2.30 TRENT STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £694 : 3m)

1 24211-3 Broncho II (D), A. Dickinson, 9-12-7 .... M. Dickinson
2 020010- Sparlot (D), S. Holland, 9-11-0 .... [illegible]
3 f1-42 Doo'Cot Park (C), D. Morley, 9-10-0 .... B. Davies
10 110p0f- Linario, J. Colston, 6-10-0 .... A. Webber

1-9 Broncho II, 5-1 Doo'Cot Park, 8-1 Sparlot, 25-1 Linario.

3.0 STOUR STEEPLECHASE (Div II : Novices : £445 : 2m)

2 0000-11 Prebiddus (D), D. Nicholson, 5-11-10 .... H. Morgan
3 0000-04 Clog Dancer, D. Turnell, 5-11-3 .... S. Knight
4 p3p0-0 Cranella, R. Green, 6-11-3 .... A. Webber
5 f003-02 Devil's Soldier, O. Brennan, 6-11-3 .... O. Brennan
6 22143-2 El Menino, [illegible] .... [illegible]
8 0ucphp- Incandescence, [illegible] .... [illegible]
11 34015-f Oropendola, Thomson Jones, 6-11-3 .... S. Smith-Eccles
13 Royal Rescue, D. Morley, 6-11-3 .... B. Davies

5-2 Prebiddus, 100-30 El Menino, 7-2 Devil's Soldier, 6-1 Oropendola, 10-1 Clog Dancer, 14-1 Royal Rescue, 16-1 Incandescence, 33-1 Cranella.

3.30 TYNE HURDLE (Handicap : £702 : 2m)

1 023-310 The Dunce (D), P. Walwyn, 6-12-7 .... W. Smith
2 4043-30 Critter (D), [illegible] .... [illegible]
3 214300 Little Run (CD), M. Pipe, 5-10-1 .... [illegible]
4 294-022 Barry John (D), D. Morley, [illegible] .... B. Davies
5 0010-00 Durham Lad (D), D. Gandolfo, [illegible] .... [illegible]
6 0410-2 Complicity (D), J. Perrett, 11-10-1 .... [illegible]
9 0 Assembly Point (C-D), W. Wharton, 6-10-0 .... [illegible]
11 001-300 Creovelos, S. Nallins, 6-10-0 .... [illegible]
12 0003-00 Maygo (CD), A. Sutton, 5-10-0 .... Mr T. Brookshaw
13 3100-00 Tragacanth (D), [illegible], 7-10-0 .... [illegible]
16 0400-00 Fogbound (D), S. Norton, 6-10-0 .... [illegible]
17 042-000 Stalonayre, [illegible], 7-10-0 .... [illegible]
18 00-0 Orange Prince (D), [illegible], 5-10-0 .... [illegible]
19 460400 Queens Folly (D), A. Arnold, 10-10-0 .... P. [illegible]
20 323204 Prince Again, [illegible] .... [illegible]
21 210-002 Et Tu (CD), [illegible], 5-10-0 .... Mr C. [illegible]
23 p000-00 Isaac Singer, R. Winstanley, 6-10-0 .... —

3-1 Barry John, 4-1 The Dunce, 11-2 Little Run, [illegible], 10-1 Durham Lad, 12-1 Assembly Point, 14-1 Complicity, Fogbound, 20-1 others.

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.0 Captain Cheeko. 1.30 Hardatit. 2.0 Morning Lee. 2.30 Broncho II. 3.0 Oropendola. 3.30 The Dunce.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Hardatit. 2.0 French Saint. 2.30 Doo'cot Park. 3.0 Oropendola. 3.30 Barry John

For the record

Warwick results

12.45: 1, Rol Rig (25-1); 2, Princely Bid (7-2); 3, Magic Slipper (13-2). Run d'Or (2-1 fav). 12 ran.
1.15: 1, Jilliddes (5-1 fav); 2, Warwick Flyer (8-1); 3, Ruths Image (11-1). 26 ran.
1.45: 1, Readhead (9-4); 2, The Tisa (3-1 fav); 3, Zarzaitine (7-1). 12 ran.
2.15: 1, Shifting Gold (13-8 fav); 2, Ballymore (6-1); 3, Fetlinelst (9-2). 8 ran.
2.45: 1, Miss Fenackapan (5-1); 2, Crown Matrimonial (8-1); 3, Choral Festival (33-1). Serpent Prince (11-4 fav). 19 ran.
3.15: 1, St Cardo (6-4 fav); 2, Wellrae (4-1); 3, Pucks Friend (5-1). 10 ran. Lacrimally did not run.
3.45: 1, Master Davenport (5-1 fav); 2, Gay Signal (4-1); 3, Bargain Day (14-1). 11 ran. Paper Rich came in second, but, after a Stewards inquiry, was disqualified and placed last. Mount Street did not run.

Ascot

1.0: 1, Rodman (11-10 fav); 2, Persian Crown (33-1); 3, Bronington (16-1). 17 ran.
1.30: 1, Bit of Money (5-1); 2, Coolishall (4-1 jt fav); 3, Trio J (4-1 jt fav). 10 ran.
2.5: 1, Kybo (7-1); 2, Alverton (11-2 jt fav); 3, Peterhof (11-2 jt fav). 14 ran.
2.35: 1, Artifice (20-1); 2, Kilbroney (6-1); 3, Party Line (25-1). Bunker Hill (4-6 fav). 13 ran.
3.10: 1, Discount Market (5-1); 2, Dublin Express (15-2); 3, Commandant (5-1). Charlie Mouse (11-4 fav). 8 ran.
3.40: 1, Tara Dream (11-2); 2, Peacoll (12-1); 3, Valiant Charger (5-2 fav). 10 ran.

Newcastle

1.0: 1, Ballet Lord (4-7 fav); 2, Glenn (20-1); 3, The Radio Cadre (20-1). 10 ran.
1.30: 1, Prince Pope (15-8 fav); 2, Igloo Fire (5-2); 3, Hutton Lad (10-1). 9 ran.
2.0: 1, Birds Nest (5-2); 2, Night Nurse (8-15 fav); 3, Swift Shadow (6-1). 6 ran.
2.30: 1, Arctic Mist (100-30); 2, Bear's Paw (7-2); 3, Indian Emperor (4-7 fav). 5 ran.
3.0: 1, Newgate (5-4 fav); 2, Carbon (15-8); 3, Common City (10-1). 10 ran.
3.30: 1, Twidale (13-1); 2, Coal Trader (11-2); 3, Migelitto (6-5 fav). 8 ran.

Rugby League

JOHN PLAYER COMPETITION: Quarter-final round: Huddersfield 0, Bradford Northern 11. **FIRST DIVISION:** Leeds 16, Castleford 28.

Yesterday

JOHN PLAYER COMPETITION: Quarter-final round: Featherstone Rovers 11, Warrington 14; Wakefield Trinity 12, Leigh 9; Widnes 23, Wigan 0.

FIRST DIVISION: Bramley 11, St Helens 30; Workington 22, New Hunslet 8.

SECOND DIVISION: Barrow 15, Huyton 7; Batley 6, Rochdale 24; Oldham 19, Halifax 5; York 31, Doncaster 18.

Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS: Second round: Croydon 16, Buckhurst Hill 15; Kenton 7, Purley 8; Hampstead 15, Oxford University 6.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: National counties tournament: Semi-final round: Cheshire 1, Worcestershire 1; Middlesex 6, Bedfordshire 2. Final: Middlesex 2, Cheshire [illegible]

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Heaton Mersey 11, Ashton 8; Old Hulmeians 9, Mellor 19; Sheffield University 12, Old Waconians 4; South Manchester and Wythenshawe 11, Stockport 3; Urmston 7, Boardman and Eccles 10.

Cross-country

GRENOBLE: Men: 1, A. Simmons (GB), 22min 31sec; 2, E. Puttemans (Belgium), 22:33; 3, M. McLeod (GB), 22:39; 4, B. Ford (GB) 22:49; 5, J. Boxberger (France), 23:29. Women: 1, A. Ford (GB).

Squash rackets

KARACHI: World series tournament, semi-final round: Q. Zaman beat H. Jehan, 9—4, 9—3, 9—6; M. Khan beat G. Alauddin, 9—0, 9—3, 9—0.

Show jumping

WEST BERLIN: 1, Boomerang (Eddie Macken, Ireland), no faults, 37.7sec; 2, Doenitz (G. Wiltfang, West Germany), no faults, 38.0sec; equal 3, Miss Moet (N. Pessoa, Brazil) and Seven Valleys (J. Heins, Netherlands), no faults, 38.

Golf

PALM SPRINGS: PGA Cup tournament: [illegible]

[illegible]: Japanese Open: 284: I. Aoki, 72, 70, 70, [illegible]. 285: T. Suzuki, 72, 72, 71, 70; S. Ballesteros (Spain), 69, 72, 72, 72; L. Nelson (US), 74, 71, 69, 70; K. Shimada, 71, 71, 74, 72. 286: [illegible], 75, 77, 70, 68.

Motor cycling

MACAO: Grand Prix: 1, M. Grant, Kawasaki; 2, S. Woods, Suzuki; 3, R. Toru, Yamaha.

Ice hockey

WORLD ASSOCIATION: Birmingham Bulls 2, Indianapolis Racers 1; Houston Aeros 6, Quebec Nordiques 3; New England Whalers 3, Winnipeg Jets 2; Edmonton Oilers 4, Cincinnati Stingers 3; Birmingham Bulls 4, Houston Aeros 3; Winnipeg Jets 6, Indianapolis Racers 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 4, Vancouver Canucks 2; New York Rangers 5, Pittsburgh Penguins 3; Boston Bruins 5, Toronto Maple Leafs 1; Buffalo Sabres 7, Washington Capitals 0; Colorado Rockies 7, Cleveland Barons 2; Philadelphia Flyers 7, Minnesota North Stars 2; Montreal Canadiens 4, Los Angeles Kings 2; Atlanta Flames 2, Detroit Red Wings 3.

Billiards

MELBOURNE: World championship: C. Everton (GB) beat George Ganim, senior, 986—310.

Motor racing

MACAO: Grand Prix: 1, R. Patrese, Chevron, [illegible]; 2, S. Millen, Chevron; 3, A. [illegible], March.

Tennis

MANILA: M. Orantes (Spain) beat R. Crealy (Australia), 6—2, 6—0, 6—0; K. Meiler (W Germany) beat G. Masters (Australia), 7—6, 6—3. Final: Meiler beat Orantes (withdrew, ankle injury).

SYDNEY: Semi-final round: Mrs E. Cawley beat Miss D. Fromholtz, [illegible]; Miss K. Reid beat Mrs G. Stevens, [illegible]. Final round: Mrs Cawley beat Miss Reid 6—1, 6—3.

Boxing

LAS VEGAS: 10 rounds heavyweight: Leon Spinks beat Alfio Righetti (Italy), on points.

TURIN: WBA world light-heavyweight championship: Victor Galindez (Argentina) beat Eddie Gregory (US), on points.

LOS ANGELES: World flyweight championship (WBA): Guty Espadas (Mexico) knocked out Alex Santana (Nicaragua), eighth. World bantamweight championship (WBA): Jorge Lujan (Panama) knocked out Alfonso Zamora (Mexico), tenth.

Rackets

ETON: Eton ([illegible]) beat Harrow ([illegible]), 16—17, 15—11, 15—5, 15—12.

Ice skating

THE HAGUE: Women: 1, E. Watanabe (Japan), 180.46 pts; 2, S. Brunan (Finland), 172.[illegible]; 3, K. [illegible] (Finland), 170.64; 4, K. [illegible] (US), 171.04; 5, S. Stanek (Austria), 152.[illegible]; 6, M. Ignatova (USSR), 145.50; 11, P. Beck (GB), 134.02; 15, V. Tell (GB), 125.94. Pairs: 1, [illegible] (USSR), 152.24; 2, [illegible] (USSR), 142.22; 3, S. Smith and J. Summers (US), 141.30; 4, S. Bertolo and A. Ceccoli (Italy), 135.[illegible]; 5, D. Cottrill and D. Buckingham (GB), 129.70; 6, I. Lutsch and P. Schnobl (Austria), 128.02.

Hockey

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: [illegible]

WOMEN'S MATCHES: County Championship: Midlands: Nottinghamshire 1, Leicestershire 2. South: Buckinghamshire 3, Berkshire 1; Hampshire 1, [illegible] 4, Reading 0.

LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath 1, Hounslow 1; Bromley 1, Cambridge University 0; Cheam 1, Southgate [illegible]; Hampstead 0, Spencer 2; Hawks [illegible]; Oxford University 0; Surbiton 1, Reading 0; Beckenham 3, Richmond 1; St Albans 2, Guildford 0; Purley 1, Tulse Hill 1; Dulwich 1, Wimbledon 1, Mid-Surrey 1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COLISEUM. Credit cards 01-240 5258 Reservations 01-836 3161 ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Tomorrow & Fri. 7.30 Il Trovatore: Wed. 5.00 The Tales of Hoffmann: Thurs. & Sat. 7.30 The Magic Flute: 104 Balcony seats always available day of perf.

COVENT GARDEN. C.C. 240 1066 (Gardencharge 836 6903) THE ROYAL OPERA Tonight 8 p.m. Salome. Thurs. 6 p.m. Lohengrin. THE ROYAL BALLET Tomor. 7.30 p.m. Enigma Variations, Symphonic Variations, Les Noces. Fri., Sat. & Mon. 7.30 p.m. Swan Lake. 65 Amphi seats for all perfs on sale from 10 a.m. on day of perf.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave. EC1. 837 1672. Until Dec. 10. Tue. to Sat. 7.30 LONDON CONTEMPORARY DANCE THEATRE. Tomorrow & Wed. The Calm, One was the Other, Harmonica Breakdown, Continuum (London Premiere).

CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL. Liszt: Via Crucis; Rachmaninov: Vigil ("Vespers"). ". . . the finest choral works of the two greatest Romantic virtuoso-pianist composers". Hear them TONIGHT at 7.45. BBC Singers, Poole, Shelley. 75p-£2. (01-928 3191).

WIGMORE HALL (936 2141). Tonight 7.30. HASKELL SMALL piano. Works by Beethoven, Chopin, Alkan, Schumann, Barber.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611 7.30. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 4.0. "LONDON'S BEST NIGHT OUT SPECTACLE, CAPTIVATING TUNES AND RACY COMEDY." S. People. IRENE THE MUSICAL MUSICAL "SLICK, SUMPTUOUS—IRENE HAS EVERYTHING."—Daily Express. INSTANT CONFIRMED CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS ON 01-836 7611

ALBERY. 836 3878. Eve. 8. Mats. Thurs. 3. Saturday 5.30 & 8.30. LAST 4 WEEKS DEBORAH KERR DENIS QUILLEY "TWO MASTERLY PERFORMANCES" Bernard Levin.—Sunday Times. CANDIDA By Bernard Shaw "IMPOSSIBLE NOT TO SUCCUMB TO CANDIDA'S SPELL."—Daily Mail Directed by Michael Blakemore. Credit card bookings 836 3962 (ex Sat)

ALBERY. 836 3878. From Dec 21 MAGICAL MUSICAL OLIVER!

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Info. 836 5332 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Tonight, tomor. 7.30 Ibsen's PILLARS OF THE COMMUNITY "The most exciting theatrical evening in all London" Guardian. With: THE COMEDY OF ERRORS (Wed., Thurs m. & e.), Brecht's THE DAYS OF THE COMMUNE (Fri., Sat. m. & e.). RSC also at THE WAREHOUSE (see under W) and at Piccadilly and Savoy Theatres.

ARTS THEATRE. 836 2132 "Hilarious. See it!"—S.T. TOM STOPPARD'S DIRTY LINEN Evgs. 8.30. Fri. Sat 7 & 9.15

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Credit cds. Evgs 8. Sats 5.30, 8.30. Tues 2.45. Hilarious Whodunit Musical SOMETHING'S AFOOT "Infusing the theatre with unalloyed joy. High octane hilarity . . . perfect family show." E. Exp. "Enormous gaiety. I loved every daft minute of it." Mirror. "Chock full of genuinely comic business." Fin. Times. "EXUBERANCE ABOUNDS" E. News. Seat prices £2 to £6 Dnr & Top price seat £7.50 inc.

APOLLO. 01-437 2663. Evgs. at 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0 DONALD SINDEN. "A spellbinding performance", D. Mail, in a new comedy. SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND "WICKEDLY FUNNY", The Times.

ASTORIA, Charing X Road. 01-734 4291. Mon.-Thurs. 8.00. Fri. & Sat. 6.00 & 8.45 "ELVIS" On Stage Opens November 28th. Ticket prices £1.50-£5.50. Astoria Restaurant: Dinner & Top price seat £8.50 inc. Instant Credit Card Reservations.

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Mon. to Thur. at 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.45, 8.30. IPI-TOMBI "PULSATING MUSICAL."—E. News. THIRD GREAT YEAR Seat prices £1.50 to £4.50 Dinner & Top-price seat £7.75 inc.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. Tel. 01-836 7040 Richard Goolden, Ian Talbot in TOAD OF TOAD HALL Mats. Dec. 19th to Jan. 14th BOOK NOW

CHURCHILL. 460 6677. 7.45 Sats. 5 & 8. Thurs. 2.30. HINGE & BRACKET An evening of Memories.

COMEDY. (01-930 2578) Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Winner of all 1975 Awards BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR HYWELL BENNETT in Simon GRAY'S OTHERWISE ENGAGED Directed by Harold Pinter

CRITERION. 930 3216 (Credit Cards) Eves. 8. Sats. 5.30, 8.30. Thurs. 3 LESLIE PHILLIPS "Impeccable . . . a master." S. Tms. in SEXTET "HILARIOUSLY FUNNY"—N.o.W.

DRURY LANE. 01-836 8108. Evenings 8.0 SHARP. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 3.0. A CHORUS LINE VOTED BEST MUSICAL 1976

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Evenings 8.0. Fri. and Sat. 6.15 and 9.0 OH! CALCUTTA! "The nudity is stunning."—D. Tel. 8th SENSATIONAL YEAR

DUKE OF YORK'S. 01-836 5122. Evgs 8.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Wed. Mat. 3. ARTHUR LOWE "MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE" E. News. "A TRUE DELIGHT" Gdn LABURNUM GROVE by J. B. Priestley "An impeccable production" S. Tms. Credit Cards Accepted

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Mon. to Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8. Mat. Thur. at 3. Muriel Pavlow as MISS MARPLE in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE Third Great Year

GARRICK THEATRE. 01-836 4601 Evgs. 8.0. Wed. Mat 3.0 Sat. 5.15 & 8.30 MAGGIE FITZGIBBON, GAY SOPER, DAVID FIRTH & ROBIN RAY in the BRILLIANT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT SIDE BY SIDE BY SONDHEIM "GO TWICE"—S. Morley, Punch. "GO 3 TIMES."—C. Barnes, N.Y.T.

GLOBE 01-437 1592. Evenings 8.15 Mat. Wed. 3.0 Sat 6.0 & 8.40 PAUL EDDINGTON AMANDA BARRIE in the SECOND YEAR of DONKEY'S YEARS by MICHAEL FRAYN BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR

GREENWICH THEATRE. 858 7755. Evgs. 7.30. Mat Sats. 2.30 THE FATHER by August Strindberg.

HAMPSTEAD 722 9301. Eves. Mon. to Sat. 8. Sat. Mat. 5. Bernard Pomerance's "Superb play" Obs. THE ELEPHANT MAN "A compulsive & beautiful play" Tms. "Not to be missed" Gdn.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832 Evgs 7.45. Wed. 2.30 Sat. 4.30 & 8.15 CLAIRE BLOOM DANIEL MASSEY MICHAEL ALDRIDGE in ROSMERSHOLM Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS "DISTINGUISHED REVIVAL OF IBSEN'S GREAT PLAY. A MURDER PLAY MORE EXCITING THAN ANY BY AGATHA CHRISTIE." D. Tel. FOR A LIMITED SEASON

HER MAJESTY'S 01-930 6606 Evgs. 8.0 Weds. & Sats. 3.0 & 8.0. GLYNIS JOHNS LEE MONTAGUE HELEN LINDSAY in TERENCE RATTIGAN'S CAUSE CELEBRE "RATTIGAN REVEALS HIS MASTERY." S.T. "A powerful drama." E.N. "GLYNIS JOHNS plays brilliantly."

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW NOW IN ITS 5TH ROCKING YEAR

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Evs. 8. Dnr 7 SONGS OF LOVE, WAR & PEACE by Jacques Brel. "Lively, stirring, frequently funny" D. Ex.

LONDON CASINO. 437 6877. Dec 21 until Jan. 14. Daily 2.15 & 7.30. SUSANNAH YORK, RON MOODY in PETER PAN Book now £4, £3, £2.50, £1.50.

LYRIC THEATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thurs 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 JOAN PLOWRIGHT COLIN BLAKELY and Patricia Hayes in FILUMENA Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI "TOTAL TRIUMPH" E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE" D. Mir. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS" S. Times.

MAYFAIR THEATRE. 01-629 3036 "ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN . . ." Dir. by Anton Rodgers. "The Best Theatre in Town."—Observer. "Spellbinding."—Sun. Times Evgs. 8.15, Sat. 6.00 and 8.45. MUST END DEC. 10th

MAYFAIR. 01-493 2031. Dec. 19. 10.30, 2.0 & 4.0 BOOK NOW SOOTY'S CHRISTMAS SHOW

MERMAID. 248 7656. Restaurant 248 2835. Opens tonight at 7.0. Subs. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Sat. 5.0. Leonard Rossiter as THE IMMORTAL HAYDON Stall Tkts. £1.25-£3.50. Combined Dinner/Theatre tkt. £5.95. From Dec. 22 Micky Dolenz, Davy Jones in Nilsson's THE POINT.

NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 2252 OLIVIER (open stage): Ton't & Tomor. 7.30 VOLPONE by Ben Jonson. LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Ton't 7.45 STATE OF REVOLUTION by Sean O'Casey. Tomor. 7.45 Bedroom Farce. COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Tomor. 7 Wed. 8 Visit of Moving Being's BABEL'S DANCER. Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 3052.

NEW END HAMPSTEAD. 794 0238 Evgs. 8.0. Don Warrington and David Markham in MEDAL OF HONOUR RAG by Tom Cole. "One of the most moving plays I have seen." Obs.

NEW LONDON. 405 0072. Last week. Evs. 8.30. Sat. Mat. 5.30. £2 £2.50. Nat. Theatre Scribout Kafka-Berkoff. METAMORPHOSIS "Very rare in modern theatre".—S.T.

OLD VIC. 928 7616. Prospect at the Old Vic Autumn season Nov. 14-Dec. 17 In rep. ANTONY & CLEOPATRA HAMLET WAR MUSIC ALL FOR LOVE Some seats held for sale on night TOMORROW WAR MUSIC 7.30 Sunday at the Old Vic SMITH OF SMITHS Direct from Edinburgh Festival with Timothy West, Prunella Scales, John Rowe 7.30 Nov 27. Christmas mats. for children GINGERBREAD MAN Season Dec 13-Jan 7.

OPEN SPACE THEATRE. 01-387 6969 Opens tnt. 7.0. Subs. Tues.-Sun. 8.30. CENSORED SCENES FROM KING KONG

PALACE 01-437 6834 Mon.-Thurs. 8.0. Fri. 6.0 & 8.40 JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 TOMMY STEELE SALLY ANN HOWES and ANTHONY VALENTINE in HANS ANDERSEN Dec. 17 to Feb. 25. BOOK NOW.

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 OPENING MAY 25 FOR A SUMMER SEASON THE TWO RONNIES BOOK NOW: Theatre and Agents.

PHOENIX 01-836 8611. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Weds. 3.0 Sat. 4.30 & 8. KEITH MICHELL PENELOPE KEITH NIGEL STOCK JUNE JAGO PAUL HARDWICK in the Chichester Festival Theatre's production of THE APPLE CART by Bernard Shaw "Keith Michell, the best performance I remember from this most accomplished of actors", Ev News. "Penelope Keith is magnificent" F.T. "Outstanding revival of buoyant Shaw" D Tel. Directed by PATRICK GARLAND Must finish Jan 28th prior to Australian tour.

PICCADILLY 437 4506. Credit card bkgs 836 3962 (ex Sat.) Mon.-Fri. 8. Sats 5.15 & 8.30, Wed. 3. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in "A RAUCOUSLY FUNNY 18th Century Comedy" WILD OATS "ENOUGH FUN TO PLEASE ENTIRE FAMILIES . . . A RARE AND WELCOME THING", TIMES RSC also Aldwych & Savoy Theatres

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681 Mon. to Fri. 8. Sat. 5.30 & 8.45 Mats. Thursday at 3.0 "THE STAGE IS AGLOW" Daily Telegraph RICHARD BECKINSALE IN I LOVE MY WIFE "HILARIOUS COMEDY MUSICAL" Sun. Directed by Gene Saks with "Bountiful invention & wit" F. Times. INSTANT CONFIRMED CREDIT CARD BOOKING ON 01-930 0846

QUEEN'S THEATRE. 01-734 1166 Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.0, 8.30. Mat. Wed. 3 ALEC GUINNESS in THE OLD COUNTRY A New Play by ALAN BENNETT Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS "One of the most notable theatrical events in this country for a good many years."—B. Levin, S. Times.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Red. pr. Preview Tomor. at 8. Opens Wed. at 7 Subs. Mon.-Fri. 8 Sat. 5 & 8.30 Abbey Theatre Production of TALBOT'S BOX a new play by Thomas Kilroy. "A miracle of theatre" Irish Times. See also Theatre Upstairs.

ROYALTY 405 8004 Monday-Thursday Evgs. 8.0 Fri. 5.30 & 8.45, Sat. 3.0 & 8.0 Billy Daniels in London's Smash Hit Musical BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8 Mat. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8 AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST EVER RUN 25TH YEAR

SAVOY. 01-836 8888. C. C. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Richard PASCO Susan HAMPSHIRE Nicky HENSON James COSSINS in Bernard Shaw's MAN AND SUPERMAN Directed by Clifford Williams "I SAT IN A CLOUD OF JOY FROM BEGINNING TO END."—S. TIMES. RSC ALSO AT ALDWYCH AND PICCADILLY THEATRES Credit card bookings accepted.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE. 836 6596/7 Evngs. 7.30. Mat. Thurs. 2.30. Sat. 5.00 & 8.00 PAUL JONES in DRAKE'S DREAM a FUNtastic musical adventure Opens 30th Nov. red. price seats until 6th Dec. Inc. Dinner + Top Price seat £7.75. Instant Credit Card Reservations.

SHAW 01-388 1394 ANTONY & CLEOPATRA Eve. 7.00. Mat. Wed. & Fri. 2.15. LAST WEEK.

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30 NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER MAKER

STUDIO '68, W.8. All week, 8p.m., 229 7382. Noel Coward's Four Musical Plays.

TH. ROYAL, STRATFORD E.15. 534 0310. Tues-Sat 8 p.m. THE FUNNIEST MAN IN THE WORLD. The story of Dan Leno by Dan Farson.

TH. UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Prev. Ton't. 7.30. Opens Tomor. 7, subs 7.30. Theatre Machine in PLAYPEN by Heathcote Williams.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988 Evgs. 8 Mats. Tues 2.45, Sat. 5, 8. Dinah Sheridan Dulcie Gray Eleanor Summerfield James Grout A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED The NEWEST Whodunit by AGATHA CHRISTIE "Re-enter Agatha with another whodunit hit. . . . Agatha Christie is stalking the West End yet again with another of her fiendishly ingenious murder mysteries."—Evening News.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre. 836 6808 Royal Shakespeare Company. Ton't 8.00 C. P. Taylor's BANDITS (unsuitable for children) "A masterpiece" F. Times. All seats £1.50 Adv. bkgs. Aldwych.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Opens Dec. 16 LAVISH ICE PANTOMIME HUMPTY DUMPTY £3 to 50p. Children half price, except Sat. at 2 & 5. Book Now (902 1234).

WHITEHALL. 01-930 6692/7765 Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 PRUNELLA SCALES NORMAN ROSSINGTON in BREEZEBLOCK PARK "A sharp bright comedy." Gdn. "Enlivens the best of the West End: HILARIOUSLY FUNNY." Time Out. "Both play and cast deserve this transfer." D. Tel. "Prunella Scales leads a splendid cast" D. Exp. BOOKING THROUGH CHRISTMAS

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Credit Card Bookings 836 3962 (ex. Sat.) Mon.-Thu 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30. "ENORMOUSLY RICH VERY FUNNY."—Evg. News. Mary O'Malley's Smash-hit comedy ONCE A CATHOLIC "Sure-fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph "A RICHLY DESERVED TRANSFER."—Times.

YOUNG VIC (near Old Vic). 928 6363 Ton't. Thur 7.45 Stoppard's THE REAL INSPECTOR HOUND. "Abounds with verbal delights . . . ingenious" Tms with Terence Frisby's SEASIDE POSTCARD. Tomor. 7.45 Sat. 3 & 7.45 SCAPINO. Wed., Fri. 7.45 THE TAMING OF THE SHREW (seats 90p).

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. From 8.15 p.m. Dine/Dance 9.30 Supper Revue RAZZLE DAZZLE and at 11 p.m. ROGER WHITTAKER

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2. Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: OPERATION THUNDERBOLT (A). Wk & Sun. 2.00, 5.00, 8.15.
2: VOYAGE OF THE DAMNED (AA). Wk. & Sun. 1.45, 4.50, 7.55.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. James Joyce's A PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST AS A YOUNG MAN (AA). Progs 2.15, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Claude Goretta's THE LACE-MAKER (AA). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Last 3 days. Kurosawa's RASHOMON (X), with Toshiro Mifune. 4.30, 6.40, 8.45.

CAMDEN PLAZA. Camden High St. (opp. Camden Town Tube) 485 2443 Tavianis' PADRE PADRONE (X). Grand Prize Cannes '77. 4.05, 6.25, 8.50.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). A BRIDGE TOO FAR (A). Cont. progs. 1.20 (Not Suns.), 4.30, 7.40.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. THAT FEMALE SCENT (X). (Profumo Di Donna.) Italian Dialogue. English Subtitles. Progs. at 2.10, 4.10, 6.15, 8.30. Last 3 Days.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562) THE SPY WHO LOVED ME (A). Cont. progs. Dly. 2.20, 5.10, 8.00.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. Perfs. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. THE OTHER SIDE OF MIDNIGHT (X). Progs. Dly. 1.15, 4.30, 7.45.

GATE CINEMA Nott. Hill. 221 0220. ANNIE HALL (AA). Seats Bookable. Sep. Perfs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 KLUTE (X) & CALIFORNIA SPLIT (X) 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). NUREYEV AS VALENTINO (X). Sep. progs. 1.10, 4.40, 8.10. Suns. 3.00, 7.45. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble. for 8.10 prog. Mon.-Fri. and all progs. Sat. & Sun. No late show booking.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) NEW YORK, NEW YORK (A) sep. progs. Wk. 1.35, 4.50, 8.00.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) A BRIDGE TOO FAR (A). Sep. progs. Wk. 3.00, 7.45. Advance bookings 7.45 perf. Mon.-Fri., all progs. Sat. & Sun.

ODEON, St. Martin's Lane.—Home of Disney Movies THE RESCUERS (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30.

OTHER CINEMA, Tottenham St. Goodge St. Tube W.1. 637 9308. 5.15, 7.00, 8.45 BEFORE HINDSIGHT (U) + FREE THAELMANN (A).

PARIS PULLMAN. Sth Ken. 373 5898 SERAIL (X). Progs. 4.15, 6.25, 8.30.

PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233. Walerian Borowczyk's IMMORAL TALES X (Lond). Progs. Daly 3.30, 5.20, 7.55. Sat. 5.20, 7.55. Ends Sat.

PLAZA 1 & 2, off Piccadilly Circus 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post.
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PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. SALON KITTY (X). Sep Perfs Dly. (inc. Sun.) 12.10, 3.45, 6.15, 9.00. Lte Show Nightly 11.05. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.

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THE ARTS

Micha Bergese in Nema

Photographed by Anthony Crickmay

Sphinx
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

On second thoughts, I regret having criticized two of Robert Cohan's works last week by comparing them with the way classical ballet has treated similar themes. I still think that what I wrote was true, but the more important question for London Contemporary Dance Theatre is how it compares with other modern-dance companies.

As the American critic Walter Terry suggested in a recent review, LCDT is probably the best of its kind outside the United States. But compared with the leading American companies it seems to me rather small beer. That is only partly because of the level of dancing, which is mainly competent but only intermittently illuminating. It is more because the company has not yet found a choreographer who can compare with the best, or even the second best, of those working across the Atlantic.

I sympathize with the intention of developing creative talent within the company, but I suspect that relying exclusively upon the house choreographers is a mistake; they and their audiences are still at the stage of needing more established work to set standards.

Also, where Cohan and I part company is over his belief, announced at this year's Gulbenkian choreographic summer school, that novice choreographers should accumulate movement ideas and let them determine the subject of expressive character of their work. That seems to me dangerous advice. Formlessness and incoherent themes are the besetting sins of LCDT's young choreographers; seen, for instance, in Micha Bergese's *Nema*.

Without the programme note, how many spectators would really guess that the three male dancers represent one man at different times? And even knowing that, do we learn anything about that man, or men in general? I think not; the work merely dresses the clichés of modern-dance movement (a more restricted vocabulary, it seems, than ballet, at least as used here) with a few theatrical trimmings.

Yet Bergese has shown himself in other works one of the more promising aspirants. A stronger grasp of form would help his development. It is for a sense of form that Siobhan Davies's attempts are particularly welcome. The latest, *Sphinx*, premiered last week, is only an essay in movement but given a flavour of its own by concentration on bending, twisting and stretching.

Use of repetition, at least once with the sequence reversed, helps give the work shape. Davies's purpose, according to a radio interview, was to use animal movements in abstract form. That is not readily apparent. What does show is the use of poses angled like figures in Egyptian paintings. Presumably that helps explain the title.

Highly contrasted lighting adds a dramatic quality to the work, but Barrington Pheloung's specially written score for an agglomeration of stange instruments, although intermittently entertaining, is sometimes tiresome, often quaint and rarely relevant to the movement. LCDT use much specially written music, which is to their credit, but the quality of that music and the use made of it are often less admirable. Another example, I suppose, of the need for concentrating on form.

Marcelle Mercenier
Purcell Room

Joan Chissell

Anyone prepared to divide a recital between Beethoven's Diabelli Variations and Boulez's third sonata, playing both works from memory, is what in vulgar parlance might be termed a tough guy. Marcelle Mercenier, a piano professor at Liège Conservatoire, was in fact a very formidable lady, who kept us waiting some 20 minutes for the recital to begin so that a piano could be found with a sustaining (third) pedal that worked correctly. So infrequently is this pedal used that apparently on the Purcell Room's normal instrument it had fallen into decline.

As for her playing, it was impressive in the first place for its decisiveness. She knew exactly what she wanted to tell us, and had considerable muscular strength as well as finger control with which to carry out her intentions. Why, then, was it that I left the recital wishing that her visit could have taken the form of an illustrated lecture on these two stimulating works rather than a conventional recital?

Part of the answer was provided just by her way with the Diabelli theme itself, taken *moderato* rather than *vivace*, with time to dot every "i" and cross every "t", as well as exploring a very wide dynamic range in the process, with *fortissimo* uncomfortably loud for this small hall. In other words, I found Miss Mercenier's playing more didactic than artistic. The point-making was always well reasoned and emphatic. But glimpses of the vision behind the notes, not to mention thrills for the ear, were less generous. A catalogue of examples would make dull reading. Nor would it serve much purpose, for in some strange way it was only a failure of communication. Plainly Miss Mercenier felt the music in her own way very deeply.

I do not know Boulez's third sonata, nor did I have access to the score. In this work I can only speak as an outsider, without any awareness of how the composer himself likes it to sound. But from first note to last there was no doubt whatsoever of Miss Mercenier's total oneness with Boulez insofar as exploration, even exploitation, of novel keyboard sonority was concerned—and all without forays into the instrument's belly. I suspect that some artists' advocacy for this music might take subtler, less militant, form. But all praise to Miss Mercenier for meticulous control of whatever she did with fist or finger. Everything had plainly been weighed and measured in her mind.

CBSO
Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

Trouble with the Musicians' Union over players not on contracts caused some last-minute changes in the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra's programme on Friday. But its spirit remained the same. Whereas for their next visit to the South Bank in March they have promised Britten's War Requiem, on this occasion they came primarily as entertainers, drawing a large audience with just the right kind of relaxing "weekend assortment" after a hard week's work at the office.

As the Spanish composer Joaquin Rodrigo is 75 tomorrow (St Cecilia's day), it was a happy thought to make him a birthday present of his *Fantasia para un Gentilhombre* for guitar and orchestra, written for Segovia in 1954; the more so since he was there to hear it. Nothing roused more enthusiasm, and understandably, for John Williams caught the music's courtly grace in playing of exceptional poise, purity and controlled brilliance.

Balance and interplay with the orchestra were excellent, not least in the exciting dance section at the end. Although the work is based on music by the seventeenth-century guitarist, Gaspar Sanz, Rodrigo seems just as much haunted by Bach (the B flat minor Prelude from Book 1 of the 48) in the second section, and by Granados in the third.

Of the changed items, nothing was more welcome than Roussel's infrequently heard symphonic fragments, *Festin de l'araignée*, drawn from a ballet score of 1913. It was a fairyland peopled by little creatures such as ants, beetles and butterflies as well as the villain of the title (who comes to a sticky end). Sensuously seductive, as it often is, the scoring has the same kind of gleaming delicacy as a dew-bespangled spider's web.

Louis Frémaux was on the composer's own wavelength, coaxing intimate nuances from his players in a performance of refinement and charm.

Besides regularly heard Berlioz and Strauss, the programme also included Walton's Façade Suite, not often encountered nowadays on this august platform. It came over with stylishly sly wit and verve, almost as if Walton had been a member of *Les Six*. If not in the top virtuoso league, the players seem very much at one with each other and the fluid, tingling baton of their Gallic conductor.

Louis Hayes Quartet
Ronnie Scott's

Richard Williams

Jazz is pleasantly full of crepuscular figures whose in-crowd reputations far outweigh the size of their output. These minor masters may not be true originals, possessing instead an attitude to the conventions personal enough to allow their work its own distinctive climate, but it is always a pleasure when one of them surfaces in London.

As a young man in the early 1960s, Frank Strozier was among the most prominent disciples of Charlie Parker, shortly before that group splintered in the face of newer developments. His alto saxophone improvisations were delivered with the then-fashionable hard, flat sound and a firm grasp of the idiom; it was considered a loss when, after a spell with Miles Davis in 1962, he moved to California and out of the jazz mainstream.

Recently he returned to New York and renewed acquaintance with his peers, including the members of the vigorous quartet led by drummer Louis Hayes. Happily, Strozier's abilities have developed through the quiet years: his implacably accurate articulation of semiquaver runs at high tempo is the vehicle for an endless flow of ideas, as he showed during a thorough evisceration of Bronislaw Kaper's "Invitation", while his acerbic tone and taut phrasing make him a natural blues-player, particularly in partnership with the pianist, Harold Mabern, whose thunderous but carefully structured block-chord solos bring sweat to his brow and cheers from the audience.

Of course Hayes and his admirable bassist, Stafford James, would make a military band swing. Hayes leads from the front with a constant assault of crashing polyrhythms and an insatiable urge to double and redouble tempos; like his mentor, Art Blakey, he is a loud drummer, but the urgency is always pointed and, while he allows few moments for introspection, the quartet is well balanced and satisfying.

Opposite Hayes is Sandra King, a relatively new British singer who is understandably boxed into clichés on modern material but finds relief in the wistful, timeless simplicity of Alec Wilder's and Edward Eager's "Goodbye, John". She should be encouraged to explore such recondite treasures, which suit her broad contralto and unaffected delivery.

MONDAY BOOK

For lovers of Lieder

Schwarzkopf
Wigmore Hall

Barry Millington

There is a theory that the performance of a creative artist exists in not only one time and place but in a timeless sphere in which, by linking past experiences of the performer and listener, it is able to touch off various impulses at a subliminal level. According to this theory Elisabeth Schwarkopf, though already past the peak of her career, will be able to give satisfaction to lovers of Lieder for some time to come. Certainly at Saturday night's recital in the Wigmore Hall, given with Geoffrey Parsons, there appeared to be no diminution in her following or in the enthusiasm which she is able to engender.

Despite the fact that Mme Schwarzkopf's technical control is no longer the match of her interpretative power, by judicious selection of songs and a few adroit transpositions she was able to sustain a whole programme and come sufficiently near the core of each song to enable the retrospective listener to fill the gap. The programme, entirely of Lieder by Hugo Wolf, contained settings of Morike in the first half and of Goethe in the second; Mme Schwarzkopf's selection gave some idea of the emotional range covered by Wolf in that one remarkable year, 1888.

From the heart-searching of "Auf Eine Christblume" to the frisking of the Mermaid in "Nixe Binsefuss" one could not complain of lack of characterization. Indeed in the latter song, as in "Jagerlied", there was a surprising degree of agility, and elsewhere there were high notes hit with some force that sounded as secure as one could wish. Yet it would be less than honest not to mention that there was much that was technically below par: phrases broken into short-breathed units, long notes abandoned, vowels distorted out of recognition in the middle and upper register, and a tendency to sing on the consonant that resulted in some unpleasant sounds.

However, Mme Schwarzkopf has the artistry not merely to conceal weaknesses but even to turn them to her advantage.

The falling phrase has always been something of a speciality. To it was added an expressive grasp of emotive words, such as "sehnend" ("longing") in "Im Fruhling", that carried complete conviction. She was supported to the hilt by Geoffrey Parsons, who showed in, for example, "Das verlassene Magdlein" that he, too could make something expressive out of the barest musical motif; it is a question of skimming off the superfluities to reveal the quintessence, and that is what Hugo Wolf's Lieder are all about.

London Mozart Players
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Max Harrison

Perhaps D minor was not the sombre key for Haydn that it was for later composers, even Mozart. At least the first movement of his Symphony No 80 does not quite live up to *its* serious opening. Perhaps the London Mozart Players ought on Friday to have made that Allegro's rather frequent pauses more ominous, for although this ensemble of about two dozen performers was nicely balanced, there was a certain lack of tension.

The second movement, an Adagio, made a more consistent impression, and certainly the Minuet is serious. The slow movement has its Mozartian aspects; the gait of the Minuet, or at least of its opening phrase, is almost Handelian. The rhythmic jugglery of the finale, though, is purely Haydn's, and was played deftly, almost incisively.

This and the other interpretations were directed by Tamas Vasary, who, like several other pianists, has lately taken to conducting. He was also the soloist in Mozart's Concerto K453, written about a year after the Haydn in 1784. Interestingly, he made the opening orchestral tutti more flexible than anything in his Haydn performance, and, as usual with Mr Vasary, there was some beautifully fluent piano playing, especially in the cadenzas.

But a firmer hand was needed on the movement's total shape, and in some of the dialogues between soloist and orchestra it was the keyboard part that received insufficient emphasis. The Andante, though, received a lovely performance, full of brooding sweetness, and if the finale, too, was successful, that may have been because it, like the slow movement, is less overtly symphonic than the Allegro. One still felt, however, that the extremely divergent variations which conclude the work might have been characterized more sharply.

Schubert's Symphony No 5 is less adventurous, and a more complete success, than his No 4, which he himself named the "Tragic". There are no tragedies, and few of the difficulties of late Haydn and Mozart, in No 5, yet this teenage piece is not superficial, as Mr Vasary proved. The affectionate performance was, indeed, the most completely satisfying of the evening. Here the rhythmic acuity heard in Haydn's finale had a lighter touch and everywhere the music's vernal freshness was preserved, even when the last movement briefly, although never too seriously, got intense.

Affair of honour

The Royal Baccarat Scandal

By Michael Havers, Edward Grayson and Peter Shankland

(*William Kimber*, £7.50)

Cheats are drawn to cards like maggots to blue cheese. There are various species. Most dangerous, undoubtedly, is the professional card sharp who makes his living fleecing the unwary. The most repellent, on the other hand, is the man who swindles his friends. There is also a kind of operator known in Las Vegas as a cheating gambler—a man who has the skill to win at cards, but for some psychological reason prefers to cheat. Their methods are many and various; they have existed since games were invented and will, no doubt, always be with us.

There is also the kind of man who is not, in the accepted definition, a cheat, but who can on occasion find it in himself to take an unfair advantage. This can happen by pushing up the stake on a winning coup, when no one is looking, or withdrawing part of a losing stake. Under pressure, or for a certain kind of thrill, to dare himself, or even out of sheer wilfulness, an otherwise honourable man can be tempted.

This brings us to the great baccarat scandal. This famous affair of the 1890s excited the whole of society and indeed the populace at large. The question was: did Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Gordon-Cumming cheat at baccarat, with the Prince of Wales himself running the bank, as a number of guests at this unlucky country house party claimed? Or was he entirely innocent as, to his death, he maintained? This reconstruction of the story and blow by blow account of the action for slander which Sir William brought makes enthralling reading.

After examining all the evidence, the authors, who include a former Solicitor General, conclude that Gordon-Cumming was not guilty of the charges of cheating. On the basis of the court proceedings, and particularly the Lord Chief Justice's very biased summing up against the plaintiff, perhaps they are justified in this finding.

As a card player, however, I have little doubt that Gordon-Cumming was guilty. He was not "a cheat", but he had the kind of fiery assumption of his own superiority in life, as shown by his attitude to other men's wives, which is of a piece with the charges that he fiddled the stakes at the card table. I believe the witnesses who say they saw him do so. One may say that the amount of money involved was very small, and that the whole thing was handled fantastically badly by those present; but in the social context of the day it was not pardonable.

David Spanier

First aid for student drama

The unbroken run of 23 annual National Student Drama Festivals is to be maintained in 1978, though perhaps for the last time. Durham City is the venue for the festival from March 28 to April 2.

Shortage of money is the problem, despite constant support from *The Sunday Times* which has, however, since 1975 required the collaboration of co-sponsors to provide sufficient funds. The Scottish Tourist Board stepped into the breach for 1976 and 1977, but no co-sponsor has yet been found for 1978. Now, however, London Weekend Television has come forward with a donation of £1,000 towards the £7,000 needed. As for the future, the World Student Drama Trust is shortly to launch an appeal.

The passing of the festival would leave Britain without any regular focus for student drama talent. Its importance may be gauged from the fact that such people as Harold Pinter, Buzz Goodbody, Terry Hands, Ronald Pickup and Timothy West were helped to prominence by the NSDF, which also helped Caryl Churchill, Susan Engel, Gordon Honeycombe, Jane Howell, Brian Blessed, Keith Drinkel, John Dove, Jack Emery, Stewart Conn, Alan Dossor, Peter James, Martin Jenkins, Michael Kustow, Kevin Laffan, Annabel Leventon, Braham Murray, Sian Phillips, Michael York and many others.

The festival influence on the development of facilities and drama teaching since 1955 (when there was just one university drama department in Britain and no campus theatre building) has been considerable; and two important professional theatres owe their founding to Festival "discoveries"—the RSC's Other Place at Stratford and the Liverpool Everyman.

Entries for the 23rd, and possibly last, festival close on January 14, with all productions being seen by February 10. Adjudication of early entries has already begun. Inquiries concerning entries, bookings, potential sponsorship, donations of money or in kind all welcomed by Clive Wolfe (Festival Director) at 20 Lansdowne Road, Muswell Hill, London N10 2AU. *To help save time and costs, please phone, if possible: 01-883 4586 from 7.30 am to 10 pm any day.*

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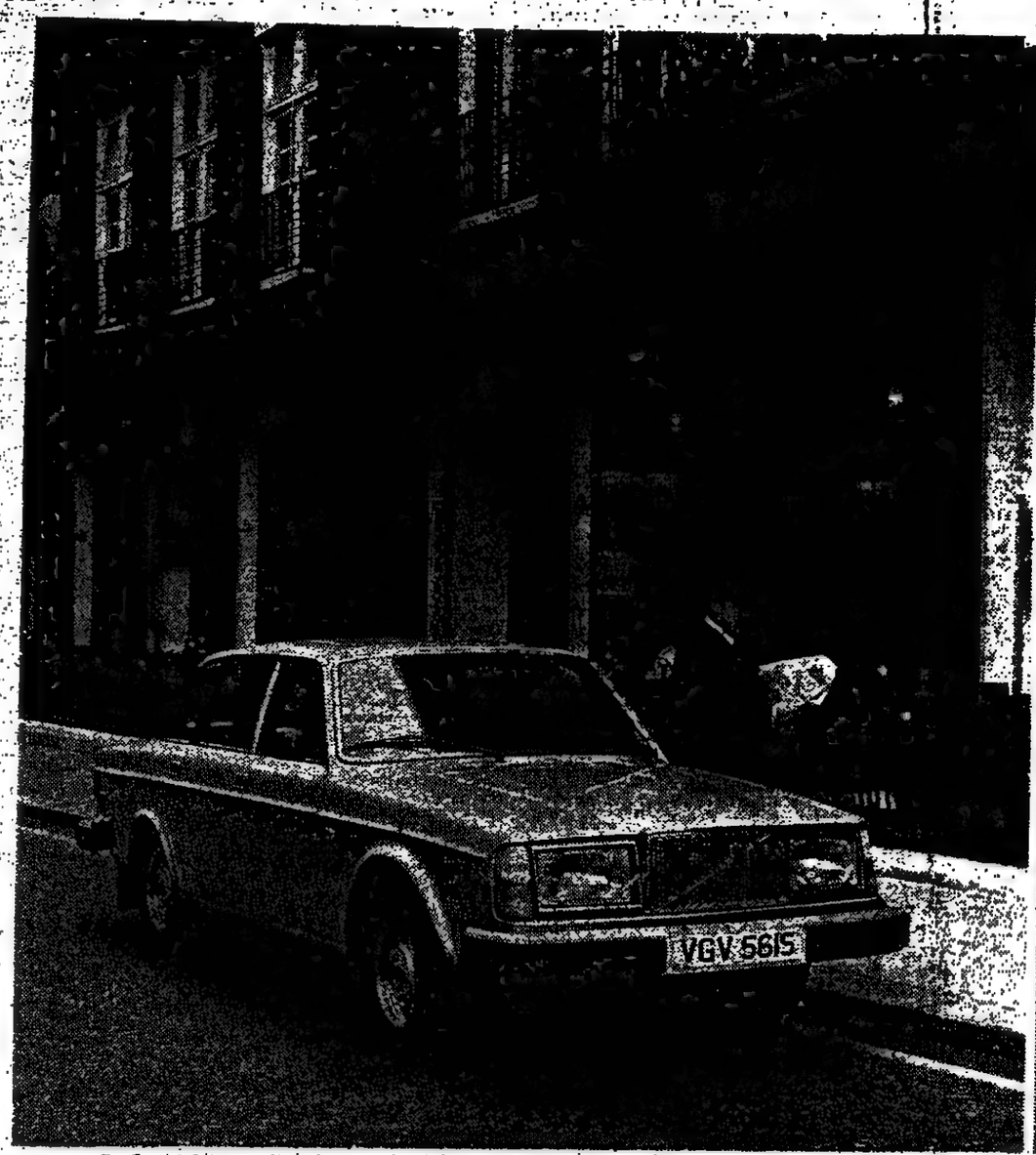

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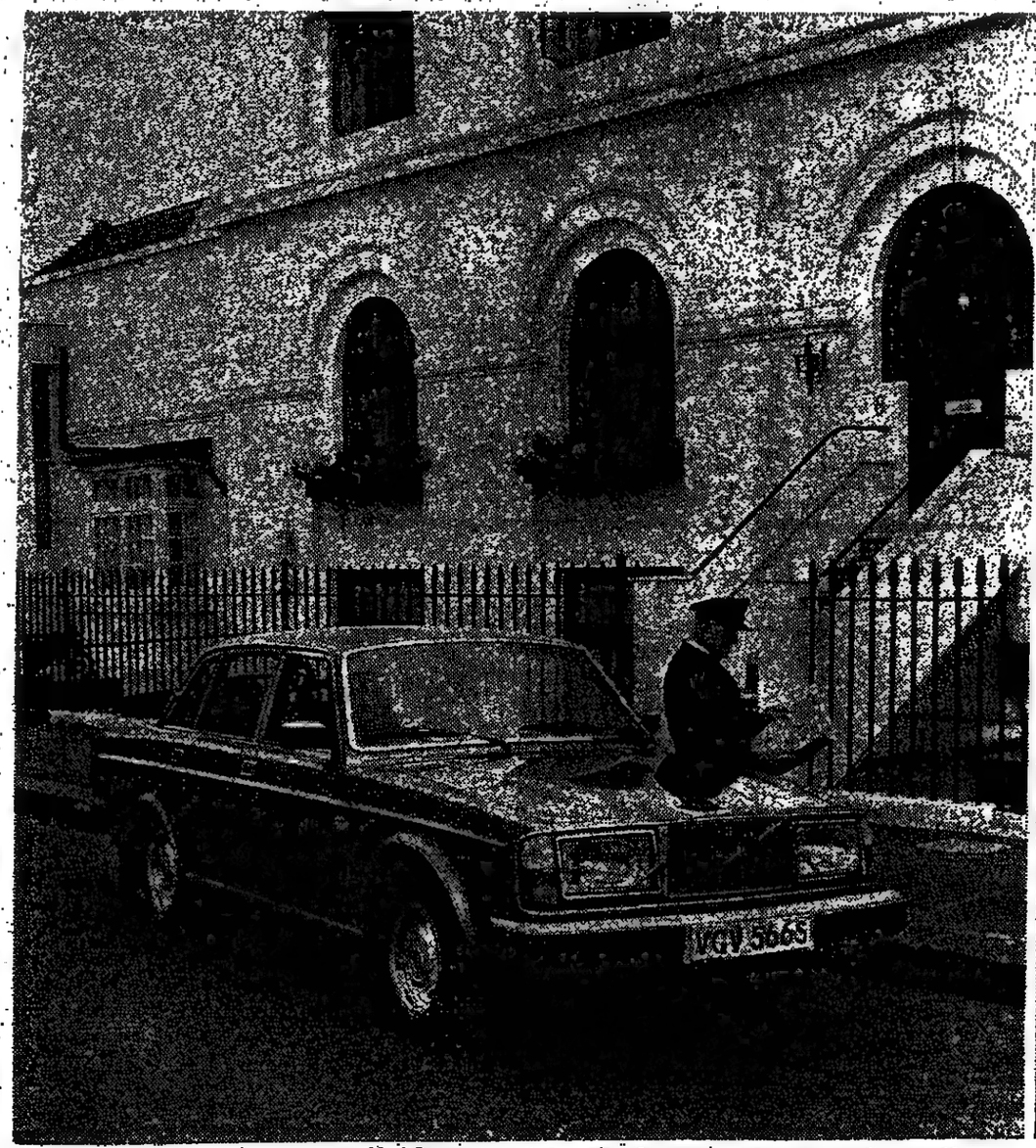

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Two reports from Jerusalem on reaction to the historic visit to Israel by President Sadat of Egypt

Breaking the barriers of hatred in the Middle East

Eric Moonman

Whatever the immediate outcome of the Sadat-Begin talks, almost everyone I have spoken to in Jerusalem this weekend says that the Middle East confrontation will never be the same again.

While there are substantial political divisions between Israel and the Arab states on such questions as the right of Israel to exist within secure borders, the placement of the Palestinian refugees and the level of military deployment, the critical difficulty has always been the psychological barriers which the past 30 years and four wars have built up. Egyptians and Israelis think of each other in terms of caricature, a state of affairs hardly to be wondered at as each has been fed a diet of propaganda.

In particular the Palestine Liberation Organization's public relations machine, which took over where the Nazis left off in urging the destruction of the *Jewish people, is crude* and singularly unimaginative. It has succeeded in obscuring not only for other Arab peoples but also for a large part of the world the fact that Israel is a tiny country in a vast continent of Arab states, that her 3,000,000 people form a mere 3 per cent of the total Arab population of the region.

Israel, for her part, has been reluctant to trust any previous attempt to initiate a compromise. She could not shake off the suspicions which are the result of the sufferings of her people in the 1930s and the earlier pogroms as illustrated so hauntingly in the museum at Yad Veshem in Jerusalem, which President Sadat has now seen for himself. Thus the bogy machine has worked in both directions.

Within the past four days in Israel there has been an emotional conflict between the optimists and the cynics. Initially *President Sadat's visit caused* some apprehension. A warning by the Chief of Staff, General Mordechai Gur, of possible tricks by the Egyptians received both sympathy and understanding. But by the time Mr Sadat's plane touched down on Saturday night at Ben-Gurion airport, the Israelis were back to believing in miracles.

To the Israeli man-in-the-street, the politicians had so far failed to resolve the dilemmas on the nation's security. A new approach was needed. Yosef Goell, in Friday's *Jerusalem Post*, said: "There is a deep desire to believe that what has *eluded plodding diplomats* and unimaginative politicians over three decades will be vouchsafed us in one fell swoop by a miracle."

But miracles apart, there are some hard political issues involved in the top level meeting which ends today. Both Mr Sadat and Mr Begin have taken remarkable risks with their own people. Preparations for such a meeting have proceeded privately for some months, hence the importance of Mr Begin's visit to Romania to see President Ceaucescu. Yet the initiative in publicly speaking out was Mr Sadat's, and this was courageous. It enabled the politicians to break out of the straightjacket and when Mr Begin replied quickly and courteously in the affirmative, it struck the right note. It made Dr Kissinger's comment that the failure of Mr Sadat's visit would "pose the gravest of dangers to the whole peace-making process" seem futile and even sour.

Mr Sadat is not meddling. He knows precisely what he is doing. He has prepared for this moment and he was not to be diverted. For instance, when he spoke on the same day that Israel launched a serious retaliatory raid against the terrorists in Lebanon, he declined to condemn Israel. Indeed he ignored the whole question of the Israeli-Lebanese border.

The only cynicism I have met in this quite frenetic atmosphere is the feeling that both men needed the typical politician's diversionary tactics favoured by Presidents Eisenhower and Johnson: to travel abroad or to receive a guest when your domestic economy is rocky. This might well apply, as the economic viability of both nations looks dismal, although Israel's trade gap has now been partially closed and the austerity measures have checked the flow of imports. But it can be only part of the story. If we are to dabble in the area of motivation at all, then the personalities of the two men are perhaps more revealing.

Mr Begin and President Sadat are more pragmatic and compromising than their political postures have hitherto led anyone to believe.

Mr Begin impressed me at a meeting I had with him last Friday as having a quiet, calm and dignified approach to the talks. "We must avoid becoming over-optimistic, but the power to talk with my adversaries across a table is what I've been elected for", he declared.

So what does it all add up to? Three things.

1. That such moves and initiatives for top-level talks pass the decision-making back to where it belongs, to the actual parties in the dispute. It places the role of the United Nations and even of the big powers in perspective. No one should imagine that an automatic built-in majority of some 60 Arab-African votes at the United Nations against Israel would ever encourage that country to take account of predictable resolutions revealing more humbug than wisdom.

2. That while an important shifting of ground can hardly be expected to flow from these talks, it seems inevitable that the dialogue will be maintained and will continue with other Arab statesmen in and outside Israel.

3. That the politicians of both countries have moved in line with their people in the search for peace. As one of the Egyptian party for whom I gave up my bed in the King David Hotel on Friday said, both leaders are taking physical risks in pursuing the talks. Mr Begin is far from well and is obviously under strain, while Mr Sadat has to look carefully at one or two of his Arab neighbours to see that they do not move against him.

Yet perhaps it is the very nature of such risk-taking by both men that commends these initiatives to their peoples and to all caring people in the rest of the world.

The author is Labour MP for Basildon.

President Sadat, flanked by Muslim leaders, prays at the El Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

A 'dream come true' may help to end a nightmare

"Pinch me and I'll wake up." This headline from the *Jerusalem Post* perfectly summarizes the mood in Israel this extraordinary weekend. One wonders if President Sadat can have realized, when he announced his willingness to come to Israel 11 days ago, apparently as a gesture of defiance, how many Israeli dreams he was going to make come true.

In vain do more thoughtful Israelis try to remind themselves that nothing is settled yet that all the substantive issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict remain unresolved. For the moment everything is overwhelmed by the euphoric feeling of release from the strange isolation in which Israelis have lived for the 29 years of their *state's existence.*

Even the visiting correspondent, hard-bitten analyst though he may think himself, pro-Arab apologist though he may have been labelled, cannot easily avoid being caught up in this emotion. A series of apparently banal events takes on a huge symbolic significance.

A Boeing 727, clearly labelled "Arab Republic of Egypt", taxies gently up to the end of a waiting red carpet. The air terminal is festooned with Egyptian flags. So what? I saw the same aircraft and the same flags at Damascus airport only two days before. But when the *gangplank with its* El Al label rests against the aircraft door, we are suddenly in a different world.

The Egyptian President stands blinking (with deep emotion or from simple nervousness) while the band plays the Israeli hymn *Ha-Tikva*. He inspects the Israeli guard of honour. He shakes hands with every member of the Israeli Cabinet, puts an arm round Mr Moshe Dayan's shoulder and stoops to give Mrs Golda Meir, the former Prime Minister, what looks very much like an embrace.

He rides side by side with the Israeli President in an official car. He arrives at the King David Hotel and Mr Menachem Begin, Israel's Prime Minister, reviled by Arabs for 30 years as the men who ordered the Deir Yassim massacre, pays him a courtesy call in his suite.

These things most ordinary Israelis watched on their television sets on Saturday night, not feeling quite sure that they had not switched on some ingeniously presented science fiction film. But no less incredulous were the academics, officials and journalists who mingled with the international press at the amazingly efficient press centre, organized at 48 hours' notice in the Jerusalem Theatre.

Dr Amatzia Baram, of the Harry S. Truman Institute on Mount Scopus, is writing a thesis on Egyptian left-wing ideology. He could not quite get used to the sight of flesh-and-blood Egyptian journalists wandering round his home town, and asked rather shyly to be introduced to them. Others had no qualms about rushing up to them, pumping their hands and bombarding them with all kinds of questions.

Unlike the official presidential party, sheltered behind a thick wall of security, the Egyptian journalists were accessible to anyone who could recognize them—and if you could not recognize them there was always trial and error. They too were clearly overwhelmed by the novelty of the experience, but they reacted differently from the Israelis, being few among many and in a strange land. They found themselves promoted into instant spokesmen for their Government and their country, a role for which most of them—especially those who work for Western news agencies—were not prepared. They answered questions quietly and politely. Yes, of course they were pleased to be there. Yes, they admired Mr Sadat's decision to come. But evidently they did not feel it was for them to throw themselves into an orgy of embraces and celebrations.

One could be seen sitting on Saturday night in the lobby of the Diplomat Hotel, signing copy after copy of the special souvenir edition of the *Jerusalem Post* (with headline in Arabic) for a party of American tourists who unwittingly booked their Holy Land holiday over this historic weekend. Another, when I told him this morning that Syrian television had shown "the arrival in Israel of the traitor Sadat", replied: "Yes, that's what I was afraid of. The welcome at the airport may have been too warm for Arab opinion to accept."

Still, he was optimistic. "Now that the miracle has happened, anything is possible", he said. I asked why he thought it was possible for President Sadat to do this now, but not earlier. "Because", he said, "he has taken a long time preparing Egyptian public opinion for it, so that peace is no longer something we have to feel ashamed of."

What of the Palestinian Arabs living under Israeli occupation? For them, of course, there is nothing magical or extraordinary about direct contact with Israelis. But many of those who are not politically minded were caught up in the general euphoria—encouraged to see an Arab leader among them, feted by the Israelis, and leading to the conclusion that peace is about to break out and that they can only benefit from it.

But among the more politically aware Arabs, the reaction has been much more cautious, when not downright hostile. The point was made politely by the preacher at the service in the El Aqsa Mosque which Mr Sadat attended this morning. He reminded the distinguished visitor that "from this mosque you can see the affliction of the Palestinian nation which suffers from the disaster" (the Arab word for the war of 1948), and warned him that "any abandonment of our rights in Jerusalem would be the same as losing our rights in Mecca and *Medina*". Less polite were the students who demonstrated outside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, shouting "Sadat, what do you want from us? We are against you, we don't want you here". And, after invoking the memory of Gamal Abdul Nasser, went on to shout "Sadat, Sadat, you are a traitor".

Edward Mortimer

Cemeteries fit for heroes

We live in an age of utility, in our architecture as in other aspects of life. Nobody who looks at what we build can suppose that it serves any purpose other than efficient function, if that. *Architecture to* delight the eye, or stir the spirit, or proclaim the future, or celebrate the past is considered irredeemably old-fashioned. We have a horror of emotion, even in stone.

After the last war our principal memorial was not marble but the National Land Fund, established with a capital of £50m derived from the sale of war surplus by Hugh Dalton in 1946. This fund, intended for the cultural and recreational enjoyment of the British people, has seldom been used, and has had its pocket surreptitiously picked by successive governments, so giving neither honour to the dead nor benefit to the living.

The First World War, still significantly better known as the Great War, saw the end of confidence in monumental architecture, as it saw the end of so much else. More than eight million people died in the war, and among the early casualties were belief in art and progress.

Funebrial architecture, from the Cenotaph in Whitehall to no fewer than 918 separate cemeteries that still delineate the Western Front, commemorates the slaughter and the sacrifice in the final flowering of remembrance in stone.

Aptly in the month of Armistice Day, Gavin Stamp has opened a memorable exhibition *at the Royal Institute of* British Architects of the silent cities that we built to the dead. He says: "It is one of the many ironies of the war that the catastrophe which irretrievably shattered European civilization allowed a final and supreme expression of the Renaissance humanist tradition in stone."

Another paradox of the Great War was that while its terrible, battles expended human lives as wantonly as bullets, afterwards each life was to receive a permanent memorial in stone. Some thought this cynical humbug. Siegfried Sassoon wrote savagely of the Ypres memorial to the missing, the Menin Gate: "A pile of peace-complacent stone. Well might the dead who struggled in the slime rise and deride this sepulchre of crime."

In fact Blomfield, Lutyens, and the other architects of the Imperial War Graves Commission, were not erecting slabs of Imperial bombast, but trying to express the vast scale of the human sacrifice in permanent and dignified architectural form, which has meaning by being rooted in tradition.

The memorials were not pieces of propaganda by the Government, but the inspiration of a remarkable man, Fabian Ware. During his service at the front with the Red Cross, Ware became more and more concerned with locating *and recording the graves of* the dead. His work was not at first officially recognized, but it was of great concern to relatives of the dead as well as to soldiers in the field.

Rudyard Kipling eventually became literary adviser to the Imperial War Graves Commission, and gave them the inscription "A soldier of the Great War known unto God", and the text from *Ecclesiasticus*, "Their Name Liveth for Evermore".

When George V made a pilgrimage to the battlefields in 1922, he observed: "I have many times asked myself whether there can be more potent advocates of peace upon earth through the years to come than this massed multitude of silent witnesses to the desolation of war."

He was right. We have lost the talent and the self-confidence to express grief and loss monumentally in stone. Let us hope we never need it again. Stone is cold comfort to the dead. But the soldiers of the Great War and their relatives thought it was better than nothing. And at its highest, as in the Cenotaph and the pyramidal memorial to the missing of the Somme, it attained a melancholy majesty that is out of our reach today.

Philip Howard

The human face of South Africa that need not fear the rest of the world

I have been in South Africa three times this year. And on each occasion I found myself afraid in a new way. Only on the last visit was I able to pin down this fear: the acute and deeply felt fear for the Afrikaner people of South Africa.

I think somewhere in the last year or so the whole trend of Afrikaner leadership has taken a deep deviation towards the worse.

If we really are contemplating profound changes in our constitution, if they are going to meet the terrible challenge which life holds out for us in the future, are going to withstand the international pressures which are going to be put on us, we can only do so if we have a constitution which is based more broadly than it is based now, which is conceived in the same way and same spirit as the original contract of union was inspired and conceived.

Therefore, to hold an election on the constitutional issue, to approach it on a party basis, is not only clumsy but also dangerous, and, I would almost go as far as to say, is evil

You can only have a new constitution if all the people of South Africa are consulted.

The events of the last 30 years have proved that South Africa has moved out of an era where it can be governed as it has in the last 30 years by a narrow Afrikaner elite.

I can understand why this has come about; historically, there are reasons for it. And I have always felt, however much I disagreed with the government policy over the past 30 years, that perhaps if one gave it time, the instinctive decency, the high level of the old Calvinist conscience found in Afrikanerdom and which has flickered very fiercely in places like Potchefstroom and Stellenbosch recently, would convert the people in power and make them take up again the broad creative stream of Afrikanerdom which demonstrated itself so remarkably at the national convention of the union.

But we must face up to the fact that in the past 30 years, Afrikanerdom, exercising the greatest power that it has had in its history, politically unchallenged, has produced a lesser concept of what it means to be a South African than it inherited when it took over.

This, to me, is the heart of the matter: the failure of Afrikanerdom to produce a contemporary concept of nationhood in which all the inhabitants of South Africa could meet and unite.

The outstanding fact we have to face up to in South Africa seems to me to be that the national government in power has produced a fragmentation of South African society, has produced almost the destruction of the spirit of union on a scale which to me seems unbelievable.

I have never known us so fragmented. I have never seen us so at a loss for a vision of the future with which we can all identify, emotionally as well as rationally. We are estranged from ourselves, and the Afrikaners are estranged among themselves.

If one could look through this intense historical loyalty which makes them present a united face to the world and the electorate, you will be amazed by the agony, the heart-searching, the disappointment, and the recriminations that are going on at this moment.

Because in their heart of hearts, Afrikanerdom knows that if it goes on on this road it has followed for the past 30 years, it is doomed.

And I think the great heresy which haunts Afrikanerdom is that a nation can perpetuate itself by sheer political power. This is fatal. A nation perishes when political expediency, so-called political pragmatism, becomes its highest value.

For ultimately a people survives not because of the power it exercises but as a result of the quality of spirit and the texture of its own being.

This is the kind of survival to which the Afrikaners should aim. He should reform himself, renew himself, produce a concept in which every human being in South Africa, irrespective of race, creed or colour, can emotionally identify.

And I think the longing for this kind of concept, the readiness for it, is now deeper and more widespread in South Africa, especially among the Afrikaners and the leaders of Afrikanerdom, than ever before.

I think if Mr Vorster said tomorrow apartheid is dead, we are going to have a new national convention, I am going to call all the people of South Africa together and consult them because we have no repeat no time to lose, so that we can jointly decide how to shape the future of the country, the response would be overwhelming.

I think of all this destruction, all this nihilism, which out of sheer despair is coming into South Africa—it is terrible to me to see how depressed people are, how the joy has gone out of life—because there is no leader ready to express this potential for change.

Race and colour prejudice is gone, I think. There is just this determination of people in power to exploit these things to stay in power.

But the readiness of people of all races and colours to acknowledge an inter-dependent humanity and dignity among one another is now greater than it has ever been. And it just needs somebody to give a lead.

If this can happen, if we can be transformed into a people *not of four-and-a-half million* but one of 25 million which we could be if we had a concept on which all races could unite, I would not mind taking on the world.

For we have the finest human material in South Africa—white, black, coloured, Indian—that you can possibly get.

I am always impressed by the quality of people in South Africa. I am always impressed by the quality of the human relationships among people in South Africa—if it had not been for this quality South Africa would have exploded *long ago.*

If we can carry forward what we practise already in our human relationships politically we are out of the wood. We can defy the world.

I know that the world applies to us a degree of sanction that it applies to no other country in the world. I know the double standards. But we must not hide behind the fact that the world is wrong as an excuse. Once we create a just society, once a Afrikanerdom truly stops this fragmentation of our society and starts on a greater act of reunion, then I have no fear of the world.

Laurens van der Post

LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

The stale fag-end of a humid summer lingered for as unusually long time in New York this year. As late as the first week in November, daytime temperatures were up in the high sixties, under sultry skies.

Suddenly, last weekend, the season's remnants were blown away by some crisp, refreshing, cool Canadian air. The sun came out, casting a wintry glow on the grey skyscrapers. Sighing with relief, we activated the central heating and reached into the cupboards for our sweaters, heavy coats and fur hats. On the lower East Side, the cheap clothing stores filled their pavement hanging racks with thick, well-stuffed anoraks, and did brisk business.

This is the time of year when I realize how I could not bear to live for long in a place like California or the Caribbean, where winter never comes. The hot and sticky New York summers would be unbearable but for the knowledge that some time they would end.

To celebrate, we decided to wrap up warm and go for a country hike. This is not so popular a pastime here as in Britain, where the Automobile Association, London Transport and other organizations publish informative books of recommended routes for walkers.

Here, all I could find was the New York Walk Book, a bulky publication from whose pages I selected a likely-looking trek near Greenwood Lake, on the border of New York State and New Jersey, some 40 miles from New York City. We drove there, and, as soon as we had located the start of the route, we could see that this was going to be a far more serious hike than those favoured by the AA for sedentary motorists.

The routes are well marked by local walking societies with *blobs of coloured paint on* trees or rocks. The one on which we embarked went straight uphill, at times following a steep stream. A glance upwards showed that it would be uphill for most of the first mile. Our estimate of the time needed to complete the route had to be severely revised.

On the way we passed (or more often were passed by) a few other groups of hikers, sensibly dressed in stout boots, with rucksacks and pretty wool hats. It made our casual coats and town shoes look most unsuitable, but, often slipping on damp leaves, we soldiered on to the very top, where a stiff and cold breeze threatened to blow us over the side.

The view was magnificent. The lake is long and slender and on the other side are hills crammed with trees, which, without leaves, looked grey and wintry in the sharp sunshine. Although so near to the city, it is a beauty spot of which we had not previously heard, standing up well to comparison with Britain's Lake District or Snowdonia.

We had to revise our route when we reached the top. The circular trip which we had planned would have taken us beyond dusk and we had brought no food. So we retraced our steps, losing our footing still more downhill. The sense of adventure was enhanced by passing on the way down two campers who had spent three nights in the hills, boiling water for coffee over a fire made from sticks.

We enjoyed a late and leisurely lunch at an Italian restaurant near the lake, one of the few places still open out of season. *On the way home we* bought quince, apples, squash and red pears from a farmers' market—a welcome alternative to packaged supermarket fruit. After reaching home we went for a relaxing swim in the heated pool. Thank heaven for winter.

■ American Express have invited me to join their scheme by which, in the event of an emergency, I can get travellers' cheques at a number of American airports simply by inserting my membership card into a machine. I do not in truth lead such an exciting or uncertain existence that I am likely to find myself suddenly strapped for money in the airport lounge in Atlanta, but much of the American way of doing things is based on the precept that life is full of unexpected crises that need to be headed off; so I shall probably sign up.

The trouble is that, apart from my membership card, I need to memorize a secret number to punch out on the machine. This will be about my fifth secret number, and I fear that one day I shall get into a dreadful muddle.

Both my British and American banks have machines which will produce money if I insert my card and a number. The Avis car rental people have given me what they call a wizard number. I quote it over the phone and they tell me my name—a handy service for people with poor memories. Then there is my phone number, my Social Security number, my National Health number, my apartment number, my zip (postal) code. . . .

My wife has a secret number which allows her to cash cheques at the local supermarket, but in her case it has to be accompanied by a code word of her choosing. (For security reasons, I cannot reveal the word, but it is gratifyingly patriotic.)

In ancient times, scholars spent much energy working on a magic formula which would turn dross to gold. The reason the quest was misguided was that, even if they had found it, gold would soon have ceased to have any special value: it would have been worth no more than the dross from which it was created. There is a moral somewhere in all this.

■ Henry Kissinger's reputation has not increased since he stopped being Secretary of State. As often happens, reporters and commentators who wrote about him in such awe, with bated pens, in the heyday of his shuttle diplo*macy, now feel that they were* taken in. They have compensated by turning on him more viciously than he deserves—rather as British political correspondents did on Harold Wilson after his extended honeymoon period in the mid-sixties.

Against the prevailing fashion, I still regard the good doctor quite highly, as having a more cogent vision of the right foreign policy for the United States than most of his predecessors. Having said that, I must add that my admiration does not extend to his efforts in the realms of satire.

Last week the *New York Times* Book Review printed a commentary by Dr Kissinger on a novel by two reporters which has as its central character a man who, in spite of physical differences, is patently modelled on him. The article was supposed to be funny, but the humour was so heavy that, were I allowed to be beastly to the Germans, I would describe it as Teutonic.

"The picture," he wrote, "of an arrogant, high-handed duplicitous Secretary, abusive to subordinates and obsessed with secrecy, to me strains credulity. No informed reader would believe that such a person could exist; it is just too much larger than life. Other traits of this central figure—brilliance, good looks, enormous charm, great sense of humour, diplomatic genius—are more plausible." Ho, Ho, Ho.

Laying it on more cloyingly still, he effected to believe that the mode for the character was not himself but Mr Cyrus Vance, and he went on to berate the authors for disrespect to the present Secretary of State. "I have spoken often and, if not eloquently at least at length, in office and since leaving office, of the vital need for bipartisanship, national unity and public confidence in governments." Ho, Ho.

Dr Kissinger concluded: "Any two authors who have spent 33 days cooped up in a airplane shuttling through the Middle East must be excused for any minor shortcomings, such as the incredible description of a Secretary of State who is fallible." Ho, If Dr Kissinger promises to give up attempts at light writing, I promise I shall not try to become Secretary of State.

■ *My former colleague Peter Jay has been keeping an uncharacteristic low profile since he became Ambassador to Washington, but I must say I was delighted to read last Monday of his refusal to commit British taxpayers' money to a symposium on Britain which was planned for 1979. Americans already go in for a great deal too much pontificating on the state of Britain, and they invariably get things terribly wrong. Why should we subsidise what would undoubtedly be a further orgy of familiar windy generalizations? Well played, Peter.*

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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MR SADAT IN THE KNESSET

President Sadat yesterday answered those who questioned the sincerity of his trip to Jerusalem by a speech to the Knesset that was an impassioned plea for peace. There were no carefully worded hints, dangled for the comfort of his critical audience, about recognition of the Israeli state. He was full-hearted: "we welcome you with all sincerity to live amongst us". Nothing less of magnanimity, President Sadat realized, could so alter the atmosphere of the Arab-Israeli conflict. And even with this dramatic initiative yesterday's stimulant to hope has very little that is concrete to fasten on.

At the very least President Sadat seems to have retained the initiative that he won when his enterprise was first made known. And that in spite of the chorus of Arab opposition, in part concerted and everywhere strong, even within the Egyptian Government. How could a single Arab voice in the enemy camp, as so many Arabs believe, be anything but a hypocritical and empty gesture, or, worse, a plot to devise a separate peace? On this last point President Sadat was unhesitating in his denial. No such agreement with Egypt alone or with any other Arab state could bring the lasting peace that he had come to urge before the Israeli parliament. Of course hostile Arab emotions have had much else to be aroused by in a visit so amply covered by television. The sight of Egyptian and Israeli flags flying side by side, the measured gestures of inter-state protocol, an embrace from Anwar Sadat for Golda Meir—who could have believed it possible?

President Sadat's speech restated the commonly agreed Arab terms for the evacuation of occupied territory. Without being precise about the PLO, President Sadat insisted upon the rights of the Palestinian people to their own state. This was the essence of the problem and no such state should be cause for Israel anxiety. In giving the Israelis such firm assurances about their own security and the recognition of their state—which of course was explicit in the whole of the Egyptian President's visit—it will be argued by his critics that he gave away the one concession Israel desperately needed, without getting anything in return. Evidently President Sadat believed that his gesture would be of no effect if such assurances were not warmly given and such phrases dear in the past to Arab spokesmen as "so-called Israel" were discarded.

In reply Mr Begin could hardly grasp a fresh initiative of his own. If concessions are to be made they could not have been even hinted at in such an open forum. And it must be admitted that in standing by the often reiterated Arab terms President Sadat was making demands that Mr Begin has hitherto firmly refused to meet. It was significant that his speech of reply made no reference to the Palestinians, not even in some oblique, circumlocutory phrase, an omission that will be seized on in Arab circles to show how empty President Sadat's gesture will prove to have been and how deep the gulf between the two sides will remain. Nevertheless, even if the Israeli Prime Minister did not match President Sadat's warmth of open-handedness the occasion is bound to make itself felt among Israeli opinion. More than that could not have been expected.

In any case for President Sadat a scarcely less important audience than the Israeli Knesset and Mr Begin was the American Congress and President Carter. The same shake-up is needed there. President Sadat has found in President Carter's view of the Middle East problem a just understanding of the Arab position. What is lacking is President Carter's nerve to act against the inertia or hostility of Congress over Israel at a time when his domestic problems are no less hampered by the same delays and constrictions. The stimulant given to American opinion may be much more potent than the stirring of Israeli thinking that President Sadat's speech will have begun. No one in Washington could have asked for more assurance about Israel's security and status than President Sadat gave.

Yet fresh thinking in the United States or in Israel is not much to look to as an engine of change. President Sadat remains a singular spokesman of this new initiative. He may not have disarmed his Arab opposition. His gesture may not draw any prospect of concessions or even the attitude of mind that he has brought to his meeting with Mr Begin. Like a rocket this flamboyant journey has sent gasps round the world but the black night could as quickly envelop it once again. How else can the momentum be maintained? That is the question that may be answered in the next few days.

MR MASON DOES THE ROUNDS AGAIN

In Northern Ireland it has proved easier in the past six years to destroy representative institutions than to create them. And so today the province has no tier of representative government between district councils and the House of Commons across the water. Another attempt to repair that deficiency is now to be made by Mr Roy Mason in a round of separate discussions with Ulster's party leaders.

"Interim devolution" is the objective. That is understood to mean some kind of province-wide elected body more restricted in scope and power than either the defunct Stormont or what is being prepared for Scotland. There are various possibilities. The assembly might be confined to the role of debating the public affairs of the province and examining those with executive responsibility for a range of administrative functions. Or it might be given subordinate legislative powers, including the consideration at an early stage of measures coming before Westminster. Or it might be fashioned to fill the "Macrory gap", which arose from the reorganization of local government in Ulster when some of the more sensitive responsibilities of local government were transferred from councils to boards and the parliament at Stormont, which was shortly thereafter extinguished.

The advantages of putting together some workable provincial institution go beyond whatever improvement in the quality of administration it might make. It would give provincial politics a formal context once again. It might satisfy the condition for an investment drive in Ulster which President Carter and the influential congressmen and senators who have been prompting him have set. And it would restore the appearance of motion in the North of Ireland, the absence of which irks the new government in Dublin.

While Mr Mason was preparing for the new round of discussions Mr Lynch was letting it be known in Dublin that if they run into the sand he will be disposed to activate his party's policy of calling for a British declaration of intention to withdraw from Northern Ireland. On Mr Lynch's lips the demand, yet to be delivered, is neither pre-emptory nor blunt nor precise. It is to the effect that the British Government should make known the conclusion that it sees the long-term future of Ulster in terms of Irish unity, and that it is not prepared indefinitely to maintain financial subsidies of the present order and spill its soldiers' blood there. No date would be set and no abrupt change of policy made, but affairs would be conducted from then on not with the idea of cementing the union but of achieving an amicable divorce.

It is argued in Dublin that the convergence of living standards in the Republic and the United Kingdom (still some way to go, but a noticeable trend from the faster growth of the Irish economy over the past decade and more) and the similarity of interests within the EEC of the North and South of Ireland will together dispose Ulstermen to look more favourably on Irish unity; and that the withdrawal of the British guarantee that the union will be preserved so long as that is the wish of the majority in Northern Ireland would accelerate that conversion.

The second part of that argument is a dangerous illusion. It has no basis in the history of the past hundred years of the Ulster question. Its one predictable consequence would be to intensify and prolong the campaign of the Provisional IRA. Its present abatement owes something to the greater effectiveness of the security forces, the good cooperation at that level with the Republic, the war weariness of Ulster nationalists. But it owes far more to the hard political front presented to the IRA, north and south: to force upon their minds the realization that they are getting nowhere, that their goals retreat not advance, that the bloodshed they wreak is in vain. If Mr Lynch were to be so unwise as to issue his demand for disengagement he would undo all that at a stroke.

David Wood

EEC: in or out is still the question

After Scottish and Welsh devolution Bills, the Bill for direct elections to the European Parliament. On Thursday the third constitutional Bill of the session will comfortably carry in the Commons, as it did at the first time of asking on July 7, in the rough proportion of 400 votes for, and 150 against. But once again ministers and Labour rank and file will be deeply split. No wonder politicians of the Eight weep and wail as they ask whether the only example the admired Parliament at Westminster can set is of insularity or perfidy.

Yet last week in Strasbourg leaders of non-British groups seemed to me to strain logic when they bitterly protested against Westminster's delays in bringing the United Kingdom into line for direct elections in May-June next year, as promised by Mr Callaghan.

It is not only that no parliamentary hemicycle or chamber yet exists in Strasbourg, Luxembourg, or Brussels that by early summer next year could accommodate a European Parliament more than doubled to the strength of 410 directly elected MPs, all with their own seats and microphones.

It is also that it makes no sense to argue that the European Parliament cannot have power over the Council of Ministers until it has a democratically representative chamber, and then to complain that the United Kingdom Government cannot immediately commit the democratically representative chamber at Westminster. Parliamentary democracy more often than not, if it works at all, means delays and compromises between executive and chamber. Westminster has a right to look at a fundamental constitutional Bill like that on direct elections.

Nevertheless, leaders of the non-British European groups have a valid grievance. They find in their recent history reasons for distrusting authoritarian regimes and they have relearnt since the war the crucial importance of representative chambers with power to bring presidents, chancellors, and all prime ministers to heel, or to block and challenge their dictates. That was one of the launching pads for Europeanism. Why, then, does Westminster alone in the Nine obstruct early direct elections? Only one answer springs to mind. The ruling United Kingdom party continues lukewarm about Europeanism, and is in the EEC only for purposes of self-interest.

When the Commons vote on the direct elections Bill this week, it ought to be a question of *Realpolitik*. If the United Kingdom is staying in the Community so far as the human eye can see, then the vote ought to be in favour. If the United Kingdom seriously reserves its position about membership, then the vote could be against. We return to the old political argument about in or outside the EEC, which everybody assumed to have been settled by the 1975 referendum. It is *Realpolitik* because decisions are already being taken by the Council of Ministers and the Commission that affect and will increasingly affect the United Kingdom, and there is no effectual democratic control yet over either. Only a directly elected European Parliament could hope to bring the Commission and Council to account in a full democratic sense.

In an evolving way the nominated European Parliament partly does that already. Today it is merely a consultative chamber, some members would say not much different from Westminster itself, with theoretical control over only a quarter of the Commission's derisorily small budget. Year by year the Council of Ministers, after trading national interests, does its own budgetary thing. National parliaments, even Westminster, cannot do much to stop or steer the Council. Nor can a non-elected European Parliament, composed of delegates from delusively sovereign national parliaments. Yet it may be fairly questioned whether, even on a delegated footing, the European Parliament today has less influence than Westminster. The improvement since January 1973, when the Conservative delegation first appeared in Strasbourg, has been marked.

So marked that Mr Roy Jenkins, on becoming Commission President, said that his commissioners would treat the Parliament as though it were already directly elected. He has broadly kept his word. Except for Tuesday of last week, there were always more of the 13 Commissioners attending the Parliament than MPs from the Commons, who had been kept back at Westminster to vote on the domestic Scottish devolution Bill or the guillotine motions. United Kingdom parties and MPs had put domestic Bills first, leaving Westminster representation at Strasbourg almost wholly to peers.

The Belgian President of the Council of Ministers, though obviously unwell, also spent a full day at the European Parliament answering questions and replying to debates, including a foreign affairs debate that was neither better nor worse than any foreign affairs in the Commons. It had slightly more substance, simply because the Third World and the Communist world already have more to gain from relations with the EEC than with any single member of the Nine. As the influence of the EEC grows, the checks and balances of the European Parliament will need to grow with it, and they will whether the Parliament is nominated or directly elected.

Yet a directly elected European Parliament does certainly mean delegating from Westminster powers. Directly elected MPs will have their own responsibilities to constituents, differing more and more from the responsibilities of Westminster MPs to their constituents, and the control of national parties over European MPs will be weakened. There is no point in Europeanists denying that. But that shift of power inheres anyway in membership of the EEC, and the crucial question is whether the EEC should be run by an authoritarian power (the Council of Ministers), a bureaucratic power (the Commission) or a democratically representative power (the European Parliament). Nine hundred years of Westminster evolution suggest the obligatory answer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Injustices of the Government pay policy

From Professor Sidney Pollard

Sir, There is one major false premise in the argument of the Government and those who have supported them in the current debate on the actions of firemen and others. That is, that it is only the Government which has a responsible attitude to wages, wanting the total of money incomes to be kept down, whilst their opponents want an anarchic free for all. The facts are otherwise. It is quite possible to accept the Government's target, which appears to be a 10 per cent rise in wage rates (or say, 7 per cent after tax) against an expected price rise of at least 12 per cent, or in other words, a further cut in living standards of 5 per cent, without accepting its methods of getting there. As it happens, all the groups in recent conflicts have occupied that precise position, though of course it need not always be so.

The Government's method has been to keep wage relatives exactly as they where when the axe fell, over two years ago, thus heavily penalizing those who were about to receive important wage increases. Since then, the aim has been to lower most people's incomes, but with important exceptions, such as pensioners and those on Social Security, who are among the lowest paid in our society, and retired civil servants, who include some of the highest paid, all of whom have been totally protected from any loss. In addition, the Government's measures have discriminated in favour of the lower paid, in favour of those who live on fixed proportions of costs, like shopkeepers, estate agents and solicitors in favour of private industry where wages drift was possible, and in favour of those whose employers have made heavy investments, such as the NCB, and whose employees can therefore claim "productivity" increases. They have discriminated against those who do not fall into these capriciously fortunate categories.

As a university professor, who has been discriminated against by every one of these arbitrary choices, and who in common with other professors has lost nearly 40 per cent of the income of only three years ago—a loss unprecedented for a similar group in the history of the civilized world this century, in time of peace and without an enemy army of occupation—I, for one, do not find this particular method of sharing the burden to be either just or equitable. Nor, it appears, do other groups which have been discriminated against. They are claiming with justice that they are willing to accept fair treatment within the overall plan, and it is the Government which is acting totally irresponsibly by refusing to reconsider its arbitrary and haphazard wages policy into which it has stumbled over the past two years.

Thus it is illegitimate for the Government to argue that the issue is one of a "responsible" pay policy versus anarchy and inflation. It is, rather, given the total limits on pay, whether we are to have fair and reasonable criteria, such as the recent strikers have proposed, or the chaotic results of expediency and scuttle which the Government are trying to enforce for the third year running. It is becoming clear that those who are outraged by the blatant injustices of the present course will bring about a winter of strikes, discomforts, dangers and losses which may ultimately lead to the abandonment of all controls—a result that nobody wants.

Yours faithfully,
S. POLLARD,
Department of Economic and Social History,
University of Sheffield,
November 18.

From Mr N. H. Blake

Sir, Today (November 17) you printed a letter from Mr Wireman, presently chairman of the Berkshire County Council Public Protection Committee. In this he made certain observations regarding hours of work in the fire services compared with those in industry generally with particular reference to the Shire Counties. His remarks are misleading.

It is true that on a 15-hour night shift firemen can and do after stand down at 9 pm, watch television, relax in some other way or sleep. If they get a chance. Mr Wireman should consider against this, that on receipt of an emergency call, within minutes of waking from his ill-deserved sleep, a fireman can be inside a building he has never seen before, which is smoke logged and in danger of collapse. The fireman will have 40 pounds of breathing apparatus strapped to his back, working in temperatures which initially may be higher than those at which Mr Wireman's Sunday roast is cooked.

Regarding Mr Wireman's comments about an extra 5,000 "public sector employees" could not he consider that with 1,600,000 people unemployed, the employment of even that 5,000 would lighten, if only slightly, the load on the Exchequer. Of course, if those people were employed in the fire service the payments to them would in fact closely approximate the payments previously received as unemployment benefits.

Lastly, since Mr Wireman is in fact the chairman of the public protection committee, would it not be reasonable to expect him to better appreciate the tasks which a fireman will be asked to perform. In Berkshire recently two firemen were killed fighting a fire; both of these men had net wages of less than £50 per week.

Yours faithfully,
N. H. BLAKE,
The First Station,
103 Dee Road,
Tilehurst,
Reading,
Berkshire,
November 17.

From The Reverend G. L. Russell

Sir, I have no objection to Cardinal Hume or anyone else supporting the claims of those who see themselves as "special cases"; but I wish they would find space in their pleas for just one sentence reminding us that almost the whole population, "special cases" included, would be vastly worse off under rip roaring inflation than we are now.

I am, etc,
GILBERT RUSSELL,
The Rectory,
Bentley,
Farnham,
Surrey.
November 17.

Devising a fair EEC fisheries regime

From Lord Boothby

Sir, As one who has been actively concerned with the British Fishing Industry in Parliament for over half a century, may I say that I find myself in total disagreement with Mrs Elizabeth Young in her letter today (November 17). She admits that national quotas have proved to be unworkable. She goes on to suggest a "Community fishery regime", based on a Total Allowance Catch decided on "exclusively scientific grounds"; and a "management tool" consisting of a complicated licensing system which would have regard to communities particularly dependent on fishing, and legitimate historic rights. Who is to decide all this? And how? She then advocates methods of fishing that are (1) labour intensive, and (2) energy non-intensive. The phrases are meaningless.

During my lifetime I have watched what was once a great industry, the herring fishing industry, being destroyed by ruthless overfishing of immature stocks for industrial purposes, particularly on the part of the Danes. When I first entered Parliament, in 1924, we were exporting over a million barrels of cured herring a year to Russia, Germany and the Baltic States. Today we cannot even meet our own requirements. I do not want to see a similar fate befall the whole of our fishing industry. Nor do the British people.

The truth is that, having fished out their own grounds, the continental countries of Europe are now trying to use the EEC to come over and do the same thing to ours. There is only one answer to this—an exclusive 50 mile limit around our coasts. Otherwise the British fishing industry cannot hope to survive. Mrs Young describes this remedy as "simplistic". That seems to me to be its supreme merit.

Never in my whole political life have I seen public opinion so unanimous. The Labour Party, the Conservative Party at their annual conference, the Liberal Party and the SNP all support it. And in both Houses of Parliament there is an overwhelming majority in favour of it. Mr Silkin even hinted the other day that in certain areas it may be necessary to go beyond the 50 mile limit, within the 200. And the recent decision of the Government to lay down two more fishery protection ships, for which I have been pressing for the past two years, is a clear indication that they mean business. If it contravenes the Treaty of Rome, then the Treaty must be amended. Our partners in the EEC would rather do that than see us leave the Community altogether.

Mrs Young concludes her letter by saying that we cannot seriously hope to obtain a 50 nautical mile belt. My answer to that is that not only the fisherman but the nation demand it; and that they will get it.

Your obedient servant,
BOOTHBY,
House of Lords.
November 17.

Refurbishing the SS image

From Mr T. C. F. Prittie

Sir, Professor Willy Frischauer (letter, November 15) has done a very valuable service in pointing out the many criminal associations and activities of the "Waffen SS". There is, however, another side to the matter.

A great many members of the Waffen SS committed no crime whatever, and were used simply as shock troops during Hitler's War. Thus in the last years of the war, 18 and 19 year olds were being drafted into the Waffen SS from other formations in the German Army. From then on, they were engaged in "normal" military service, fighting the enemy.

In 1946, when I was *Manchester Guardian* correspondent in Germany, I visited one of the principal camps in which members of the Waffen SS were being held. I was begged by senior members of the SS to talk to the youngest men there and hear their stories. I spoke with a number of them and was entirely convinced that they had never committed criminal activities of any kind.

In 1947 I had much to do with a young German journalist on the staff of *Die Welt*, who had been an anti-Nazi and who gave some help to the Allied authorities in tracking down German war criminals. This journalist had been decorated for destroying four enemy tanks single handed. In 1948 United States Intelligence learnt that his name was on a list of men "wanted" by the Waffen SS for service with them—simply because of his courage on the field of battle. The list had not been forwarded to his unit before the war came to an end. For that reason alone he had not been transferred to the Waffen SS.

Because of the criminal activities of some of its formations, the Waffen SS was very rightly proscribed as a criminal organization. But it needs to be remembered that a great many of its members fought cleanly and honourably.

Yours faithfully,
TERENCE C. F. PRITTIE,
Britain and Israel,
11 Rodmarton Street, W1.
November 18.

From Dr St Benedykt

Sir, As former inmates of Nazi concentration camps we highly appreciate the decision of the Home Secretary to expel or deny entry permits to two former SS men who come to this country in order to publicize a book whitewashing the SS. We are however appalled that it did not prevent Mr Hubert Meyer attending a press conference, that the visit of the SS officers was sponsored by a British publishing house and that even some respectful representatives of British political life thought it proper to defend the unwanted visitors.

All members of our Association, Poles and British citizens of Polish origin, were victims of the atrocities committed by Waffen SS troops in concentration camps, prisons as well as in Polish towns and villages. During our incarceration we were interrogated, guarded, tortured and our colleagues were executed by SS men in SS uniforms. Waffen SS was one single organization and all SS divisions were engaged in criminal activities against the population of conquered countries: Poles or Jews, Russians or Yugoslavs, Norwegians or Greeks alike.

To state as the former SS officer did that Waffen SS or some SS units had nothing to do with the extermination policy of the Third Reich and even did not know about it is a revolting lie. In our opinion the whitewashing campaign of Waffen SS which is taking place in the Federal Republic of Germany and is now expanding to Great Britain is a very dangerous development, as is also the intensified propaganda campaign of the Neo-Nazis which denies the very existence of concentration camps in Nazi Germany.

Unfortunately a representative of this movement has been recently invited by a British organization to take part in the Remembrance Day Celebration in Kensington (London). This was a disgraceful action and a severe blow to all who suffered in the extermination camps of the Third Reich. We are confident that the British opinion will unanimously condemn the sinister design to exonerate Nazi Germany and its henchmen.

Yours sincerely,
DR ST BENEDYKT,
Chairman,
Polish Association of Ex-Political Prisoners from German Prisons and Concentration Camps (1939-1945),
240 King Street, W6.
November 18.

From Lieutenant Colonel Sir G. Kennard

Sir, I had the honour to command Churchill's old regiment, the Fourth Queen's Own Hussars. We were opposed to the Waffen SS the whole of the Greek Campaign. We found them magnificent soldiers, and very fair fighters.

History, after so many years, should be the truth.

Yours, etc,
G. KENNARD,
Gorwell,
Tiverton,
Devon.
November 17.

From Mr N. Ayliffe-Jones

Sir, Now that our Home Secretary, Mr Merlyn Rees, has shown his firmness in banning from entry to the United Kingdom retired officers of the Waffen SS (who at least fought in uniform), let us hope he will be equally firm in refusing admission to ex members of ununiformed terrorist organizations such as the STERN GANG and IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI.

Yours faithfully,
N. AYLIFFE-JONES,
16 Forest Way,
Ashtead,
Surrey.
November 17.

Marxism in education

From Dr R. N. M. Hallam

Sir, Ian Bradley, in his article (*The Times*, November 15) concerning the serious interest which the British academic world is now taking in Marxist thought (a phenomenon which he treats in a regrettably sensational manner), makes reference to the Polytechnic of North London. In particular he says that the "situation" there is "well known through reports in the press".

It is a sad reflection on Mr Bradley's profession that, press reports on the Polytechnic though there have frequently been, the "situation" is not at all well known. This is fundamentally because the press, including *The Times*, has allowed itself to become the vehicle of the views of a small group of colleagues and former colleagues of mine who have devoted immense effort over a period of years to propagating a highly tendentious account of life at the Polytechnic. This fact is very much in evidence in Mr Bradley's article.

In my view, on the contrary, there is nothing aberrant in the academic life certainly of the Sociology Department, where I have taught for some years: one might mention that the acceptability of our graduates to read for higher degrees in universities and other institutions has been most encouraging.

My purpose is not, however, to attempt in one brief letter to refute allegations to the dissemination of which so much energy has for so long been applied. It is merely to point out that it is cheap sport for journalists to report the loudest voices and that a more realistic, if less familiar, account of the Polytechnic might be obtained were a serious attempt made to ascertain and assess the views of a more representative sample of those who work within it.

Yours sincerely,
R. N. M. HALLAM,
Senior Lecturer,
Department of Sociology,
The Polytechnic of North London,
Ladbroke House,
Highbury Grove, N5.
November 16.

From Mr Grenville Wall

Sir, Even if it were true (which it isn't) that there is a sociology department of 65 at the Middlesex Polytechnic busily and successfully indoctrinating students with Marxism, Ian Bradley should have been able to find more concrete evidence of the alleged fact than a quotation from an advertisement and the opinion of T. G. Miller—who, after all, works at another place.

Yours sincerely,
GRENVILLE WALL,
Senior Lecturer in Philosophy,
Middlesex Polytechnic,
Queensway,
Enfield,
Middlesex.
November 15.

Dangers of devolution

From Mr Adam Fergusson

Sir, A week ago you commended the Scotland and Wales Bills with the words: "On their merits the Bills deserve to be carried." Yesterday, of the Scottish proposals, you declared baldly: "The situation would not hold." The choice, you went on to say, would be between "the legislative omnicompetence of Parliament" (not exactly how I should have turned the phrase) and federation.

Do you really know what you are saying? Or have we just witnessed, too late to stay the guillotine, too late probably to influence the issue this side of a referendum, the scales falling from your eyes at last. It is a far cry from the days, less than a year ago, when your columns were suggesting that the presence in Parliament of dozens and dozens of Scottish, Irish and Welsh MPs, underprivileged in respect of their own electorates, and monstrously overprivileged in respect of the English, would come to be regarded as just one of those constitutional quirks which have made us what we are.

The remorseless logic of legislative devolution rolls on. So now you speak of federations. But the Government does not love them—Mr Timothy Raison points that out in his letter today (November 19). England does not love them. Nor is there any sign that Scotland is anxious to be the federal guineapig the Liberals would make of her. And, even if she were, what makes you think that a federation would hold? None of the halfway houses to separation so far proposed has proved a sure resting place; and the show isn't even on the road.

Meanwhile we have a Bill which, in your own admission, with all its glaring irrelevancies and shortcomings, would not hold. I hope you will say very soon, and long before it goes to the Scottish people for a decision which Parliament dares not take, how on earth you think they should respond to so perverted an offer: and whether, if federation is after all the only option short of break up, only the inhabitants of Scotland should be permitted to decide on it.

You repeat the old cantrip that: "Settled political sentiment now demands appreciable political autonomy. . . ." If there are two things certain about Scottish political sentiment, they are that it is not settled, and that the numbers of Scots who regard devolution as a political priority are minuscule.

I confess to being increasingly drawn to Strauss-Hupe's dictum: "The less we know about another man's life, the bolder will be our suggestions for improving it."

I am, Sir, your faithfully,
ADAM FERGUSSON,
9 Addison Crescent, W14.
November 19.

Part-time Concorde

From Mr N. C. Pearson

Sir, November 22 sees the inauguration of Concorde's first London-New York service. No doubt there will be national rejoicings and self congratulation. Far from exploiting this unique opportunity to the full, however, British Airways are giving the travelling public only two services a week until early in the New Year. The reason, according to the Under-Secretary of Trade in reply to a parliamentary question, lies in "difficulties at the commencement of the training programme".

After the many long months of frustration attending the anti-Concorde campaign, one is astounded and disappointed that British Airways are not even now in a position to offer the travelling public on both sides of the Atlantic the service they have so eagerly awaited. In private industry heads would surely roll.

By contrast the French, who throughout the Concorde saga seem to have shown greater self-confidence and determination, are offering a daily service from Paris to New York right away.

Let us, therefore, amid the rejoicings, extend a generous and well deserved tribute to our French collaborators in the air, who somehow manage to keep their feet so firmly on the ground.

Yours very truly,
NORMAN PEARSON,
61 Albert Hall Mansions, SW7.
November 10.

Wexford recordings

From Mr P. H. St. Croix Kehyaian

Sir, I share Bernard Levin's bubbling enthusiasm for Massenet's *Hérodiade* (November 1).

But apparently there is no record or tape of this opera commercially available.

Could the BBC be persuaded (by Mr Levin?) to market their recording of *Hérodiade* and to allow part of the proceeds to go towards the cost of the next festival?

If other recordings from previous festival performances were also made available, a series (or boxed set) of Wexford Festival records could be offered.

Would Mr Levin drink to that?

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP H. St.C. KEHYAIAN,
43 Matlock Court,
Kensington Park Road, W11.

BBC wavelength changes

From Mr C. R. W. Petty

Sir, I had a sneaking suspicion that I would not be allowed to get away with it. Last year I bought a Japanese car which comes complete with radio. The radio receives only medium wave, and I am thus to be deprived of Radio 4.

A roundabout way of reducing the number of Japanese cars imported into this country?

I suppose I deserved to be punished.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER R. W. PETTY,
7 Buckfast Close,
Poynton,
Stockport,
Cheshire.
November 16.

IV

Times Profile

The man who would be king

"When you are head of state you will be able to do some of the things which I have been unable to do", General Franco once told his successor, Juan Carlos, who tomorrow celebrates his second anniversary as King of Spain. It was the only remark, rich in irony, which the dictator ever made to his designated successor about his conception of the king's role after his own death. Few people dispute that what the 39-year-old King has achieved in the past two years has been remarkable—one of the most successful transitions from dictatorship to democracy of all time, though still to be consolidated.

The Spain of Juan Carlos is unrecognizable as the country General Franco left behind. There are now political parties, trade unions, a democratic Cortes (Parliament) and statutes of autonomy in progress—all the "enemies" of the dictator.

The King has always wondered whether General Franco's remark was a hint that the dictator realized change was inevitable, or may be that he suspected that Juan Carlos—"The Child" as he was then known—was not as simple as he appeared. If the old generalissimo had been a fly on the wall of the King's elegant study during the long and frank conversation I had with Juan Carlos this month, he would have marvelled, undoubtedly shuddered, at the astuteness and political intelligence of his successor. But then who better to teach the art of survival than Franco?

Was this the same man who was knicknamed "Juan Carlos the Brief" and whom many Spaniards assumed would be a puppet king to maintain the regime? I kept asking myself during our meeting. Then I remembered a joke about the king which he himself appreciates, with a keen sense of humour reminding one of his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, whom he greatly admires. The joke went: *Why was Juan Carlos crowned in a submarine?—Because deep down he is not stupid.* Nothing could be more true.

The King's modest Zarzuela Palace is several miles outside Madrid, in wooded parkland. There is one checkpoint as you enter the grounds and another just before you reach the palace, which is quite near the dictator's old residence.

Juan Carlos Victor Maria de Borbón y Borbon was born in Rome on Twelfth Night 1938, in the middle of the Spanish Civil War. The royal family had by then been seven years in exile. Don Juan, the Count of Barcelona, the King's father, had tried to enlist on General Franco's side in July 1936. He secretly crossed the Pyrenees and arrived at an hotel under the name of Juan Lopes. General Mola, who controlled the north for General Franco, soon got wind of his presence and politely but firmly put him back into France.

General Franco later justified the action by saying: "If a king is again to be head of state he should appear as a peacemaker and not come from the camp of the victors." Seen in the light of today, it was an ironic defence, for General Franco's idea behind later grooming Juan Carlos to succeed him was to maintain the regime born out of his civil war victory.

Alfonso XIII abdicated in favour of Don Juan in 1941, two years after the end of the civil war and six weeks before he died. Don Juan and family moved to Switzerland then to Estoril, Portugal, where he still lives. The rift between Don Juan, who considered that he should be king of Spain, and Franco soon became apparent with a declaration by Don Juan in 1945 calling for the dictator to "recognize the failure of the totalitarian conception of the state" and to restore the monarchy.

General Franco ignored the call and snubbed Don Juan in the 1947 referendum when Spain was declared a "Catholic, social and representative monarchy" with him as the lifetime uncrowned monarch. The dictator had the right to name his successor as king or regent.

Don Juan was furious and denounced the referendum. The following year, on August 25, he met the dictator on board his yacht Azor off San Sebastian and agreed to send his son Juan Carlos to Spain to be educated. General Franco did not want to alienate the monarchists, upon whom to a small extent he relied for support in his policy of divide and rule, and Don Juan wanted to leave the door open so that one day the monarchy might return under him or his son. "I was conscious that he would lose contact with reality unless he lived in Spain", Don Juan told me.

Juan Carlos was only 10 when his father and mother put him on the train at Lisbon for Madrid. Don Juan, with tears in his eyes, turned to his wife and told her: "We are losing a son...." It was the beginning of "Operation Juan Carlos" which later led to Don Juan reproaching his son for accepting the nomination from General Franco and which put both father and son in painful and ambiguous positions. Both are now reconciled and emphasize the strong bond between them.

Juan Carlos arrived in the hungry "dark night of the dictatorship" when Spain was shunned by the rest of the world and was in the aftermath of a fierce repression. He was a melancholic and sulking child, separated for long periods at a time from his father and drawn into the cold bosom of General Franco, who never had a son. Juan Carlos was an impressionable and sensitive child. A member of his father's privy council in Lisbon remembers how a Swiss nurse once gave Juan Carlos 2.50 escudos to give to a beggar who appeared in the garden. "It seems little to me", said Juan Carlos, "we must give him more.... I have the obligation to give him more".

The young prince came with his younger brother, Alfonso, and was assigned a formidable team of private tutors appointed by Don Juan, although there were one or two which General Franco later insisted on approving or naming himself, like Sr Torcuato Fernandez Miranda, a law professor, who later played a vital role in the transition. It was a rigorous schedule: up at 7 am, Mass before breakfast, studies and gymnastics until 1 pm and in the afternoon riding and shooting. Juan Carlos did not see his first film until he was 17. In his library were books like the complete works of Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, founder of the Falange and hero of the Franco regime, shot during the civil war. The prince's examination results were read out on Radio Nacional. One private report read: "Tries hard, but no real academic flair."

After a second interview between Don Juan and the dictator, Juan Carlos started his military education, passing through the academies of all

three services. Some of Don Juan's supporters feared that Juan Carlos would be "taken in" by the regime. Don Juan warned his son about this. During a visit to Estoril when he was about 16, another member of Don Juan's privy council, now a member of the Cortes, remembers how Juan Carlos told him: "I know you are a friend of my father's and I just want you to realize that I shall always be loyal to him." The pressures were already beginning to show.

In 1954 the prince was invited by Pablo and Federica of Greece to join them on a cruise. There he met his future wife Sofia, the daughter of the Greek royal couple. Juan Carlos gave her Spanish lessons, for he is a considerable linguist, speaking five languages. He met her again in Rome in 1960 where his future brother-in-law, Constantine of Greece, won a gold medal in the Olympics for yachting, and in 1962 they were married.

Juan Carlos was now studying law, political science and economics. He has an inquisitive, inquiring mind, and during this time would ask his tutors what he should read and from where he could take advice to help him for the future. Sr Fernandez Miranda told him once that he could give him no "crutches" and that he would have to think for himself. It was advice which stayed with the King.

In 1968, when he was 30, he became eligible under the terms of the organic state law to be appointed successor. Don Juan wrote to his son to warn him of the dangers of accepting the nomination and of the dynastic problems this could create. By this time Juan Carlos had spent 20 years in Spain and according to one person who knew him "the regime had convinced him that democracy was decadent". Juan Carlos felt from early on that the only way he would survive after Franco would be to become a constitutional monarch but he realized his limits and never said during the dictatorship more than he thought would be wise. He was highly conscious of not overstepping the mark, particularly with the reactionary military, and creating problems for the future.

Juan Carlos always showed the dictator respect and loyalty and would report back to him things which his supporters were saying in his name but which Juan Carlos knew he had not said. General Franco always politely thanked him for what he told him. However, the two of them never had a close relationship and after Juan Carlos was named his successor they did not see much of each other, except at hunts and official occasions.

On July 22, 1969, Juan Carlos accepted the nomination, feeling that he had to do so to save the monarchy. He was aware that to have turned it down would probably have meant losing the crown not only for himself but also for his father. More than this, there was a danger, real at this time according to well placed sources, that the dictator might have named Juan Carlos's cousin, Alfonso, as his successor. Alfonso's father, Don Jaime, born deaf and dumb, had renounced his claim to the Spanish throne in favour of his younger brother, Don Juan. Alfonso married the dictator's granddaughter Carmen and was given the title of the Duke of Cadiz.

One person who went to parties given by the Duke of Cadiz *after Juan Carlos's nomination* remembers prominently displayed pictures of Alfonso XIII with inscriptions to the Duke: "To my favourite grandson."

Juan Carlos accepted the nomination in the only terms which he could by swearing allegiance to the regime and to the "political legitimacy which rose from July 18, 1936", the date of General Franco's military uprising.

Don Juan denounced his son's appointment and for a time his relations with his son reached a low point. His wife, Dona Maria, acted as an intermediary between father and son. Juan Carlos "suffered" a lot during the last six years of the dictator. He was so affected by the nomination and egged on to "confront" his father to abdicate that thinking about it would make him cry. There was never any chance of General Franco naming Don Juan to succeed him, for the differences between the two of them were too great and Don Juan's liberal views and opposition contacts too well known.

From his nomination until the dictator's death, Juan Carlos had to move carefully. His father's *telephone in Estoril* was tapped, and probably his own was, too. People who saw the prince during this time came away impressed by his understanding of the situation.

The recently published diary of Sr Jose Maria Areilza, the King's Foreign Minister in his first government relates how Sr Carlos Arias, the Prime Minister of that government, had in his possession according to another minister, "Tapes of conversations when the monarch was prince. It seems that they contain commentaries and tremendous judgments. It would be a dynastic Watergate." The King has demanded to know if there were any tapes but has never been given any.

Don Juan continued to denounce the dictator from Portugal, and there was a tense moment when he fired off an attack in the presence of Juan Carlos. Madrid was agog: was the prince expressing by proxy through his father's voice feelings which he had to suppress? Five months before General Franco died, Don Juan was banned from setting foot *in Spain for a brief time after* he said that his son's nomination was "logically no use at all in bringing democratic change".

Throughout the last six years of the regime Juan Carlos was very much in the shadows, but he took every opportunity to show that he had a mind of his own without overplaying himself. Once when attending a reception his aides told him that a group of Carlists, who support a rival claimant to the throne, were outside and wanted to kick his car in. When they advised him to leave by *the back entrance he answered*: "You can, but I am leaving by the same door that I came in." And he did.

When General Franco died leaving his system "well tied up" there were many who *thought Juan Carlos would be* a prisoner of the situation.

In fact the King asserted his authority right from Franco's death, but subtly, behind the scenes, acutely aware that to break too quickly with the past might provoke a coup and that to go too slowly towards change might unleash the pent-up frustration of the democratic forces. He sweated over his inaugural speech to the rubber-stamp Cortes. No mention of July 18, a clear reference to his father and to a "new stage". One of his household at the speech remembers: "It *was almost frightening to see* the cold way the Cortes reacted."

Juan Carlos bore in mind the mistakes of his brother-in-law, ex-King Constantine of Greece. He was convinced that to survive he must become a constitutional monarch but the problem was how. When the post of President of the Cortes and of the Council of the Realm, bastion of Francoism and the country's highest advisory body, became vacant a week after the dictator's death, the King personally appointed, among murmurings from the right, Sr Fernandez Miranda to the job.

It was a smart move for, although no liberal, Sr Fernandez Miranda was very loyal to the King and told him that he must become constitutional. Rather than accept the formal resignation of Sr Arias, the dictator's last Prime Minister, and so run the risk of the Council of the Realm recommending someone even more Francoist—and more seriously for the King someone whom the ruling clique could manipulate more easily—*the King asked him to stay on.*

The King perfectly understands the highly conservative military. As one of his ministers in his first government told me: "He always keeps an eye on the armed forces to see how they will react to decisions but this does not mean that he consults them."

"You too have had to wait ...", the King told Sr Areilza after he was appointed Foreign Minister. It was the release of so much frustration which built up again when it soon became clear to the King—who maintained during the first months after the dictator close telephone contact with Dr Kissinger, Herr Walter Scheel, President Giscard d'Estaing and Don Juan—that Sr Arias was a disaster and would have to go. They were dark months for the King, and he wondered if he would ever see light at the end of the tunnel.

In July, 1976, he took the decision and asked Sr Arias to resign, and then to everyone's amazement appointed Sr Adolfo Suarez. It had all been carefully planned. Sr Suarez was chosen as the man to dismantle the system from within. Almost everyone criticized the King, but he has been proved right. "A king is as wise as the ministers he chooses", a close friend of Don Juan told me.

The King spotted Sr Suarez, who is a few years older than he is, when he was a civil governor. He really got to know him when he was head of television and tried to promote the image of Juan Carlos.

Juan Carlos had by now plucked up enough courage to accept the responsibility of bringing democracy. Those opposed to it would have to "swallow" it. He told Sr Suarez right from the start that one of the many problems would be the legalization of the Communist Party, which was not done until last April. The Communists were letting the palace know that unless they were legalized they would call demonstrations, and the palace was letting them know that if the King were pushed into anything he might find himself a prisoner in his own palace surrounded by tanks. April was a sticky month for him.

Ten days before the first electoral campaign in 41 years, *Don Juan abdicated so* that there would be no problem in the new democratic Cortes with the drafting of the new constitution as to who was king.

Juan Carlos exudes a strong feeling of having his feet firmly on the ground—he stamped them several times for me as if to demonstrate the point. Spaniards do not want a playboy king and neither do they want a monarch who is too involved in politics. Juan Carlos wants to be, as he has said in speeches, "the king of all Spaniards".

He wants to retain just sufficient powers so that Spaniards *still feel his presence as being* above party politics and having at heart the interests of the country as a whole.

A measure of his considerable success is that Spain's Eurocommunist leader, Sr Santiago Carrillo, is now numbered among the King's fans. He said dramatically, but with some truth, that without the King, "the shooting would already have begun"

Shortly after I left the palace after our one and a half hour conversation—during which the King, visibly tired from overwork, had to stifle a few yawns—a blue Mercedes sped past me followed by a black Dodge. The King was driving and he bleeped his horn as he passed me. It was a typical gesture of a remarkable man who is here to stay.

William Chislett

هكذا من الاصل

صكرا من ١٢٢ل

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE

November 19: The Duchess of Gloucester was safely delivered of a daughter at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, at 2.05 pm today.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend the Queen's silver jubilee presentation concert at the Festival Hall on November 29.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Grand Prior of the Order of St John, will present trophies at the Grand Prior's Trophy first-aid competitions in Seymour Hall and will attend a dinner given by the National Sporting Club at the Café Royal in aid of the Queen's Silver Jubilee Fund on November 29.

A memorial service of thanksgiving for the life of Ernest Kleinwort will be held on Thursday, November 24, at 3 pm at Cuckfield Parish Church.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr A. R. Gaymer
and Miss A. C. Orr

The engagement is announced between Adrian, son of Mr and Mrs S. R. B. Gaymer, of Oxshott, Surrey, and Anne, daughter of Major and Mrs J. A. Orr, of Spreyton, mid-Devon.

Mr P. S. Perceval
and Miss E. M. Strickland

The engagement is announced between Patrick Spencer, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs M. C. Perceval-Price, of Saintfield House, Saintfield, co Down, Northern Ireland, and Eugenie Mary, only daughter of Major-General and Mrs E. V. Strickland, of Winchester, Hampshire.

Birthdays today

Mr John Boulting and Mr Roy Boulting, 64; Mr John Fernald, 72; the Earl of Galloway, 85; Dr Michael Grant, 63; Air Chief Marshal Sir Theodore McEvoy, 73; Brigadier Lord Stratheden and Campbell, 78; Earl Waldegrave, 72; Mr Malcolm Williamson, 46; Viscount Younger of Leckie, 71.

Turning point in churches' project on the state of Britain

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

An enormous pile of documents flippantly described by a member as an attempt to gain an entry in the Guinness Book of Records, has recently landed on the doormats of member-delegates to the British Council of Churches.

It represents the harvest of paper gathered in as the result of the *Britain Today and Tomorrow* project launched two years ago, and it proves either the depth and breadth of the churches' concern for national life or the continuing validity of Parkinson's Law.

The project emerged as something of a compromise. The meeting of the British Council of Churches after the Archbishop of Canterbury's call to the nation in 1975 ended with a slight note of discord between Dr Coggan and Dr Kenneth Greet, secretary of the Methodist Conference.

Dr Coggan sought the council's support and obviously wanted a fairly quick reaction; Dr Greet seemed to think that the degree of analysis required would take rather more like five years to produce.

The secretariat of the British Council of Churches has so far managed to please both by being speedy and comprehensive. The documents collected contain an assessment of underlying trends in national life ranging from structural unemployment to the future of marriage.

The diversity of subjects is almost as wide as the diversity of viewpoints, and the quality stretches from the banal to the sublime.

Next week's meeting of the council stands as a turning point in the process, for if it is to result in anything significant it is then that the process of selection and refinement must start. The council staff seems well aware that the proliferation of material is a fairly easy exercise; the difficult and creative task is to boil it down.

If documentation increases henceforth at an exponential rate of growth the whole operation will have been aborted by the unmanageability of hundreds of thousands of words, and the critical point, which is not far off, will have been reached when it is no longer possible for any one man to have any overall view of the progress of the endeavour.

Nevertheless, if the council can turn the corner and proceed to the condensation stage, there are signs that something of real benefit to the churches and the nation will emerge.

The archbishop's call to the nation and the national mood at the time of the inception of *Britain Today and Tomorrow* were profoundly pessimistic and almost apocalyptic. British society seemed to be heading towards an abyss, with inflation apparently out of control and a question mark over the very fabric of society.

The churches' response was an attempt at understanding that was unprecedented, with a feeling that the sort of commonplace social and political observations churchmen had managed until then were no longer sufficiently penetrating to be useful.

The project no longer reflects the national mood; in fact, part of its value is that it continues to hold the spotlight on issues of the life and death of nations that people do not think about one second longer than they have to, although they ought to.

At this stage it is too vast to summarize. Any journalistic selection of two paragraphs from half a million words is an inevitable distortion. But at the risk of that, some forthright comment from one study of British economic priorities gives a sufficiently typical taste of the flavour, particularly of the willingness to ask normally unacceptable questions, in this case of the role of the churches themselves.

The paper describes the "long farewell" of Britain as a first-rank power on the world stage and links it with the persistent irrelevance of the churches. There is another, longer, farewell, to reverse.

"That is the decline not simply of church influence on state or control over canons of conduct, but of Christian involvement in issues of central moral, because of central temporal, importance.

"The dialogue on activism versus aloof evangelism or pietism is itself a very narrow one. Most Christians do not comprehend it because they neither see Christianity as integrally informing their secular lives nor are they deeply committed to any eschatological, pietistic, or mystical faith.

"To challenge that modern variant of Laodiceanism (neither hot nor cold) is hardly likely to reduce tension but without a real transformation of stance and commitment at the congregational or individual Christian level one must wonder whether the church in Britain is not itself in danger of engaging in a 'long farewell', however clearly it relates them to the Bible, the Gospel, the Father."

OBITUARY

THE RIGHT REV GEORGE SNOW

Former Suffragan Bishop of Whitby

The Right Rev George Snow, a former Suffragan Bishop of Whitby, died at Corfe Castle on November 17 at the age of 74. George D'Oyly Snow was born on November 2, 1903, the son of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas D'Oyly Snow, KCB, KCMG. He was educated at Winchester College and Oriel College, Oxford. After Oxford he went to Eton as an Assistant Master where he spent the years 1925 to 1936.

He had been ordained in 1933 and his next appointment was as Chaplain at Charterhouse where he remained for the 10 years 1936 to 1946. He was Headmaster of Ardingley College from 1946 to 1961 and during that time was also Prebendary of Wyndham in Chichester Cathedral from 1959 to 1961. In 1961 he was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Whitby where he remained until 1971. From 1973 to 1976 he was Rural Dean of Purbeck.

Snow published a number of books throughout his career. These were: *A Guide to Prayer* (1932); *A Guide to Belief* (1935); *A School Service Book* (1936); *A Guide to Confirmation* (1936); *Our Father* (1938); *Letters to a Confirmand* (1946); *Into his Presence* (1946); *The Public School in the New Age* (1959), an apologia for public schools; and *Forth in His Name* (1964). He was Chairman of the National Society from 1963 to 1973.

He married, in 1942, Joan Monica, daughter of Major Henry J. Way. They had three sons.

M. R. PIMSAI AMRANANDH

Robert Swann writes:

Her many friends in England and elsewhere are still stunned by the news of the sudden death in Bangkok of Pimsai Amranandh.

As an undergraduate at Lady Margaret Hall in the rather grey Oxford of the early 1950s Pimsai Svasti did not so much sparkle as glow, bringing to her many (and catholic) friendships warmth and generosity of spirit. Those qualities came to full fruition on her return to Bangkok.

Despite her background (her aunt had married the last absolute monarch of Siam), there was nothing "exotic"—and certainly nothing languorous—about Pimsai. Although it was from her mother than she inherited her beauty, her taste and her love of gardens; it was her father, Prince Svasti, most liberal of the Siamese princes and Head of Force 136 in the war, whom she most resembled. Practical ("Dig it and dung it," a motto she might have taken from Lady Circumference), outspoken, extravagantly hospitable, she detested pomposity.

Her marriage to Pruk Amranandh was very happy and she was devoted to her three sons but she never settled into Eastern domesticity. She taught English at Chulalongkorn University, became honorary secretary of the Siam Society, wrote a splendid book on gardening in the tropics, loved to talk with rare common sense and liberalism about the politics of her country.

Above all, her house was the one to which her friends went to share their happiness or sorrows. Profoundly considerate to those with real problems, she had a refreshing capacity to sweep away imaginary dramas with a Dry Martini, a gale of laughter and a walk in the garden to which she was devoted.

Her English friends would like her family to know that she will never be forgotten here and that they and her country have a special place in their hearts because we loved her.

Marriages

The Hon H. A. N. Orde-Powlett
and Miss P. A. Tapply

The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity church, Wensley, North Yorkshire, between the Hon Harry Orde-Powlett, eldest son of Lord and Lady Bolton, of Wensley, and Miss Philippa Tapply, daughter of Major P. L. Tapply, of Wanstead, London, and Mrs S. A. Tapply, of Heswall, Merseyside. The Rev H. W. Verity officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white satin and a veil held in place by a diamond tiara. She carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley, white freesias and white roses. Rosamund and Victoria Orde-Powlett, Georgina Hill, the Hon Selina and the Hon Alice Weld-Forester and Isobel de Stopham-Barttelot attended her. Captain Andrew Hudson was best man.

Mr E. A. S. Nicholson
and the Hon Diana Seely

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Mottistone, Isle of Wight, between Mr Edward Nicholson, only son of Mr A. J. Nicholson and the late Mrs E. M. Nicholson, of Bickerton, Cheshire, and the Hon Diana Seely, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Mottistone, of Mottistone, Isle of Wight. The Rev R. E. Bowyer officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by David and Emma Nicholson, the Hon Victoria Seely, Miss Emma McMullan and Miss Charlotte McMullan. Mr Anthony Lee was best man.

A reception was held at Mottistone Manor.

Mr P. H. A. Hallett
and Miss V. C. Paul

The marriage took place on Saturday at St James's, Piccadilly, between Mr Philip Hallett, younger son of Captain Alan Hallett, RN, and Mrs Hallett, of Broadwater, Bosham Hoe, West Sussex, and Miss Virginia Paul, eldest daughter of Sir John and Lady Paul, of Government House, Isle of Man. The Rev William Baddeley officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mark and Eloise Montgomery and Sophie Hallett. Mr Christopher Spratt was best man.

A reception was held at the Athenaeum.

Mr C. R. Jessel
and Miss K. F. Hudson

The marriage took place yesterday at St Peter's Church, Notting Hill, between Mr Christopher Robert Jessel, younger son of Mr R. W. A. Jessel and the late Mrs Jessel, and Miss Katherine Frances Hudson, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. R. Hudson.

Mr G. Loutfi
and Miss A. Tabet

The marriage took place on Saturday, November 19, at St Etheldreda's Church, EC1, between Mr George Loutfi, son of the late Mr Choukralla Loutfi and Mrs Loutfi, and Miss Andrée Tabet, daughter of Mr and Mrs Assad Tabet.

Extra performances of play to benefit charities

By Our Arts Reporter

A London theatre is planning to invite charities to take the proceeds of four performances each year to mark the success of its present production.

It could mean as much as £2,000 for each charity selected by a vote among actors, stage management, and box office and other staff at the Arts Theatre, London, where Tom Stoppard's play, *Dirty Linen*, has been given 600 performances over the past 20 months.

One proviso is that charities that apply should have sufficient branches to sell 350 seats. The performances will be additional to the normal programme and will take place probably at 10.45 on Tuesday or Wednesday evenings.

Mr Ed Berman, director of the play, said: "Since *Dirty Linen* is regularly sold out, it seemed a good idea to put on extra performances to benefit others. The whole company decided to give their time freely to this project.

"Each charity can raise at least £800 for itself. Depending on what it charges for the tickets, it could raise up to £2,000. I hope other managements with long-running shows will find it possible to do the same."

Charities may apply to the company manager of *Dirty Linen* at the Arts Theatre, Great Newport Street, London, WC2.

Latest wills

Miss Edith Sibyl Watson, of Childe Okeford, Dorset, left £134,638 net. After personal and charitable bequests she left the residue equally between the NSPCC and RNLI, Shelter and the Musicians' Benevolent Fund.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Chelsom, Mrs Catherine, of St Annes	£185,783
Chick, Dame Harriette, of Cambridge, nutritionist	£108,908
Hall, Bessie Nora Barnes, of Rotherham	£176,724
Hallett, Mr Maurice Stratton, of Plymouth	£143,717
Hayman, Mr Albert Abraham, of Pimlico, London	£151,604
Skidmore, Mr Frederick Oswald, of Wolverhampton, solicitor	£131,178

Anglo-Soviet conference urges cooperation

By Richard Davy

The third Anglo-Soviet round table conference ended at the weekend at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London.

At a press conference Mr Nikolai Inozemtsev, the director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations in Moscow, said that the meeting had helped to deepen understanding of the problems and motives of each side.

He noted that while the first two round table conferences had concentrated mainly on Anglo-Soviet relations, this one had taken in more of the broader spectrum of international relations and world economic problems.

In spite of differences between the delegations the opinions of both sides were close on the need for cooperation on many issues. He expressed particular concern about the possible destabilizing effects of technological advances produced by the arms race.

Mr Andrew Schonfield, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, said that the discussion of Southern Africa had put the West on the defensive, with the Russians wanting to know how far the West was prepared to go.

The conference also discussed the possible destabilizing effects of the loosening of power structures in both alliances.

MR CLIVE GOODWIN

Mr Clive Goodwin died on November 15 while on a business trip to Los Angeles. He was 43.

Educated at Gladstone Primary School and Kilburn Grammar School, he studied at the Central School of Drama from 1952 to 1955. After working with the Guildford, Folkestone, and Oxford repertory companies he co-founded and edited from 1956 to 1962 *Encore* magazine, "The voice of vital theatre" which provided a platform for many actors and directors who were making their way and were associated with the contemporary upheavals in the British theatre.

In 1963 he married Pauline Boty, the painter and actress, founded the new *Black Dwarf* newspaper, and began Clive Goodwin Associates, one of the most important agencies for playwrites and scriptwriters of the time.

Among his clients were Mr Jim Allen, Mr Howard Barker, Mr Simon Gray, Mr Trevor Griffiths, Mr Philip Mackie, Mr Julian Mitchell, Mr Dennis Potter, Mr Colin Welland and Mr Snoo Wilson.

He leaves a daughter, Boty Goodwin.

SIR HILDEBRAND HARMSWORTH

Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth, second baronet, died on November 15 at the age of 76.

He was the eldest son of Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth, first baronet, fifth son of Alfred Harmsworth and a brother of Lord Northcliffe and the first Lord Rothermere.

The late baronet, who succeeded his father in 1929, was educated at Harrow.

His heir is his son, Mr Hildebrand Harold Harmsworth.

Mr William R. Barrett, assistant managing editor for United Press International, died on Monday, November 14 in New York City. He was 55. He was editorial coordinator of the UPI electronic editing system, including high-speed datanews transmissions, the UPI representative on the News Election Services board of managers, and was responsible for editorial administrative operations including budgets and personnel.

M VICTOR FRANCEN

M Victor Francen, the stage and film actor, died in Aix-en-Provence on November 18. He was 88. Francen was born in Belgium but became a naturalized Frenchman. He made his stage reputation in the title role in *Cyrano de Bergerac* which he played more than 700 times. He appeared in a number of silent films in the 1920s and gained international notice in *J'Accuse* and *Entente Cordiale* in which he played the role of King Edward VII.

On the German invasion in 1940 he fled the country and went to the United States. There he became familiar in Hollywood in spy dramas such as *Mission to Moscow* (1943); *Passage to Marseilles* (1944); and *Confidential Agent* (1945). One of the most popular foreign actors he was made an honorary citizen of Hollywood in 1945. Later films were *A Farewell to Arms* (1958); *Fanny* (1961); and *Top Crack* (1966).

MR ERNEST GREEN

Mr Ernest Green, CBE, who died on November 12 at the age of 92, was national organizing secretary of the Workers' Educational Association from 1929 to 1934 and general secretary from 1934 to 1950. From 1951 to 1962 he was honorary treasurer. He was made CBE in 1950 and awarded an honorary LLD by Leeds University in 1952.

Miss Shigeri Takayama, a former parliamentarian and journalist who helped to pioneer the cause of women's rights in Japan, has died in Tokyo. She was 78. In 1952, Miss Takayama founded Chifuren, a Japanese women's organization active in civil rights and consumer affairs. She also served in the upper house of Parliament from 1965 until 1971.

Lady Souter who died on Nov 15 married Sir Edward Souter CIE in 1916. The marriage was dissolved in 1950 and he died in 1959. She was Dorothy Mary the daughter of W. Andreae, of London.

Mr Vernon Roberts, general manager of the Hongkong Land Company, a well-known British businessman, has died after a heart attack aged 57.

Spectre that haunts the private farm landlord

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

There were no Rolls-Royces in the car park at the Royal Show site last Tuesday. Dead leaves fluttered past silent and barricaded pavilions and the grand ring looked like a fairground early in the morning.

It was the right setting for a conference about what some of the participants considered the autumn of the independent agricultural landlord. The share of farmland held by owner-occupiers is rising while the total that exists for them to share with tenants falls slightly each year. The conference was organized by the Government farm advisory service and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Many excited estimates have been made of the time it will take for British farming to disappear if land continues to be swallowed at the present rate by car parks, airports and other signs of advanced civilization. The estimates vary from about 200 years to 450.

Whatever the span, the demise is made remote enough for landowners not to be too concerned; but they are concerned about British agriculture's being reduced to only one farm. They are haunted by nationalization of their industry in which the president of the National Farmers' Union might be replaced by, or might even become, the chief executive of a National Agricultural Corporation administered by the Department of Industry.

Mr Peter Giffard, barrister, landowner and member of the Northfield committee on acquisition and occupation of farmland, reminded the conference that land might be nationalized by stealth. It might happen through state takeovers of organizations that owned farms or by family farmers selling to the state to meet fierce tax demands. "I find that a very horrid thought", Mr Giffard said.

He also illustrated the cheerful political innocence of the landowning interest when he said: "Landowning is not a profession." Yet he clearly believed, like the rest of the landlords' lobby, that ownership was a difficult, demanding and serious function. They imply, so often and so dangerously, that dedicated amateurs like themselves put much more into the business of managing the land than any professional manager would do.

Mr John Quicke, former president of the Country Landowners' Association, strode purposefully and without hesitation into a similar trap when he spoke in October of "the political difficulty faced by the association in the defence of the private ownership of land".

He continued: "This is the identification in the public mind of ownership with wealth, while ignoring the duties and functions of ownership that are the other side of the coin."

He said later: "The particular function which is likely to add to our political credibility at the present time is that of provision of employment.

"We are part of the small business sector, and I believe that our survival in the long term may well depend on our ability within that sector to provide jobs."

He did not proceed to the other side of that coin, although opponents of private landlords will doubtless do so. By linking the provision of jobs so closely to the need to establish credibility Mr Quicke laid himself open to at least the suspicion that if landowners did not feel political pressure they would not bother about jobs, no matter how acute unemployment might be.

That is an example of how landowners open themselves to attack. They demonstrate that country misunderstands town as much as town fails to comprehend country. They do not realize that thousands of families in towns and suburbs must be content with enough land for a dustbin, a bicycle and a concrete slab.

In such conditions the mere possession of space and peace appears a privilege beyond price and sometimes beyond justification.

The point was spotted at the conference by Professor Gordon Dickson, former farm manager for the Duke of Norfolk and now Professor of Agriculture at Newcastle upon Tyne University.

"If there is anything that is going to kill the possibility of success of the private landlord, it is this suggestion of amateur involvement in land ownership", he said. He predicted with sadness the demise of the private landlord. He found it strange that although the Government was trying to persuade urban industry to adopt motives that went beyond profit, like care for the environment, it was ready to undermine the rural industries where those motives were already paramount.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: J. H. St Aubyn-Sayer, MOD with DGNPS as judge for job evaluation, Feb 10, 78; C. L. Wood, MOD(PE) as CUWAIN, Jan 20, 78; P. G. Hammersley, THUNDERER in Cmd, May 9, 78; K. V. Hadow, SULTAN in Cmd, April 20, 78.

COMMANDERS: R. W. Motand, TAMAR as Captain-in-Charge and OHM Hongkong, Mar 31, 78; M. T. H. Styles, INTREPID as Exec Offr, June 19, 78; J. B. Strupnell, two years loan service with Oman Navy as Chief Staff Offr (Tech), Feb 20, 78; J. B. Fletcher, MOD with DGNMT for DNMT(E), Jan 10, 78; B. Bushnell, two yrs exch service with RAN, April 11, 78; M. Edmunds, Staff of CINCNAVHOME, Jan 17, 78; D. H. Ross, MOD with MAT Coord (N), May 5, 78; P. J. Russell, Staff of FO Plymouth as Staff Ag Offr, April 21, 78; R. B. Mann, retd list, Dec 31; G. Tout, retd list, Jan 11, 78; R. K. Dibble, retd list, Jan 21, 78.

SURGEON COMMANDERS: A. M. Hazell, RNH Haslar, April 25, 78; J. W. Bough, MOD(N) as President, Admiralty Medl Bd, April 25, 78; M. G. Williams, VERNON as SMO, May 2, 78.

ROYAL MARINES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL: K. Y. Le R. Beverley, 42 Cdo RM as CO, April 19, 78.

MAJORS: S. Pope, DCGRM as AQMG to be Loc Lt-Col, May 1, 78; I. C. Martin, SALERNO Coy Cp 41 Cdo RM as OC, Feb 17, 78; S. R. C. Bourne, retd list, April 8, 78; R. L. Ingram retd list, April 30, 78.

The Army

MAJOR-GENERAL: Brig A. A. G. Anderson to be SO in C (Army), 26.

BRIGADIERS: Col D. F. A. Cowdry to be Director, DLSA, Nov 25; G. W. Gittins to be Brig Log Sec, LE(A), Nov 24; Col R. C. Keightley to be Dep Comd, 3 Armed Div, Nov 25; Col S. H. Lawrence to be Director Sup Computer Svcs, No. 25; N. V. E. Strickland to be BRA HQ UKLF, Nov 25; Col G. H. Watkins to be Dep Comd, 1 Armed Div, Nov 25.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: D. J. W. Anstice, RH to be GSO1, CAAT Iran, Nov 21; Maj M. L. A. Bangmiel, RCT, to be DTMO HQ London, Nov 25; Maj H. Carnell, RAMC, appd OIC CYHU Army, RAMC Trg Centre Nov 21; A. S. D. Dickson, RAMC, appd CO, 11 Fd Amb, Nov 21; B. L. Francis, RAMC, appd TTO, RAMC Trg Centre, Nov 21; M. J. Kelly, RRF appd GSO1, DOW(A) (PE) (AE), Nov 14; H. S. de N. Rogers, R Signals, to be GSO1, UK Delegation to LIVE OAK Staff, Nov 24; M. W. Ward, Queens appd GSO1, MOD Nov 21.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAIN: D. A. Atherton to RAF Uxbridge as Stn Cdr, Nov 21.

WING COMMANDERS (acting group captains): D. A. Clayton to HQ STC as D/C Mech Eng, Nov 21; P. J. Hector to RAF Locking as Stn Cdr, Nov 21; R. L. Reid to HQ 38 Gp as SO Eng, Nov 21.

WING COMMANDERS: C. H. Davis to RAF Lossiemouth as OC Ad Wg, Oct 31; A. A. Wickham to HQ AFCENT as SO War Plans, Nov 7; B. Stansfield to OASC Biggin Hill as Board Chairman, Nov 11; A. B. Blackney to RAF Brize Norton as OC Eng Wg, Nov 14; R. A. Hancock to MOD as SIFS (RAF), Nov 14; D. J. Williams to MOD as TSS 1 (RAF), Nov 14; J. K. Sim to RAF Bruggen as OC 14 Sqn, Nov 15; J. S. Creswell to HQ 1 Gp as Air 1, Nov 21; R. E. Johns to MOD as FPS (RAF), Nov 21; D. W. L. Owens to JWE Old Sarum as DS AD, Nov 21; J. A. Williams to MOD (CS), Nov 21; E. S. Williams to HQ NATCS as OC AUS, Nov 28; J. O. Jewiss to MOD (PE) as MD S (E), Nov 24; P. R. Bond to RAF Odiham as OC Ops, Nov 28; V. J. Morgan to JWE Old Sarum as DS C and C Sect, Nov 26.

SQUADRON LEADERS (acting wing commanders): D. H. Hawkins to MOD as OD 3 (RAF), Nov 7; J. S. C. Muir as HQ DATAF as JOINT Sec, Nov 21; D. N. Cameron to Prague as Air Attache, Nov 25.

MEDICAL

AIR COMMODORE: R. A. Riseley-Prichard to be Officer Commanding Princess Alexandra Hospital Wroughton, Nov 21.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, November 20, 1952

Meat ration cut

Westminster, Wednesday. — The meat ration will be reduced to 1s 8d on November 30, Major Lloyd-George, Minister of Food, announcing this to the Commons this afternoon, said that thanks to prospects of greatly improved supplies from Australia he hoped to be able to maintain the ration at that level throughout the winter, irrespective of supplies from Argentina. The reduction in the ration was made necessary, he said, by the fall in supplies of home-killed meat which was normal at this season. He added that considerable progress had been made in negotiations with Argentina but a number of important issues had yet to be settled. The ration reverted to 2s a week on September 14 after it had stood at 2s 2d since August 17. Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes: The government's expectation is that during the current half year imports from Australia will be nearly trebled in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Today's engagements

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales attend Silver Jubilee Royal Variety Gala, London Palladium, 7.30.

The Duke of Kent visits Marconi-Elliott Avionic Systems, Rochester, Kent, 11.

Debate: Motion, "The Church has debased Christianity", David Wynter Room, Swedenborg House, Bloomsbury Way, 6.30.

Victoria and Albert Museum, exhibition, Jubilee jewelry, 10-6.

St Michael's, Cornhill, organ recital, Adrian Partington, 1.

Round House, Chalk Farm, Stimmung, Stockhausen, performed by Singcircle, 8.

Ball

St George's Day Club

The St George's Day Club held their jubilee ball at Grosvenor House on Saturday, November 19. Major-General Sir Gerald Duke, president, and Lady Duke welcomed members and guests.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Sir Robert Mark and Major-General P. F. Claxton, to be governors of the Corps of Commissionaires and members of the administrative board.

Mr J. R. Findlay to be a governor of Harrow School.

University news

Oxford

Elections and awards

ST EDMUND HALL. Official fellowship and tutorship in law from Oct 1, 1978, D. A. Wyatt, LLD, MA (Cantab), fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; emeritus fellowship, J. Hackney, MA, fellow of Wadham College; lecturership in anatomy, A. Lucas, BA, MB, BCh (Cantab).

Johnson Memorial Prize (graduate): G. G. Wilkinson, Wolfson College; highly commended, G. M. Doherty, Jesus College.

Cambridge

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE. Honorary fellowships: Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Lord A. J. Mackenzie Stuart, Judge at European Court, Luxembourg; and Professor J. Lewis, ScD, FRS, Warden of Robinson College.

Durham

The title of emeritus professor is to be conferred upon Lord Ramsey of Canterbury, Professor T. W. Thacker, and Professor F. W. Smith.

Dr M. J. Morgan university lecturer in psychology and a fellow and tutor of Queens' College, Cambridge, has been appointed to a chair of psychology from April 1.

Other appointments include:

Readership: Dr K. H. Kuhn, Coptic. Lecturer: S. W. Gilley, PhD, theology; R. A. Foley, BA, and M. T. Smith, BSc, anthropology; E. D. Hunt, PhD, classics; A. P. Heward, BSc, DPhil, geology; Caroline J. Allen, BA, N. P. Sternberg, BA, and D. W. Rollason, BA, history.

Grants

£30,000 from Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust over three years: investigation into marketing and advisory service support for small businesses, under Professor H. C. Baker.

From Science Research Council: £51,580 over two years for investigation, high resolution X-ray astronomy in range 0.1-10 MeV, under Dr M. G. Thompson; £21,265 over three years for investigation, meson spectroscopy and related topics, under Dr A. D. Martin; £20,635 over three years for investigation, fault tolerant on-line controller design for digital governing, under Dr C. Preece; £15,890 over three years for investigation, thermoluminescent dating of archaeological pottery samples by the predose technique, under Professor R. J. Cramp; £15,260 over three years for investigation, flow characteristics and performance of cross-flow fans, under Dr M. J. Holgate.

London

IMPERIAL COLLEGE

Grants

£144,850 from the Science Research Council for research on flow analysis under Professor D. B. Spalding, Dr A. S. C. Ma and Dr W. M. Pun.

£59,781 from the Department of Energy for research on the strength of shell elements in offshore structures, under Dr P. J. Dowling.

£59,720 from the Wellcome Trust for research on tremorgenic mycotoxins and neurological disorders, under Dr P. Mantle and Dr H. F. Bradford.

£41,233 from the Agricultural Research Council for continuing research on insect physiology, under Professor A. D. Lees, Dr J. D. Moorhouse and Professor J. S. Kennedy.

£21,294 from the Wellcome Trust for research on the ecology and taxonomy of sandflies, under Professor T. R. E. Southwood.

Dundee

Mr G. S. Courtney, BSc(Lond), group patents manager of Rolls-Royce, has been appointed director of the Centre for Industrial Research and Consultancy from the beginning of January.

Birmingham

Professor E. G. Knox, MD, has been appointed head of the department of social medicine. He has held a chair there since 1968, and succeeds Professor T. McKeown.

Leeds

The following honorary degrees will be conferred in May.

LLD: Lord Diamond, chairman of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth; Sir Arnold Weinstock, chairman of the GEC group of companies; Mr Richard Wood, MP. D Litt: Professor Reinhard Bendix, professor of sociology, California University, Berkeley; Dr Kristian Eldjarn, President of Iceland; Professor Philip Grierson, professor of numismatics at Cambridge. DSc: Sir John Charnley, former professor of orthopaedic surgery, Manchester Univy; Dr T. M. Sugden, FRS, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. MA: Mr C. C. Dapp, chairman, Tap & Toolehill.

Appointments

Lecturers: Mrs Jill Sleeuwstetter, BSc (Birm), MSc (Lond), community medicine and general practice; D. Storer, MB, ChB (Sheff), psychiatry. Research fellows: C. J. Worsley, BA (Camb), education; J. P. Dickinson, MA, PhD (Camb), radiotherapy; T. Dosdale, BSc, PhD (Leeds), ceramics; A. S. Edmondson, BSc (Edin), D Phil (Leeds), microbiology; A. W. M. Hay, BSc, PhD (Lond), animal physiology and nutrition.

A. L. Willis, BSc (CNAA), PhD (Lond), has been appointed Emma and Leslie Reid fellow in the department of medicine (Leeds General Infirmary).

Grants

£15,971 (supplement) from Social Science Research Council for one year, "educated spoken Arabic in Egypt and Levant, under Professor T. F. Mitchell. From the Ministry of Defence: £16,368 over three years: investigation of changes in chemical composition of human body after death, under Professor D. J. Goe; and £33,699 for two years: theoretical model for pulsed electron beam controlled gas lasers, under Professor K. Smith.

From Science Research Council £25,079 over three years: super-conducting transition edge bolometers for infrared astronomical observations, under Professor P. L. Marsden; and £15,100 over three years: high voltage electron microscopy of interfaces, under Professor J. Nutting.

Church news

Diocese of Wakefield

The Rev J. D. Adey, Vicar of St Mary Magdalene, Outwood, to be Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Clifton.

The Rev H. Woolley, Vicar of St Luke's, Sharlston, to be Vicar of St Mary Magdalene, Lundwood.

Church in Wales

The Rev S. H. Gilbert, Vicar of Penley and Bettisfield, diocese of St Asaph, to be Vicar of Brymbo and Bwlchgwyn, same diocese.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by 14 ZS 639313. The winner lives in Essex.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

5 KX 081404
2 DW 888636
3 DT 377761
5 DB 808121
6 DL 018436
1 EB 990369
3 PF 245579
0 NN 271791
5 JB 668635
7 LT 495272
5 W 065946
6 ON 825567
0 KN 357721
9 SP 589876
4 TZ 387654
WK 482716
7 WZ 811326
6 XB 777463
7 XN 156809
9 XF 263567
12 XK 361602
YL 605743
9 YN 609727
15 ZB 221157
24 ZZ 511043

Parliamentary diary

House of Commons

Nov 14: Scotland Bill read a second time by 307 votes to 263. Opposition amendment declining to give the Bill a second reading rejected by 313 votes to 265. Motion on EEC document on excise duty on cigarettes agreed to. Adjournment debate about cider making in Herefordshire. House adjourned, 2 am (Tuesday).

Nov 15: Emergency debate on firemen's strike. Motion for the adjournment rejected by 211 votes to 58. Wales Bill read a second time by 295 votes to 264. Motion to take note of EEC document on seed and plant marketing agreed to. Adjournment debate about flooding in Greenford, Middlesex. House adjourned, 4.1 am (Wednesday).

Nov 16: Scotland Bill (Allocation of Time). Motion carried by 313 votes to 287. Wales Bill (Allocation of Time). Motion carried by 314 votes to 287. Adjournment debate about hospital services in Cynon Valley. House adjourned, 10.51 pm.

Nov 17: Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Bill and Shipbuilding (Redundancy Payments) Bill both read a first time. Finance (Income Tax Reliefs) Bill read a second time and passed the remaining stages. Pensioners Payments Bill passed committee and remaining stages. Motion on EEC document on birds agreed to. Adjournment debate about accommodation for gypsies. House adjourned, 1.46 am (Friday).

Nov 18: Participation Agreements Bill read a second time. Motion on EEC documents on railways agreed to. Adjournment debate about effect of Government expenditure policies on North-east Essex. House adjourned, 3 pm.

House of Lords

Nov 14: Motion on Southern Rhodesia Act 1965 (Continuation) Order carried by 119 votes to 25. House adjourned, 7.1 pm.

Nov 15: Debate on EEC Committee reports on classification, on packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and on unit pricing and prescribed quantities. Debate on the police in society. House adjourned, 7.12 pm.

Nov 16: Lord Noel-Baker introduced. Wild Creatures and Wild Plants (Amendment) Bill, read a first time. Debate on the Post Office. House adjourned, 6.18 pm.

Nov 17: Business Advertisements (Disclosure) Order and Counter-Inflation (Price Code) Order agreed to. Motion to approve Highway Code agreed to. Debate on EEC Committee report on the criminal law. House adjourned, 6.55 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debates on industrial tribunals and on transport policy. Motion on Counter-Inflation (Price Code) Order.

Tomorrow and Wednesday at 2.30: Progress in Committee on the Scotland Bill. At the end on Wednesday, motions relating to the Artificial Insemination of Cattle regulations.

Thursday at 2.30: European Assembly Elections Bill, second reading. Motion to approve the new Highway Code.

Friday at 11: Private members' motions on North Sea Oil; small businesses and light industry, and on the shortage of productive skills in industry.

Select committees

Today: Expenditure, Education, Arts and Home Office subcommittee. Subject: Administration of prison service. Room 13, 4.15 pm.

Tomorrow: Nationalized industries subcommittee A. Subject: British Waterways Board. Witness: Mr Denis Howell, Minister of State for the Environment. Room 8, 4 pm. Expenditure, Defence and External Affairs subcommittee. Subject: CPRS review of overseas representation. Witnesses: Department of Trade and Treasury. Room 16, 4.30 pm.

Wednesday: Nationalized industries subcommittee B. Subject: British Steel. Witnesses: TUCSICC. Room 8, 2.30 pm. Expenditure, Environment subcommittee. Subject: National Land Fund. Witnesses: National Trusts for England and Scotland; Joint Committee, Protection of Ancient Monuments. Room 5, 4 pm. Nationalized industries subcommittee C. Subject: Regional water authorities. Witnesses: National Water Council. Room 8, 4 pm. European Legislation. Subject: Uranium exploitation and extraction. Witness: Parliamentary Under Secretary of State. Room 15, 4.15 pm.

Thursday: Nationalized industries subcommittee B. Subject: British Steel. Witnesses: Treasury. Room 8, 2.30 pm. Race Relations and Immigration. Subject: Government assumptions about potential immigration. Witnesses: Immigration Control Association. Room 15, 4.15 pm.

House of Lords

Tomorrow at 2.30: Commonwealth Development Corporation Bill, second reading. Pensioners Payments Bill, all stages. Motions on Legal Aid (Financial Conditions) Regulations; Legal Advice and Assistance (Financial Conditions) (No 4) Regulations; Legal Aid (Scotland) (Financial Conditions) Regulations; Legal Advice and Assistance (Scotland) (Financial Conditions) (No 4) Regulations. Local Government (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Debate on report from EEC committee on contracts negotiated away from business premises and debate on EEC committee report on self-employed commercial agents.

Wednesday, at 2.30: Debate on Central Policy Review Staff's review of overseas representation.

Thursday, at 3: Motions to approve Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1973 (Amendment) Order; Criminal Law (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Order; European Communities (Definition of Treaties) (No 3) Order; European Communities (Definition of Treaties) (No 4) Order. Education (Northern Ireland) Bill, second reading. Royal Assent.

Select Commitrees

Tomorrow: EEC Sub-committee A on finance, economics and regional policy. Subjects: EEC borrowing policy. Witnesses: Treasury (3.30 pm).

Wednesday: EEC Sub-committees B and D. Subject: Enlargement of the Community—agricultural aspects. Witnesses: Officials of Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (10.30 am). EEC Sub-committee C on education, employment and social affairs. Subject: Draft directive on the protection of participants in home study courses. Witnesses from Departments of Education and Science and Prices and Consumer Protection (11 am).

Thursday: EEC Sub-committee F on energy, transport and research. Subject: EEC coal industry. Witness: Professor M. W. Thring (11 am).

Science report

Remote sensing: Growth in Sinai

A dark square has appeared in the middle of the northern Sinai desert over the past three years. Satellite photographs have shown that the dark area has developed from increased vegetation cover resulting not from cultivation but from the exclusion of man and grazing animals.

The LANDSAT system of satellites of the United States has been used over the past five years to study the feasibility of surveying earth resources and monitoring environmental changes from space. One of the most useful features of those satellites is their ability to measure how much light of different wavelengths is reflected from the ground.

Photographs of the Northern Sinai taken in 1973 showed that the area was uniformly bright with a reflectivity characteristic of a sandy plain. Although there is some vegetation in the region it has little effect on the amount of light reflected because of overgrazing by goats and sheep and the gathering of plants by Beduin women for building enclosures round family tents.

Photographs taken in April, 1976, showed a dark square, 5.5km by 5.5km, in the middle of this region. The amount of light reflected had fallen by about 13 per cent at all wavelengths and so could not be due to the effects of living vegetation, which tends to absorb light predominantly at particular wavelengths.

The square had in fact been fenced off in the summer of 1974 and later visits to the area showed that the amount of ground covered by plants had increased, as had the number of species of plants. Less light is being reflected not because of the greater density of plants—in those arid regions there are always large gaps between individual growths—but because of the accumulation of dead vegetation and debris resulting from the absence of grazing animals and man (or rather woman in this instance).

It is remarkable that such a large change in reflectivity can occur in only three years simply by removing anthropogenic pressures. A connexion has been proposed between the reflectivity of an arid region and the amount of rainfall it receives. If the reflectivity is decreased over a large area then the rainfall should increase—a theory which has been supported by modelling experiments but never tested on a large scale. On the basis of that theory proposals have been made to attempt to produce a climatic change by spreading a layer of carbon dust over the deserts. The square in the Sinai shows that, in this region at least, similar effects may be produced in a short time simply by fencing off the whole area. That would certainly produce predictable political effects although the climatic effects are not so certain.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Geophysical Research Letters*, October (Vol 4 P441, 1977)

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Audubon book fetches record price

A world record price was paid for a printed book at Christie's in New York when a copy of John James Audubon's *The Birds of America* was sold for $360,000, or £196,721 (estimate $260,000 to $300,000) on Friday. In May Christie's sold another copy of the book for a record $320,000. The four volumes were sold to an American dealer, Bartman, who plans to keep the work intact.

The sale of printed books made a total of £402,189 with 2 per cent unsold. The Leipzig collection of fine bindings was sold for a total of $100,000, or £54,644, to the London dealer, Maggs.

A sale of fine French and Continental furniture in New York on Saturday totalled $466,810, or £255,087, with 7 per cent unsold. A Louis XVI sycamore and purpleheart jewel casket attributed to Martin Carlin sold for $85,000, or £46,448, to Steinitz.

Auctions of Americana for the American Heritage Society at Sotheby Park Bernet, New York, on Friday and Saturday totalled $1,557,164, or £872,068. A pair of carved mahogany balloon-seat side-chairs, Philadelphia 1760-70, sold for $38,000, or £20,879 to Israel Sack of New York and a Queen Anne carved walnut wing armchair from Newport, Rhode Island, 1740-50, made $33,000, or £18,132, also to Sack.

A sale of silver at Sotheby Park Bernet in Zurich on Friday produced 1,412,050 Swiss francs, or £350,384. A pair of German silver-gilt sideboard dishes and covers, Augsburg 1730, made 130,000 Swiss francs, or £32,258.

Women demand sex equality in US constitution

Houston, Texas, Nov 20.—Two thousand delegates to a national women's congress today demanded ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to outlaw sex discrimination in the United States.

The constitutional amendment, passed overwhelmingly by the Senate on March 22, 1972, needs ratification by 38 of the 50 states of the union. So far 35 states have ratified it, but it will fail unless three more do so before 1979.

The congress, opened by Mrs Rosalynn Carter, the President's wife, and attended by 18,000 women observers, was the first of its kind and cost $5m (£2.7m) of federal money to organize.

The amendment would prevent federal, state and local governments taking any action or passing any law based on discrimination between the sexes.

Churchill statue by Mississippi

New Orleans, Nov 20.—Lady Soames, daughter of Sir Winston Churchill, unveiled a statue of her late father yesterday at a dedication of British Place, a small plaza in the city centre alongside the Mississippi.

The bronze statue, showing Churchill leaning on a stick and raising his left arm in a victory salute, is the work of Ivor Roberts-Jones of Suffolk and was commissioned by an hotel adjoining the plaza.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 14. Dealings End, Nov 25. § Contango Day, Nov 28. Settlement Day, Dec 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
1500m	Treas 9½% 1978	101½	-⅛	8.883	4.737
500m	Treas 10½% 1979	103½	-⅛	10.157	5.050
400m	Exch 5¼% 1976-78	99⅛	-1/16	5.006	6.136
650m	Treas 3% 1979	96	..	3.125	5.334
1200m	Treas 11½% 1979	105⅛	-⅛	10.936	7.290
275m	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	97¼	-⅛	4.371	5.842
1200m	Treas 10½% 1979	104¾	-1/16	10.042	7.913
250m	Elec 3½% 1976-79	97	-⅛	3.606	5.110
1000m	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	102½	-1¼	8.746	7.612
1100m	Treas 9½% 1980	103¼	-⅛	9.205	8.043
400m	Fund 5¼% 1978-80	97¼	-⅛	5.383	6.165
282m	Treas 3½% 1977-80	95½	-⅛	3.665	5.408
800m	Exch 13% 1980	110¼	-1¼	11.793	9.096
600m	Treas 11½% 1981	106¼	-1⅛	10.821	9.141
483m	Treas 3½% 1979-81	92	-⅛	3.809	6.268
800m	Treas 9¾% 1981	101⅞	-1/16	9.566	9.068
800m	Exch 9½% 1981	100⅞	-1/16	9.414	9.186
600m	Exch 12¾% 1981	111½	-1⅛	11.444	9.286
800m	Exch 3% 1981	92	-⅛	3.261	5.393
861m	Treas 8½% 1980-82	98¼	-1¼	8.646	8.953
800m	Treas 8¼% 1982	97½	-1⅛	8.468	8.868
400m	Treas 3% 1982	89¼	-⅛	3.380	6.047
600m	Treas 14% 1982	116⅛	-1¾	12.027	9.322
900m	Exch 9¼% 1982	100⅛	-1⅛	9.218	9.144
600m	Exch 3% 1983	84¼	-⅛	3.575	6.659
600m	Treas 12% 1983	112⅛	-⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
800m	Treas 9½% 1983	100½	-⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
300m	Fund 5½% 1982-84	91⅛	-½	6.138	7.657
600m	Treas 8½% 1984-86	95⅛	-½	8.914	9.293
559m	Fund 6½% 1985-87	85	-½	7.686	9.850
700m	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	90⅛	-⅛	8.397	9.613
1052m	Trans 3% 1978-88	66¼	-1	4.572	7.839
600m	Treas 5% 1986-89	72⅛	-⅛	6.977	8.904
800m	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	87	-½	9.430	10.025
600m	Treas 13% 1990	116⅛	-1¼	11.214	11.167
800m	Treas 11¾% 1991	107¼	-1⅛	11.389	11.274
400m	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	73¼	-⅛	8.057	9.580
600m	Treas 12¾% 1992	113⅛	-1¼	11.682	11.406
800m	Exch 12¼% 1992	108⅛	-1¼	11.613	11.454
1100m	Treas 12½% 1993	112⅛	-1¼	11.575	11.386
1250m	Treas 13¾% 1993	119¼	-1¼	11.882	11.583
600m	Fund 6% 1993	69¾	-½	8.808	10.083
600m	Treas 14½% 1994	124	-1½	12.006	11.627
1000m	Exch 13½% 1994	109⅛	-1½	11.699	11.553
900m	Treas 9% 1994	87	-1	10.355	10.692
41m	Redmptn 3% 1986-96	47½	-⅛	6.370	8.795
214m	Gas 3% 1990-95	48¼	-⅛	6.177	8.834
1000m	Treas 12¾% 1995	108⅛	-1½	11.587	11.515
900m	Treas 12½% 1995	105⅛	-1½	11.650	11.494
600m	Treas 9% 1992-96	87	-1	10.352	10.665
1130m	Treas 15½% 1996	127½	-1½	12.037	11.696
900m	Exch 13¼% 1996	113½	-1½	11.694	11.504
1500m	Treas 13¾% 1997	117⅛	-2⅛	11.741	11.560
1100m	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	68¼	-1	9.846	10.637
1100m	Treas 15½% 1998	131⅛	-1½	11.973	11.693
800m	Treas 9½% 1999	85	-1	10.839	10.848
600m	Treas 9½% 1999	91⅛	-1	10.816	10.974
443m	Fund 3½% 1999-04	41⅞	-⅛	8.642	9.848
600m	Treas 8% 2002-06	76⅛	-1	10.573	10.743
1000m	Treas 5½% 2008-12	54⅛	-1⅛	10.254	10.516
600m	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	73⅛	-1	10.620	10.694
353m	Consols 4%	37⅛	-⅛	11.107	..
1909m	War Ln 3½%	36½	-⅛	9.633	..
270m	Conv 3½%	37½	-⅛	9.460	..
56m	Treas 3%	27	-⅛	11.278	..
276m	Consols 2½%	23¼	-⅛	10.906	..
482m	Treas 2½% Aft 75	22¼	-⅛	11.164	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
14.6m	AAH	106	+4	8.3	7.9	7.8
3,827,000	AB Electronic	108	-4	7.8	7.2	7.2
700,000	AC Cars	35	..	1.5	4.2	8.7
4,516,000	AGB Research	71	+1	3.2	4.5	11.8
58.9m	APV Hldgs	213	-4	8.1	3.8	8.5
12.4m	Aaronson Bros	66	-6	2.9	4.4	7.3
1,696,000	Acrow	106	..	3.6	3.4	13.1
51.1m	Do A	92	-4	3.6	3.9	10.5
6,486,000	Adda Int	39½	..	0.8	2.1	
16.8m	Adwest Group	232	-2	15.2	6.5	6.4
938,000	Aeron'l & Gen	58	-1	3.5	6.0	10.3
14.0m	Airfix Ind	54	-2	4.4	8.2	7.1
117.5m	Albright & W	100	-7	6.5	6.5	6.5
6,590,000	Alcan 10½%	£87	• -5	1000	12.1	..
13.2m	Do 9½% Cnv	£110½	• -1½	900	8.1	
14.8m	Alginate Ind	272	• -2	19.7	7.2	10.1
11.4m	Allen E. Balfour	58	-6	6.7	11.5	
1,941,000	Allen W. G.	55	• +2	3.9	7.0	6.1
35.7m	Allied Colloids	85	-2	2.3	2.7	15.8
5,760,000	Allied Insulators	64	-2	5.3	8.3	7.7
1,125,000	Allied Plant	25½	-½	1.8	7.0	6.1
6,053,000	Allied Polymer	32	• -1	3.4	10.5	18.7
14.9m	Allied Retailers	174	-2	12.1	7.0	8.4
4,300,000	Alpine Hldgs	43	-2	2.5	8.8	25.7
17.2m	Amal Metal	275	-5	21.5	7.8	5.3
17.2m	Amal Power	126	-7	8.0	6.3	7.0
4,114,000	Amber Day	34	-2	2.9	8.6	4.8
417,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	14	-1	0.8	4.7	4.8
2,106,000	Anchor Chem	73	-4	5.0	8.1	8.5
16.4m	Anderson Strath	52	-½	3.9	7.5	7.1
3,105,000	Anglo Am Asph	40	-4	3.7	8.4	5.6
126.1m	Anglo Amer Ind	478	+10	43.9	9.1	4.4
855,000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	33	..	..	..	
4,142,000	Appleyard	75	-2	6.7	8.9	6.6
6,118,000	Aquascutum 'A'	36½	• -1½	2.1	5.8	8.2
3,520,000	Arlington Mtr	107	-2	10.1	9.4	7.8
14.4m	Armitage Shanks	69	-3½	6.5	9.4	10.0
31.9m	Armst Equip	67	-½	3.1	4.6	11.5
130,000	Asprey 6½% Pf	52	..	6.0	11.5	..
20.7m	Ass Biscuit	90	-2	4.8	5.3	8.7
6,778,000	Do A	84	-4	4.8	5.7	8.1
4,833,000	Ass Book	135	-1	6.1	4.5	5.9
225.5m	Ass Brit Food	66	..	3.3	5.0	6.7
110.1m	Ass Engineer	120	-4	7.1b	5.9	8.8
9,315,000	Ass Fisheries	53	..	5.4	10.2	10.6
14.9m	Ass Leisure	57	+2½	4.3	7.5	10.6
48.0m	Ass News	158	-10	7.9	5.0	9.0
4,866,000	Ass Paper	51½	-½	4.5	8.7	..
210.5m	Ass Port Cement	260	-2	13.1	5.1	8.8
50.1m	Ass Tel 'A'	97	-3	9.9	10.2	6.7
454,000	Ass Tooling	36	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,129,000	Astbury & Mdley	38	..	1.7	8.8	4.6
1,536,000	Atkins Bros	48	..	5.1	10.5	7.5
4,095,000	Audiotronic	35	+2	..	..	8.7
6,267,000	Ault & Wiborg	32	-½	2.9	8.9	6.8
8,396,000	Aurora Hldgs	98	-1	7.9	8.0	4.2
614,000	Austin E	68	..	6.4	9.3	4.2
41.3m	Automotive Pd	110	-6½	2.8	2.6	8.3
4,036,000	Avana Grp	20½	•	1.4	5.3	7.4
58.4m	Averys	158½	-3½	8.3	5.3	9.5
896.2m	B.A.T. Ind	267		20.0	7.5	8.7
57.2m	Do Dfd	9	+2	..	..	
24.9m	BBA Grp	56	• -1	3.4	6.2	8.0
151.4m	BICC	104	-3	10.0	9.6	13.6

C — E

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
3,160,000	Crossland R.	27	..	1.9	7.2	8.7
4,509,000	Cromley Bldg	67	..	6.3	[illegible]	10.7
7,495,000	Crouch D.	77	..	5.5	7.2	10.1
2,400,000	Crouch Grp	60	-2	4.1	6.9	10.6
10.6m	Crown House	51½	..	4.6	8.9	10.0
1,440,000	Crowther J	40	..	0.9	2.3	..
2,694,000	Cum'ns En Cv	£110	..	375	3.4	..
12.2m	Dale Electric	122	+2	4.1	3.4	12.2
1,406,000	Dartmouth Inv	14½	..	1.1	7.7	8.1
5,369,000	Davies & New	115	-3	11.1	9.6	6.6
90.8m	Davy Int	236	-5	15.2	6.4	7.9
3,307,000	Dawson J.	92	+3	8.1	8.8	10.7
81.8m	De Beers Ind	450	..	44.6	9.9	8.9
437,000	Deanson Hldgs	22	..	2.9	13.2	5.4
133.6m	Debenhams	100	• -6	8.0	8.0	6.8
102.0m	De La Rue	336		30.0	8.4	7.9
36.5m	Decca	505	• -15	16.1	3.2	14.5
57.3m	Do A	485	• -15	16.1	3.3	14.2
36.0m	Delta Metal	69½	• -4½	6.8	10.2	9.1
3,060,000	Denbyware	63	..	5.3	9.0	..
17.0m	De Vere Hotels	152	• -4	6.7	4.4	20.4
4,068,000	Dew G.	100	+4	7.7	7.7	8.4
4,329,000	Dewhirst I. J.	86	+3	2.6	4.7	9.7
96.2m	DRG	115	-4	9.9	8.6	8.3
17.2m	Diploma Inv	165	-6	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.0
1,145,000	Dixon D	56	..	3.8	6.8	24.9
61.2m	Dixons Photo	166	-7	3.3	2.0	8.1
390,000	Dixor	35	..	0.9	2.6	43.2
36.8m	Dobson Park	68	..	3.1	5.0	7.5
1,028,000	Doland G.	26	h -1½	2.1	8.8	..
4,873,000	Dom Hldgs	62	..	6.5	10.6	10.9
9,307,000	Douglas R. M.	92	-1	4.7	5.1	6.4
6,651,000	Dow'd & Mills	22	-1	1.6	7.4	10.1
6,431,000	Downing G. H.	220	..	15.7	7.1	4.7
93.6m	Dowty Grp	144	..	6.4	4.5	9.3
2,386,000	Drake & Scull	17	..	..	..	..
2,358,000	Dreamland Elec	44	..	3.5	8.0	13.8
2,700,000	Dubilier	16	..	1.4	8.9	14.7
3,513,000	Dufay	38	-1	2.3b	6.0	8.0
120.6m	Dunlop Hldgs	92	• -5	8.0	8.7	5.5
5,756,000	Duple Int	14	+2	0.9b	6.4	10.5
24.0m	Duport	65	-5½	6.4	9.9	4.8
6,340,000	Durapipe Int	127	+16	5.5	4.4	7.9
18.6m	Dutton For	44½	• -2	4.3	9.6	7.8
1,062,000	Dykes J. Hldgs	38	-1	4.8	15.9	10.9
225.7m	E.M.I.	205	• -9	14.0	6.8	7.7
5,584,000	ERF Hldgs	123	-1	5.9	4.8	5.8
2,343,000	E Lancs Paper	43	-1	4.8	11.1	..
905,000	E Mid A Press	66	h ..	5.5	8.3	4.9
7,827,000	Eastern Prod	84	..	6.6	7.8	6.5
25.0m	Eastwood J. B.	205	+6	6.0	5.8	2.9
9,874,000	Edbro	136	-3	8.7	6.2	5.7
4,367,000	Elbeco Hldgs	36	• -2	2.6	7.3	9.0
4,250,000	Elec & Ind Secs	39	+1	4.1	10.4	7.2
32.3m	Electrocomps	330	• +13	7.5	2.2	15.3
406,000	Electronic Mach	30	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Electr'nic Rent	110	-4	2.7a	2.3	7.9
15.5m	Elliott B.	107	-7	7.2	6.7	8.0
2,647,000	Elliott Grp	21	..	3.3	15.4	8.6
3,534,000	Ellis & Everard	84	+1	7.7	9.2	10.5
3,871,000	Ellis & Gold	17	-½	2.7	16.1	2.6
481,000	Elson & Robbins	70	..	4.5	6.1	9.3
50.0m	Empire Stores	166	-4	7.3	4.6	10.0
5,036,000	Energy Serv	13½	-½	0.3b	2.2	17.4
1,700,000	England J. E.	34	+3	2.0	5.8	2.9
3,626,000	English Card Cl	99	+5	4.0	4.1	8.6
135.2m	Eng China Clay	84	-4	8.4	8.4	9.8
3,399,000	Erith & Co	73	-1	7.4	10.1	7.5

L

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,848,000	Ladies Pride	43	+1	3.3	7.8	5.2
3,887,000	Lafarge	51	h ..	3.8	2.8	10.1
41.3m	Laing J.	236	-4	5.8	2.4	12.2
30.4m	Do A	260	-4	5.8	2.4	12.2
29.1m	Laird Grp Ltd	73½	+1	4.5	6.1	4.6
4,773,000	Lake & Elliot	42	• -6	5.2	11.0	20.6
1,089,000	Lambert H'wth	36	..	4.4	12.1	5.0
2,870,000	Lane P. Grp	60	-2	4.2	7.0	5.8
12.1m	Lankro	200	h ..	8.1	4.1	17.8
48.6m	Laporte Ind	103	-2	10.3	9.8	5.8
[illegible]	Latham J.	125	..	10.0	7.4	6.2
10.2m	Lawrence Scott	130	-8	7.6	6.0	6.4
2,920,000	Lawrence W.	98	• -2	9.9	10.1	7.3
1,180,000	Lawtex	30	• ..	4.4	7.4	3.5
61.8m	Lead Industries	150	-1	11.2	7.4	3.9
980,000	Le-Bas E.	32	..	2.5	6.6	..
6,195,000	Lee A.	30	..	2.2	10.8	7.2
6,964,000	Lee Cooper	230	..	2.5	2.1	5.1
7,211,000	Leigh Int	138	-2	5.5	4.0	10.6
6,390,000	Leisure & Gen	62		2.0	3.2	14.5
9,814,000	Leisure C'van	94	-2	6.1a	6.5	10.6
9,811,000	Lennons Grp	38	-8	2.3	6.1	12.2
16.0m	Lep Grp	252	+2	4.7	1.9	7.5
14.6m	Lesney Ord	68	-2	4.1	6.0	3.8
1,180,000	Do RV	55	..	4.1	7.5	4.0
28.2m	Letraset	160	-1	6.3	3.9	7.5
40.6m	Lex Services	78	-2½	5.3	6.7	10.5
4,880,000	Liberty Ord	£16	..	40.5	2.7	8.2
12.8m	Lilley F. J. C.	82	..	3.8	4.7	8.4
2,770,000	Lincroft Klg	38	+2	3.5	9.1	8.9
26.3m	Lindustries	142	+4	13.6	9.5	8.2
35.2m	Linfood Hldgs	170	-20	12.9	7.6	7.1
1,681,000	Linread	31	• +1	2.8	9.2	..
8,782,000	Lister & Co	35	+3	0.2	0.4	..
17.3m	Lloyd F. H.	72	-1	7.2	10.2	6.4
1,325,000	Locker T.	13½	-½	1.2	9.0	3.5
3,135,000	Do A	12½	-½	1.2	9.6	6.6
5,602,000	Lockwoods Fds	102	..	5.6	5.5	5.5
3,154,000	Ldn & M'land	72	-1	6.5	9.1	6.4
22.7m	Ldn & N'thern	40	-2	5.0	12.5	7.4
41.0m	Ldn Brick Co	71	-3	4.6	6.5	7.5
5,424,000	Ldn Prov Post	155	+6	13.6	8.8	7.2
2,026,000	Longton Trans	61	..	5.2	8.6	2.6
141.8m	Lonrho	75	..	9.8	13.0	3.5
[illegible]	Lonsdale Univ	70	..	6.6	9.4	8.2
3,700,000	Lookers	44½	-2	3.8	8.5	3.7
[illegible]	Lovell Hldgs	78	..	5.4	6.9	3.2
15.9m	Low & Bonar	170	..	16.5b	9.7	6.0
237.5m	Lucas Ind	305	• -23	12.5	4.7	6.7
760,000	Lyndale Eng	19	h ..	2.0	10.5	2.8
2,304,000	Lyon & Lyon	72	..	9.1	12.6	7.0
44.5m	Lyons J. Ord	109	-11	11.7	10.7	6.5

M — N

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
11.1m	MFI W'house	105	-5	6.0	5.9	12.8
22.0m	MK Electric	182	-6	8.0	4.4	7.7
1,800,000	ML Hldgs	90	-2	5.9	6.5	7.7
6,076,000	MY Dart	48	• -2	3.3	6.9	4.0
10.7m	McCorquodale	200	-1	20.4	9.7	10.0
4,873,000	McInerney Prop	42	+2	..	..	18.5
1,340,000	McCleery L'Amie	12	-½	..	..	..
2,626,000	Mackay H.	41	-1	4.9	12.0	12.1
22.1m	McKechnie Bros	80	• -6	7.5	9.4	5.8
952,000	McNeill Grp	36	..	..	..	..
7,272,000	Macpherson D.	56	-2½	3.6	6.4	6.1
[illegible]	Madame Tussauds	[illegible]	..	1.7	6.6	11.6
21.5m	Mallinson Denny	44	• -4½	4.2	9.5	8.2

R — S

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
5,020,000	Rotaflex	56	-1	2.5	4.5	9.4
1,652,000	Rotaprint	38	..	4.1	10.8	6.3
71.8m	Rothmans Int 'B'	52	-1½	2.8	5.4	3.3
9,718,000	Rotork Ltd	105	..	3.4	3.2	8.5
1,710,000	Routledge & K	150	+8	5.7	3.8	11.5
2,487,000	Rowlinson Con	80	-3	3.4	4.2	4.1
174.8m	Rowntree Mac	402	-7	12.5	2.8	10.0
3,340,000	Rowton Hotels	141	..	9.0	6.4	13.2
3,262,000	Royal Worcs	137	+1	9.0	6.6	9.4
4,400,000	Royco Grp	22	+2	0.8	3.8	..
3,317,000	Ruberoid	32		3.1	9.7	10.0
37.7m	Rugby Cement	62	-3	3.8	6.1	9.0
16.6m	Do NV	52	-2	4.2	8.1	14.7
27.3m	SGB Grp	132	-3	7.7	5.8	12.3
38.2m	SKF 'B'	£7½		47.9	6.1	3.9
2,374,000	Saatchi Comtn	92	+2	4.3	4.7	7.7
14.8m	Sabah Timber	55	..	2.3	4.0	3.4
152.4m	Sainsbury J.	185	-13	8.6	4.6	11.7
406.2m	St Gobain	£10	-½	61.7	5.4	9.0
4,780,000	Sale Tilney	208	-5	15.5	7.5	7.9
18.0m	Samuel H.	272	-8	11.5	4.2	13.4
26.0m	Do A	267	+5	11.5	4.3	13.1
3,314,000	Sanderson Kay	59	-3	6.2	10.4	8.6
695,000	Sanderson Mur	35	..	4.7	13.4	3.7
3,055,000	Sanger J. E.	47	-3	6.8	14.4	9.2
8,223,000	Sangers	100	-1	8.9	8.9	8.4
15.2m	Savoy Hotel 'A'	61	-2	1.5	2.4	15.2
23.1m	Scapa Grp	103	+4	8.4	8.1	5.2
12.2m	Scholes G. H.	285	+9	26.1	8.8	13.4
3,778,000	Scotcros	72	• ..	4.6	6.4	7.1
1,966,000	S.E.E.T.	48	-2	2.5	5.1	5.2
1,290,000	Scot Heritable	30	• ..	2.0a	6.5	3.8
2,742,000	Scottish TV 'A'	52	+1	3.4	6.4	4.4
26.1m	Scot Univ Inv	84	-1	7.5	9.0	13.0
394.2m	Sears Hldgs	60½	-1½	3.6	5.6	15.0
2,640,000	Securicor Grp	65	..	1.8	2.7	12.0
4,614,000	Do NV	58	..	1.8	3.1	10.5
2,311,000	Security Serv	66	..	2.9	4.2	10.2
7,884,000	Do A	66	..	2.9	4.2	10.2
884,000	Sekers Int	17	..	1.7	9.9	9.6
12.1m	Selincourt	23½	-½	1.8	7.9	4.4
18.1m	Senior Eng	24½	-½	1.8	7.2	8.4
38.2m	Serck	102	-3	9.0	8.8	9.1
2,884,000	Shakespeare J.	37	..	2.7	7.4	6.4
2,100,000	Shaw Carpets	36	..	..	..	..
30.0m	Sheepbridge	86	• -6	6.4	7.6	10.6
240,000	Sherman S.	6	..	..	..	..
4,000,000	Sidlaw Ind	88	-3	8.3	9.4	12.0
17.2m	Siebe Gorman	207	+8	9.8	4.7	9.3
2,744,000	Silentnight	55	..	4.2	7.7	8.3
1,161.2m	Signode 7% Cv	£163	• ..	700	4.3	
41.4m	Simon Eng	208	• -20	11.1	5.3	6.6
780,000	Simpson S.	75	+6	6.6	7.9	6.1
3,780,000	Do A	71	+6	6.8	8.1	6.0
4,467,000	Sirdar	57	+7	4.2	7.6	4.3
30.1m	600 Group	67	-3	5.6	8.4	8.7
11.3m	Skotchley	90	+1	6.5	7.2	10.7
294,000	Small & Tidmas	22	..	3.1	14.0	..
162,000	Smallshaw R.	13	+1	1.5	11.5	3.6
4,194,000	Smart J.	33	..	3.5	6.6	5.0
4,370,000	Smith D. S.	90	-1	3.6	4.0	7.7
96.3m	Smith & Neph	69½	..	3.5	5.3	13.0
112.8m	Smith W. H. 'A'	190	• -20	18.5	9.8	17.8
19.4m	Smiths Ind	160	• -3	11.0	6.6	7.7
62.0m	Smurfit	174	-3	9.2	5.3	14.9
375,000	Sobranie	26	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
371,000	Do NV	24	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,830,000	Solicitors Law	80	..	8.5	9.8	11.8

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
51.8m	Electra Inv	106	..	4.5	6.2	22.6
3,133,000	Exploration	26	-1	0.8	2.9	11.0
4,060,000	FC Finance	56	-5	3.3	3.9	16.0
6,484,000	Goode D & M Grp	27	..	1.2	4.5	..
277.8m	Inchcape	367	-6	15.4	4.2	5.5
112.4m	Lloyds & Scot	107	-9	5.4	5.1	16.7
2,026,000	Ldn & Euro Grp	22	..			
6,871,000	M&G Grp/Hldgs	103	..	5.0	4.9	10.7
3,408,000	Manson Fin	48	-2	4.2	8.8	17.0
2,801,000	Martin R P	63	..	9.1	14.5	9.5
3,015,000	Prop Inv & Fin	70	..	6.2	8.8	16.5
34.1m	Prov Fin Grp	86	-6	6.9	7.9	10.0
203.0m	Sime Darby	106	-3	4.2	4.0	9.5
4,891,000	Smith Bros	56	-1	6.8	12.2	13.8
2,234,000	Tyndall O'seas	685	+10	66.4	6.8	..
51.4m	Utd Dom Tst	47	-4	e	..	34.3
11.8m	Wagon Fin	102	-3	6.3b	6.1	13.4
9,637,000	Yule Catto	42	+5	2.6	3.3	11.6

INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
115.4m	Bowring	109	-3	4.2	3.8	..
4,022,000	Brentnall Beard	54	-2	1.8	3.4	14.1
31.6m	Britannic	166	-6	12.5	7.6	..
310.8m	Com Union	145	-9	11.6	8.0	..
185.7m	Eagle Star	146	-11	9.3	6.4	..
32.2m	Equity & Law	166	-6	9.4	5.6	..
276.6m	Gen Accident	230	-22	12.5b	5.4	..
201.6m	Guardian Royal	240	-22	14.5	6.0	..
54.0m	Hambro Life	270	-3	24.1	8.9	..
68.2m	Heath C. E.	237	• -6	7.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
38.9m	Hogg Robinson	173	-8	8.4	4.8	9.7
118.2m	Howden A	184	-4	8.0	4.8	10.1
232.0m	Legal & Gen	154	-5	8.0	[illegible]	
[illegible]	Leslie & Godwin	102	+2	6.4	6.3	11.6
25.3m	London & Man	122	-10	8.2	6.7	..
10.8m	Ldn Utd Inv	127		5.5	4.6	10.6
32.2m	Matthews W'son	195	-6	13.9	7.1	8.7
61.6m	Minet Hldgs	166	-4	4.8	2.9	13.6
11.5m	Moran C.	68	-5	5.0a	7.4	7.5
90.7m	Pearl	232	-14	17.3	8.0	..
162.8m	Phoenix	278	• -25	14.0	5.0	..
3,238,000	Prov Life 'A'	127	..	11.8	9.3	..
——	Do A Gr	127	+2	11.8	9.3	..
2,476,000	Do B	127	+3	11.8	9.3	..
——	Do B Gr	127	+2	11.8	9.3	..
463.5m	Prudential	152	-6	9.5	6.2	..
27.3m	Refuge	132	-6	10.5	8.0	..
374.0m	Royal	362	• -43	22.6	6.2	
99.8m	Sedg. Forbes	327	+5	14.5	4.4	14.1
35.3m	Stenhouse	93	-2	5.8	6.3	9.1
362.6m	Sun Alliance	545	• -60	30.5	5.6	..
58.4m	Sun Life	98	-4	4.7	4.5	..
5,840,000	Trade Indemn'ty	166		12.0	7.3	
110.0m	Willis Faber	275	-2	11.9	4.3	14.2

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
28.1m	Aberdeen Trst	126½	• -4½	7.1	5.6	24.8
105.5m	Alliance Trust	210	-5	9.6a	4.6	28.8
32.1m	Amer Trust	41	..	1.8b	4.4	37.6
[illegible]	Ang-Amer Secs	96		4.1	4.2	33.0
1,807,000	Anglo Int Inv	47½	-1½	4.4	9.2	14.7
2,408,000	Do Ass	136	-4			
13.5m	Anglo Scot	41½	-2	2.4	5.8	26.9
11.8m	Ashdown Inv	122½	-½	5.5	4.5	34.3
1,440,000	ABC Regional	46	+1	0.4	0.8	..

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
110.0m	Hartebeest	£10¼	-½	98.4	9.3	..
76.3m	Jo'burg Cons	£10¼	-½	114	10.6	
95.0m	Kinross	290	-26	22.4	7.7	..
135.5m	Kloof	459	+9	20.1	4.4	..
6,560,000	Leslie	41	-3	2.0	4.8	..
34.6m	Libanon	436	-32	30.1	6.9	..
7,488,000	Lydenburg Plat	52		1.7	3.3	..
420.2m	MIM Hldgs	147	-3	5.7	3.9	..
9,000,000	MTD (Mangula)	45		12.8	28.4	..
37.0m	Malayan Tin	400	-3	..	..	..
4,455,000	Marievale Con	70	-4	14.7	14.9	..
11.5m	Messina Trans	100	-2	28.1	27.9	..
——	Metals Explor	15				..
16.9m	Middle Wits	175	-6	15.1	8.6	..
104.4m	Minorco	142	+2	6.9	4.9	..
20.2m	Nthgate Explor	292	-10	53.3	18.3	..
10.7m	Pahang Cons	28	f .	3.8	13.6	..
——	Peko Wallsend	425	-20	..	..	..
124.1m	Pres Brand	£8⅞	+⅛	69.8	9.7	..
[illegible]	Pres Steyn	£6⅞	+⅛	13.2	2.1	..
13.0m	Rand Mine Prop	105	-15	8.9	8.5	..
152.0m	Randfontein	£20⅝	-⅝	167	6.0	..
[illegible]	Rio Tinto Zinc	196	-4	12.9b	6.9	..
9,636,000	Roan Cons 'B'	63	-2		..	..
73.0m	Rustenburg	64	+1	..	..	..
8,750,000	Saint Piran	75		2.5	3.7	..
92.9m	St Helena	£9⅞	+⅛	73.9	7.2	..
110.4m	Selection Tst	380	-18	25.7	6.8	..
34.3m	Sentrust	191	-2	15.6	8.8	..
5,016,000	SA Land	76	-9		..	..
104.2m	Southvaal	402	-29	4.1	1.0	..
17.3m	Sthn Malayan	300	+2	18.2	6.1	..
5,219,000	Sungei Besi	150	-2		..	..
[illegible]	Tang Cons	145	+15	11.0	7.6	..
1,283,000	Tanjong Tin	88	-3	9.5	11.1	..
5,702,000	Tharsis Sulph	250			..	..
84.0m	Transvaal Cons	£11½		61.4	5.3	..
[illegible]	Tronoh Mines	190	-6	7.0	3.9	..
39.0m	UC Invest	270	-2	29.1	10.8	..
158.2m	Union Corp	280	-6	23.8	9.2	..
226.5m	Vaal Reefs	£12⅞	-⅛	77.0	5.4	..
11.5m	Venterspost	229	-15	3.4	1.5	..
8,106,000	Wankie Colliery	32	-1	7.0	21.9	..
34.3m	Welkom	190	-14	23.2	11.9	..
257.8m	W Driefontein	£18⅝	-⅝	187	10.2	..
7,310,000	W Rand Cons	172	-1	4.0	2.3	..
69.2m	Western Areas	172	-3	7.5	4.4	..
175.0m	Western Deep	£7	-⅛	46.5	6.7	..
100.2m	Western Hldgs	£13¾	-⅛	185	13.6	..
229.0m	Western Mining	106	-9	3.9	3.6	..
66.0m	Winkelhaak	580	-14	54.7	10.3	..
16.5m	Zambia Copper	13½	-1			..

OIL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
16.1m	Ampol Pet	56	-2	3.4	6.2	13.4
3,894,000	Attock	112	f ..	6.5	5.8	26.7
9,483,000	Berry Wiggins	43	+4	..	..	..
7,280,000	Brit Borneo	164	• -4	9.3	5.7	13.9
3,801.8m	BP	906	-6	33.5	3.7	22.3
[illegible]	Burmah Oil	55	-1	..	..	..
4,399,000	Century Oils	52	-½	3.7	7.1	3.9
302.4m	C F Petroles	£14½	-½	143	9.9	3.5
67.4m	Lasmo	180	-3	..	..	..
31.1m	Do Ops	435	+15	..	..	..
76.8m	Do 14% Ln	£102½	-½	1400	13.7	
39.2m	Oil Exploration	305	+18	2.9	3.0	40.3
11.6m	Premier Cons	18½	+1	..	..	..

PROPERTY

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
19.0m	Plant Hldgs	45½	-½	3.3	8.9	..
3,450,000	Sungei Krian	£16½		76.9	4.7	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
3,149,000	Assam Frontier	335	-22	24.6	7.3	..
4,842,000	Assam Inv	108	-1	10.6	10.0	..
5,881,000	Camellia Inv	292	+3	3.8	1.2	..
623,000	Deundi	120	h ..	4.9	4.1	..
4,897,000	Jokai	225	• -15	18.8a	8.3	..
7,369,000	McLeod Russel	180	-6	15.2	8.5	..
1,364,000	Moran	360	-1	29.7	8.3	..
698,000	Surmah Valley	96	+1	10.0	11.6	..
4,803,000	Warren Plant.	164	-10	20.0	12.3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
30.1m	Algoma Cen Rly	£9½	..	26.0	2.8	14.8
3,029,000	Calcutta Elec	71	..	13.0	18.3	..
——	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£49	..	490	10.0	..
1,340,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	28	..	300	13.2	..
27.4m	Gt Nthn Tele	49	+2	383	3.9	11.0
180.6m	Imp Cont Gas	395	-3	13.5	3.4	18.1
——	Mid Kent Wtr	£38	..	500	13.2	..
624,000	Milford Docks	50	+6	4.1	3.2	8.7
2,080,000	Nigerian Elec	198	..	17.2	8.7	..
——	Sunderlnd Wtr	£37½	..	538	14.4	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 18.11.77 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1950):—

	Index No. Latest	Div Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Change over week
The Times Industrial Share Index	202.22	6.46	11.78	-7.45
Largest Coys.	208.11	6.23	11.12	-7.62
Smaller Coys.	180.69	7.27	13.85	-6.22
Capital Goods	225.18	6.01	13.50	-11.24
Consumer Goods	213.85	6.80	11.57	-7.58
Store Shares	179.02	6.37	7.85	-11.18
Largest financial shares	228.98	5.65	—	-13.20
Largest financial and industrial shares	208.50	6.12	—	-8.93
Commodity shares	200.76	5.54	11.64	+0.91
Gold Mining shares	274.47	9.79	18.14	-0.34
Industrial debenture stocks	[illegible]	6.25*	—	-0.17
Industrial preference stocks	62.75	11.18*	—	-0.81
3½% War Loan	35½	9.72*	—	-¼

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	222.95 (14.09.77)	60.15 (12.12.74)
1977	[illegible] (16.09.77)	151.29 (12.01.77)
1976	171.65 (03.05.76)	115.88 (27.10.76)
1975	156.92 (19.11.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	158.18 (28.02.74)	60.15 (12.12.74)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)
1972	196.47 (15.08.72)	174.40 (20.01.72)

* Flat interest yield
• Ex-dividend

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Government may seek leeway on domestic credit in IMF talks

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

Discussions between the Treasury and visiting officials from the International Monetary Fund on the next stage for the British economy start today. They are expected to last throughout this week and to continue into the next week.

The talks will be taking place in a very different atmosphere from those almost a year ago against the background of a major economic crisis.

In the intervening period the balance of payments—the major concern of the IMF—has turned round far more rapidly than originally forecast. Britain's external position has improved to the extent that the size of its foreign currency reserves (at least in gross terms, before allowing for debt repayments due overseas) have grown so strongly that the Government no longer requires to draw down additional financing made available by the IMF.

While loans that have already been drawn down remain outstanding, however, the IMF will remain interested in the future course of the British economy and in the timetable for debt repayments.

After examining the main Treasury forecasts for next year, a major part of this week's discussion will centre on the Government's targets for the public sector borrowing requirement, domestic credit expansion and the money supply.

Last December's Letter of Intent from the Government to the IMF projected a public sector borrowing requirement of up to £8,600m for the financial year 1978-79 and a ceiling for domestic credit expansion of £6,000m.

While it is thought that the Government remains reasonably happy with the PSBR limit, it does appear that it would like to see some increase in the permitted level of DCE.

Because of the huge sales of public sector debt to neutralize the effects of its exchange rate policy in the first 10 months of this year, the Government looks set to undershoot the current year's DCE ceiling of £7,700m by a substantial margin.

However, now that overseas inflows are being choked off and the potential balance of payments surplus reduced by the recent decision to allow sterling to appreciate, and given the expectation of accelerating recovery in the domestic economy, the Government feels that it may require rather more leeway with DCE.

It is thought that the Treasury would like to see the ceiling raised to around £7,000m. This, it is felt, would afford a reasonable degree of headroom given the uncertainties next year as to just how the external position will, in fact, develop.

What is not known at this stage is the precise size of expansion the Treasury is looking for in sterling M3, the broad-based definition of money supply. All that is clear so far is that the Government is planning to move from forecasting a target range for growth over a full 12 months—such as it is using in the current year, and may have difficulty in fulfilling—to a system of rolling targets set at more frequent intervals.

These will be aimed at affording the authorities rather greater flexibility in managing the money supply as financial and economic circumstances alter—and not in affording them greater leeway to take a more lax view of the importance of monetary control.

NEDO chief to rebuke state group chairmen

By Malcolm Brown

Sir Ronald McIntosh, director-general of the National Economic Development Office, is expected to deliver a rebuke to state industry chairmen this week for the cavalier way in which many of them have rejected the criticisms made of them last year in the NEDO report *A Study of United Kingdom Nationalised Industries*.

The NEDO report advocated fundamental changes in the running of nationalized industries, including creating top-level policy councils which would provide the forum for greater participation by Whitehall, trade unions and consumers in their strategic planning.

But earlier this year, in a report of the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, the proposals were greeted less than enthusiastically by the industries, British Airways, British Steel, British Rail and the National Coal Board all poured cold water on the idea.

In a considered reply this week Sir Ronald, who is leaving the NEDO at the end of the year, is likely to say that while it is quite clear that the state industry chairmen do not agree with the solutions suggested by his team this does not absolve them from suggesting some alternative.

He will stress that dislike of the particular solution proposed does not carry with it the implication that the problem does not exist.

Sir Ronald McIntosh: alternative to NEDO solution invited.

The NEDO report, one of the most critical documents to appear on nationalized industries for a long time, catalogued the deteriorating relationships between the Government and state industries, characterized by distrust and confusion.

Sir Ronald said at the time: "I knew the situation was bad, but I had not realized until we began this study that it was as bad as it is."

A major criticism of the policy councils has been that they would add a further layer to the operational management of state industries. Under the NEDO plan existing corporation boards would be responsible for managing state corporations in line with policy council decisions.

State industry board members would be appointed by and be accountable to the policy council, which would itself account to Parliament through annual reports.

Minister expected to order inquiry into brewing industry investment

By Patricia Tisdell

An inquiry into brewing industry investment plans and their effect on prices is tipped as a likely outcome of the deliberations of Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, on the Price Commission's highly critical report on beer prices and margins published in July.

Consultations with brewery representatives are expected to take place within the next few days.

A formula which will allow brewers to end their informal freeze on beer price rises without including investment costs in the calculation is thought to be on the agenda for the consultations.

Big brewery companies, none of whom has sought price increases since the new price control legislation came into force in August, say that they are not prepared to peg prices for much longer.

The brewers' argument is that production costs have been rising at the same rate as in the first part of the year, when increases were implemented three-monthly. A decrease in barley prices has been more than offset by dearer fuel, and the new round of wage agreements is also starting to bite into profits.

Whitbread, whose interim results recently revealed a 2.3 per cent drop in profits during the six months to August, when it had a relatively free hand in fixing prices, says it is preparing to seek an increase early next year.

Brewers have already sought advice on how the reconstituted Price Commission, which has considerable discretionary powers in interpreting the price code, would view their case for an increase.

Under the legislation which expired in July they had been entitled to offset part of their investment costs against price increases. But, while concluding that beer prices had risen rather less than prices generally, the old Price Commission called in its report for a "searching" scrutiny of the industry's future investment plans.

This rejected the argument that the three-year programme, valued at nearly £1,000m at 1976 prices, would have to be funded from higher prices.

Most of the larger brewers have been going ahead with expansion plans this year despite slack sales caused mainly by bad weather but exacerbated by industrial action and lower consumer spending.

The programme provides, collectively, for investment of £498m on increasing brewing and wholesaling, mainly to cater for an expected increase in demand for lager. (The new plants can be switched to conventional beers if the increase does not materialize.) Also, the plans provide for £227m to be spent on property, chiefly on improving public houses.

Companies with big expansion programmes already under way include Scottish & Newcastle, which expects to have spent more than half the £80m appropriated for new investment by the end of next year.

Whitbread has scheduled £100m worth of investment, of which the largest section is £35m to be spent on a new lager plant at Magor, in Wales.

To influence implementation of investment programmes to increase capacity at this stage, an inquiry would have to be undertaken swiftly. It could have a profound effect on the way in which these costs are reflected in prices.

As far as improvements to public houses are concerned, an investigation into the deployment of funds could have far-reaching effects on the traditional relationship between brewer and tenant.

Under the present arrangements responsibility for major renovations rests with the brewers. The old price commission did not accept the brewers' claim that they could not separate the return on an existing investment of £1,300m in tied houses from that on brewing and wholesaling. It said the argument "suggests an approach to investment and deployment of funds which is quite outmoded".

Confusion rules OK in consumer surveys

More people in Chicago will be celebrating Christmas this year around artificial trees than around real ones. Some 41 per cent of Chicago families will buy real trees, against just 3 per cent buying artificial ones, but 53 per cent of all Chicago households already own plastic trees.

Detailed consumer surveys are extremely good at discovering facts such as these, but the more general consumer confidence surveys appear increasingly to produce more confusion than clarity. Three new such surveys, compiled by the Continental Illinois Bank, Citicorp and the United States Conference Board, prove this point.

Continental Illinois has conducted two surveys of Chicago consumers, with one showing that their confidence in the business outlook is at its lowest level in two years, and that fully 66 per cent of the people in the "windy city" believe they are worse off, or no better off, than they were a year ago.

At the same time, however, a detailed Christmas shopping survey by the bank shows that 63 per cent of all Chicago households plan to spend the same or more on festivities, than they did in 1976, with some 35 per cent of all households intending to spend between $200 (£112) and $400 on gifts and celebrations while a further 23 per cent will spend more than $400.

Citicorp reports that in a general survey it found 46 per cent of all respondents convinced that the business climate would worsen in the next six months—a higher percentage of pessimists than in any previous similar survey this year and exactly double the level recorded in a survey last January.

But Citicorp also found that Americans appear more determined than ever to buy new cars and costly domestic appliances.

The Conference Board survey is less clear-cut. Its latest results show a modest decline in October in consumer sentiment, but also some upswing in intentions to increase their spending on new cars and holidays.

Thus, while the detailed surveys show consumers set to boost spending, the general surveys in all three cases show a decline in consumer confidence.

It is difficult to reconcile these conflicting results. One is tempted to think that fears for the future would lead consumers to save more and spend less, but this does not appear to be the case. A greater degree of attention is now being paid by economists to consumer and business confidence surveys, but so far their results do not appear to be a particularly helpful guide.

Frank Vogl

OECD officials confer on slowdown threat

By David Blake

Top officials of the West's industrial nations meet in Paris today to discuss forecasts of sharply rising unemployment in Europe next year, with a drastic economic slowdown in the United States foreshadowed in the second half of 1978. The officials represent the economic policy committee of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The OECD predicts that by the second half of 1978 growth in Europe will have fallen to around 2½ per cent a year. This compares with an estimated five per cent growth rate needed to start bringing down unemployment.

It also looks unlikely that the United States can succeed in bringing down unemployment late next year unless the Carter Administration takes further stimulatory action. American growth is expected to decline to 3½ per cent a year in the second half of 1978—below the level needed to reduce unemployment.

The prospect of even higher unemployment next year from the current 16 million is producing deep gloom among many of the member countries and grave concern to the OECD forecasters.

Doubts about the accuracy of the predictions were aired last week at a meeting of forecasters from the OECD countries. The Americans, in particular, said that the OECD estimates were too gloomy. However, national governments have been claiming that OECD estimates are too pessimistic for well over two years now, a period during which the forecasts have usually tended to understate the risks of recession.

The picture is particularly sombre in its forecast for world trade, which is expected to expand by only around 4 per cent next year, with very little growth indeed in trade between OECD member countries.

What little growth there will be comes from higher OECD exports to non-oil developing countries. Total exports are expected to grow by 5½ to 6 per cent, rather more than imports. The OECD deficit is expected to decline from around $30,000m (about £16,500m) this year to around $25,000m in 1978.

This improvement is foreseen as developing countries are expected to run down their reserves during 1978. These reserves are at present being boosted by heavy borrowing in international capital markets, which OECD forecasters now expect to be at a much higher level than seemed likely.

OECD exports to the developing world cannot continue indefinitely, however, and there will have to be a stronger pick-up in demand within the industrial world if a fullscale recession in 1979 is to be avoided.

Overall OECD growth of 3 per cent in the second half of 1978 will not be enough to provide any spur to investment.

Treasury dilemma on McIntosh successor

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

An early decision on who is to succeed Sir Donald McIntosh as director general of the National Economic Development Office appears to be held up by a TUC recommendation that the Government should nominate an industrialist rather than a senior civil servant.

The problem is that the salary is frozen at just under £19,000 a year since it ranks with that of grades set for Permanent Secretary.

Few businessmen commanding trade union respect, with a working knowledge of Whitehall as well as an economics training, are likely to be attracted to the job. Senior Whitehall men, usually with a Treasury background, have tended to dominate the appointment.

Plenty of names are flying round in CBI and TUC circles.

For what they are worth, the lists of the potential candidates include Mr Michael Shanks, a Neddy council member and chairman of the National Consumer Council.

Another name is that of Mr George Cattell, director general of the National Farmers Union, who is a strong CBI member and once headed a government manpower service. A popular choice is Mr Alan Lord, who left the Treasury after developing the industrial strategy to join Dunlop.

Other names include Sir Campbell Adamson and Sir Arthur Cockfield, formerly of the CBI and Prices Commission respectively, both with inside knowledge of Whitehall machinery. Another is Mr Kenneth Corfield, deputy chairman of Standard Telephones and Cables and a strong supporter of Neddy.

Among probable Civil Service contenders are Sir Kenneth Berrill, with an impeccable background and currently leading the Cabinet's Central Policy Review Staff, and Mr Robert Goldsmith, lately a top man in the British team at Brussels.

A rank outsider is Professor David Donnison, chairman of the Supplementary Benefits Commission, whose background in social policy might widen Neddy's work when the Government is trying to bring an industrial policy dimension across the whole of Whitehall.

The Government is faced not only with naming a Neddy chief but with searching out a deputy chairman for the National Enterprise Board since the elevation of Mr Leslie Murphy to the chairmanship. Mr Murphy's deputy will have to take charge of the new regional boards which the NEB is setting up.

Opec price rise of 5-8 pc predicted

Rio de Janeiro, Nov 20.—Señor Carlos Andres Perez, Venezuela's President, forecast yesterday that the upcoming meeting in Caracas of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will increase oil prices "no more than 8 per cent and no less than 5 per cent".

The increase was "fully justified. I even think it is very small", he said.

Talking to a group of editors during a visit to the Rio newspaper, *Jornal do Brasil*, Señor Perez said that "the purchasing power of the dollars we get from our oil has been substantially reduced during the last two years by the world inflation, so the increase of price is only fair".

Brown and Root tax investigation

Norway confirmed at the weekend that its tax authorities had started investigating the tax affairs of Brown and Root, the American oil services company with interests in the North Sea.

This comes after reports that the British and the Norwegian authorities were inquiring into alleged income tax irregularities. Reports in a London newspaper allege that by declaring only a proportion of employees salaries and paying the rest through overseas bank accounts the company has prevented the authorities from collecting sevearl million pounds of income tax.

Leyland fears unrest over TUC pay ruling

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Leyland is bracing itself for a period of tension over pay within the Cars group if, as seems certain, the TUC General Council hold fast on Wednesday to a strict 12-month rule on pay.

A key part of the new Leyland Cars industrial relations measures, accepted by a majority of nearly two to one in a ballot of the workforce, is the bringing of all agreements into one yearly round, starting on November 1.

But all indications are that the General Council, at its meeting on Wednesday, will refuse to endorse the breach of the 12-month rule that would be needed for those of Leyland's 103,000 car workers who do not already settle on November 1.

Although the company's biggest plant, at Longbridge, and a number of others in Birmingham already settle on November 1, workers at Cowley will have to wait until February for the 10 per cent increase on offer from the company.

With a substantial minority of the workforce against the deal in any case, Leyland could face some unrest over the delay if the General Council rules out any exception in the rule that 12 months must elapse between settlements.

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, has already made it clear that if an exception is made for Leyland the NUM will expect the same TUC sanction immediately.

The remainder of the measures however, including the promise to pay the same rate for the same job throughout the group by November 1979, would not be affected by the General Council decision.

And Leyland intends to implement for all workers a productivity bonus from November, unspecified at present but to be trebled from January, which it sees as well within government guidelines.

Malcolm Brown writes: A suggestion that 25 per cent of the equity of British Leyland should be put in trust for the workforce in an effort to boost productivity, has been made by Mr Michael Grylls, MP, vice-chairman of the Conservative Industry Committee.

In a letter to Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, Mr Grylls welcomes the structural changes announced last week by Leyland but gives warning that this does not solve the central problem—the need to produce more vehicles. A dramatic gesture is needed, he argues.

"I suggest one way is to set aside 25 per cent of the 95 per cent government equity (held by the NEB) placing these shares in trust for the employees of British Leyland".

These shares—about 75 million, or 500 per worker—would be issued over a five-year period in proportion to the production achieved by each factory, Mr Grylls says.

Unit trust doubts hinder S & P quote decision

Unexciting prospects for the unit trust industry—despite October's slightly better figures—rather than problems in its United States life assurance subsidiary are the main reason why the Save & Prosper group is continuing to have reservations about a decision to seek a public quotation.

Difficulties in the United States were one of the reasons why Britain's largest unit trust group postponed its well-advanced plans to go public some 15 months ago, according to Mr David Maitland, S & P's managing director, yesterday, but it was "no longer a significant factor".

Mr Maitland said First Investment Annuity Company of America, a subsidiary of S & P's 52 per cent-owned Investment Annuity Incorporated, had stopped writing business after a changed interpretation of the tax laws by the United States Inland Revenue Service.

IAI recently received a bid which S & P will consider at the end of this month.

National Savings stay buoyant

Investment in National Savings continued buoyant in the five weeks to October 29. Net new savings were £199.7m, lifting the total in the first 31 weeks of the current financial year to £1,002m.

In particular there was sharp growth in demand for National Savings Certificates. October sales of £47.3m lifted the total so far this year to £256.5m, compared with £98.8m after the first seven months of the 1976-77 financial year.

MP calls for skeleton Sunday mail service

An MP urged the Post Office yesterday to experiment with a skeleton Sunday service. Mr Norman Lamont, Opposition spokesman on industry, said it would cost about £2m and "could generate considerable and much-needed goodwill."

At present the service was "an erratic patchwork quilt, with little reason or consistency to it".

In brief

Cementation wins £10m Selby contract

Cementation Mining has been awarded a contract for design and sinking of a second pair of shafts at the Selby, Yorkshire, mine project of the National Coal Board.

The shafts will be located south of Riccall and will be concrete-lined throughout. Value of the shaft construction and associated works is in the region of £10m.

World tin shortfall

World tin output, which this year is expected to fall 15,000 tonnes short of consumption, is likely to drop even further in future unless adequate incentives are given to producers, a world tin symposium in La Paz, Bolivia, concluded last week.

Delegates said the best incentive to higher production was better world prices. These were necessary to promote more investment for the discovery and exploitation of tin deposits.

Ford staff accept 12 pc

White-collar staff employees at Ford's Halewood, Liverpool, plant yesterday accepted a 12 per cent pay offer. About 800 of the 1,200 foremen, engineers and clerical workers voted in favour. The decision was a relief to management as there had been indications that the staff would impose sanctions, such as an overtime ban, in support of improved pensions.

Britain seeks long-term limit on Japanese TV

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Leaders of Britain's television and audio industry open talks in Tokyo today with their opposite numbers in the Japanese industry in an attempt to establish for the first time a longer-term agreement on the level of imports into Britain.

The British delegation from the Radio Industry Council (RIC) is also looking for an agreement beyond the present understandings on colour and monochrome television imports. There is increasing anxiety among British makers, particularly, at the inroads being made by Japanese-made music centres, so far not covered by any agreements.

Tough bargaining is expected during the two days of talks now that the Japanese appear to be poised for a major sales push into the European market, with Britain as one of the prime targets.

Although the Japanese hitherto have been unwilling to commit themselves beyond a tacit understanding, imports of colour television sets are expected this year to come within the 10 per cent share of the market on which a gentleman's agreement covering one year was reached at Tokyo talks a year ago.

The RIC is looking for a continuation of this level of imports in a television market running at the moment at about 1.5 million units a year. Some expansion is being forecast, but it may well be 1981 or 1982 before a total of 2 million units is reached.

US tells Tokyo of protectionist threat to trade

Tokyo, Nov 20.—The United States gave warning here today that the world's free trading system is in danger of collapse unless Japan acts urgently to cut its huge trade and balance of payments surpluses.

Speaking after two days of talks with Japanese officials here official sources said the American negotiators had asked Tokyo for emergency measures to boost imports.

The free trading system was in the greatest jeopardy since before the Second World War and the negotiators believed the Japanese had so far failed to appreciate the speed with which protectionist pressures were building up.

Japan's trade surplus for the fiscal year ending next March is officially forecast at $14,000m (about £7,778m).

On other pages

Lending rate 5 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate remains unchanged at 5%. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications			
Bids at	£544m	Allotted	£350m
Prev week	£548.89	Received	45%
Aver rate		Prev week	49%
	4.4756%		4.4359%
Next Friday	£350m	Replace	£450m

Advertisements of pure gold

New advertisements for Benson & Hedges Special Filter cigarettes are starting to create a stir outside as well as inside advertising circles. Appearing in newspapers and magazines and on posters the campaign shows the familiar gold pack in a variety of surrealistic settings—inside a birdcage, alongside a mouse hole, hung in a picture gallery and inset in a signet ring.

The latest, where the pack is plugged into an electric socket, highlights the slightly "jokey" theme used throughout the series.

The absence of words as well as being aesthetically desirable is useful in helping to keep the advertisements clear of the Government's restrictions

Apart from their striking appearance, the advertisements are unusual in that they carry no words apart from the obligatory government health warning and the printing on the pack. While generating an unusually high level of interest from smokers—Ms Maggie Green, executive in charge of marketing the brand at Gallaher, says she has never received so many letters and comments about an advertising campaign—they are regarded with a mixture of scepticism and envy by competitors.

The word most frequently used, with much justification, to describe the campaign is "brave". And indeed when, last autumn, the campaign was first designed, the cigarette market was in turmoil during a price war over king size brands, which Gallaher's prestige Special Filter brand at that time appeared to be in danger of losing.

Aggressive marketing of the John Player brand by Imperial Tobacco forced Rothmans and Gallaher, the established sector leaders, to look sharply at their own promotional strategies.

Not surprisingly, the aloof, almost arrogant theme drawn up for this campaign was agreed only after much heart searching by Gallaher and Collett Dickenson & Pearce, its advertising agency. The concept was in marked contrast to the price slashing, special offers, value for money themes of other manufacturers.

During the inevitable time-lag between design and publication of the advertisements this spring, cigarette sales trends stabilized. The king size share of the market expanded from about 8 per cent of the total to more than 20 per cent, with clear signs of further growth to a present figure of possibly 30 per cent.

Discounting continued but became slightly muted as the promotional prices which accompanied the John Player king size launch gradually

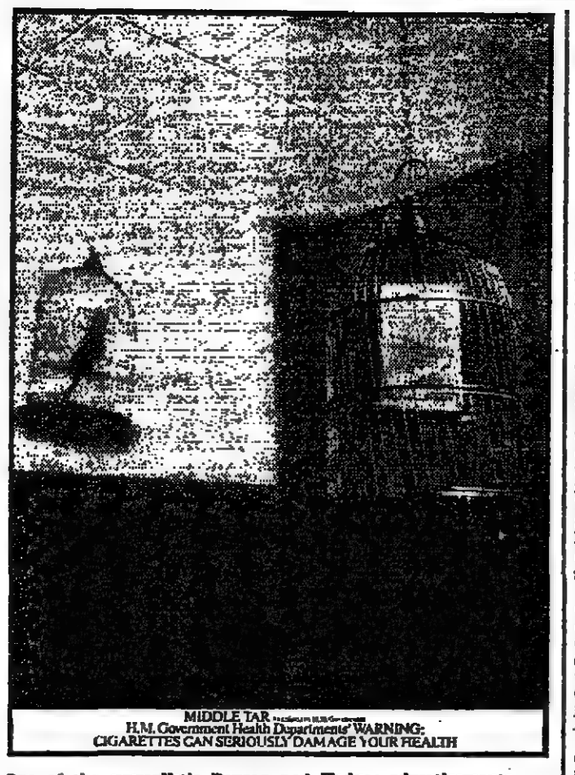
While keeping pace with its competitors on price, through trade discounts, Gallaher was anxious to keep the prestige image, painstakingly built up for Benson & Hedges Special Filter ever since the brand was first launched in 1962.

At that time, king size filters represented only about 2 per cent of cigarette sales. Gallaher's reasoning was that this type of cigarette was bought mainly as a luxury for special occasions and it catered single mindedly for this market from the outset with an expensive and expensive-looking gold foil pack.

From the start the policy has been that all advertisements (except television commercials, which in any case have been banned since 1965) appeared in colour. Of necessity this restricted the media which could be used initially to threatre programmes and glossy magazines, spreading later to newspaper colour supplements and later still to newspapers themselves.

However, since king size cigarettes were still a minority market, this was not seen as too much of an inhibition.

A new departure of the present campaign, to match the recent dramatic expansion of the market, has been its appearance on poster sites, which of course give a much wider audience. This too was not a decision taken lightly, since formerly posters where a variety of products appear in close proximity were seen as possibly detracting from the brand image.



One of the surrealistic Benson and Hedges advertisements.

The present series of advertisements are a departure in theme as well as in the way in which they are used. For example, in previous press advertisements humour, although appearing in written puns such as the widely used "pure gold from Benson & Hedges" slogan, was much more subdued.

At the same time the campaign incorporates many elements of the early cinema and television commercials, which among other things were notable for containing only music on the sound track as well as for the humorous twists at the end. The absence of words in the new press advertisements, as well as being aesthetically desirable, is useful in helping to keep the advertisements clear of the minefield of restrictions now imposed on cigarette advertising content.

Gallaher is relying mainly on the originality of its advertisements rather than the frequency with which they appear to win attention. The company is reluctant to cite actual spending levels but says that the sums spent on buying media space are probably no higher than say Rothmans, its main competitor. However, Gallaher's says that Special Filter advertisements cost approximately twice as much to produce as those for any of its other brands.

Enormous pains are taken in composing and photographing the pictures—to give the appearance of a reflection of flying ducks in a mirror, for instance, a hole was cut in the wall of the set and a separate room built behind it.

The aim of the campaign is not to generate instant sales, but rather to build on an impression created over a long period. At the same time Gallaher is mindful of the fact that the brand's sales have not only recovered in the past year, but have grown to make it the second best seller of all cigarette brands and well on the way to snatching leadership from Player's No 6.

Having, it believes, successfully weathered the storm caused by a first stage in tax changes to harmonize the British structure with that of the EEC, Gallaher is looking to the image built up through advertising to carry the brand through the next difficult stage due to take effect next year.

In taxing packaging as well as tobacco the new structure is likely to make Benson & Hedges Special Filter dearer than its rivals because of its relatively expensive gold pack.

Patricia Tisdall

Dependence, games and the executive

The status and role of managers in Britain are now well on the way to becoming middle class obsessions. Successive years of incomes policy have undermined their financial position; the assertiveness of trade unions has eroded many of their prerogatives, and there is a profound sense of unease in many managers.

The time is clearly ripe for the emergence of a new strand of literature helping to explain their growing alienation. Two recent titles, Alistair Mant's *The Rise and Fall of the British Manager*, and Michael Maccoby's *The Gamesman*, offer valuable insights and stimulating reading.*

In Mr Mant's case the relevance to the British scene is direct and explicit, in Mr Maccoby's it is indirect, and depends on the extent to which one feels that an American analysis can be transplanted to this side of the Atlantic.

Mr Mant sees the present crisis of management as being a reflection of a serious national disorder. He believes that British society has rejected the masculine qualities and the willingness to fight outsiders in favour of the more feminine quality of caring.

The masculine attributes have been displaced into alien sub-cultures which are seen as being devoted to the pursuit of sectional interests, among which are industry and management. Industry is viewed as being a hard, rigorous world. This split between the dominant culture of society and that of industry has led to a profound distrust of "large organizations in pursuit of profit".

The authors are both implicitly accepting that one of the most difficult problems of modern society is to obtain the proper balance beween dependence and aggression

But it has also created problems for the individual manager who, as he travels to and from work, is at the same time commuting between cultures. Mr Mant sees the true, but often unrecognized, role of management education and management development as being to assist managers, and notably those at middle and junior level, towards a reconciliation of their psychological needs with their role at work.

Essentially, however, he sees the solution of present problems as coming only through an ending of the dichotomy between the two cultures but above all with society adopting some of the tougher values of industry. His model is Sweden, where he sees a tough-minded search for efficiency allied to a concern for the individual.

But if Mr Mant finds the kernel of the problem in society at large, Mr Maccoby finds grounds for criticizing the environment within large corporations.

On the basis of long interviews with 250 managers in high technology companies in the United States, he has identified four categories of manager, according to their psychology and modes of behaviour.

The key category from which the leadership and dynamic quality comes, he has called the "gamesman". He is defined as someone who loves change and wants to influence its course. "He likes to take calculated risks and is fascinated by technique and new methods. He sees a developing project, human relations, and his own career in terms of options and possibilities, as if it were a game."

Gamesmen are cooperative and are "not overly destructive", but they lack passion and compassion. The nub of Mr Maccoby's analysis and of his complaint, is that corporate work stimulates and rewards qualities of the head and not of the heart. Of America he says: "Careerism has emerged as the dominant national orientation; . . . careerism results not only in constant anxiety, but also in an underdeveloped heart."

From there Mr Maccoby goes on to argue for the development of organizations which build on human qualities, though *en route* he discourages the work of those twin deities of liberal management, Douglas McGregor and Abraham Maslow.

Thus Mr Maccoby and Mr Mant are looking in opposite directions, the one arguing for a more considerate working environment, the other for a less effete society.

But if one can make allowances for differences between the United States and Britain, it would probably be found that Mr Maccoby and Mr Mant were standing back to back on common ground, both implicitly accepting that one of the most difficult problems of modern society is to obtain the proper balance between rigour and softness, between dependence and aggression.

* *The rise and fall of the British manager* by Alistair Mant, published by Macmillan (£5.95): *The gamesman* by Michael Maccoby, published by Secker and Warburg (£4.90).

RC

Workings of Employment Protection Act

From Mr Barry I. Mordsley

Sir, Mr Francis (November 15) has referred to the injustices of the Employment Protection Act and has given us an example. He states that an employer has to prove his innocence before a tribunal; one can only assume, as he does not explain, that he is referring to the fact that the law requires an employer to show he acted reasonably when dismissing an employee.

This example, however, was not introduced by the Act but by earlier legislation. In any event the analogy of a criminal trial is hardly appropriate. Does Mr Francis want the burden of proof to be on the employee so that he has to show that the employer acted unreasonably? This is not any fairer, objectively.

He also states that the employer has no protection if he becomes involved in frivolous or malicious actions. If Mr Francis had checked the position a little more carefully he would have discovered that costs are awarded to any party where the other party has acted frivolously. Mr Francis may find labour legislation "pernicious", but our standards merely comply with the international ones.

Mr Simeons (November 15) asks a number of questions; first, regarding giving corresponding rights to employers where rights are given to unions. This is a strange concept as rights and duties are two different sides of the same coin, so that employees' rights are employers' duties. However, I always thought that, for example, employers were free to join employers' associations, in the same way that employees can join unions.

Let us not exaggerate the supposedly one-sidedness of our labour laws. Employers can lawfully dismiss their employees if they are not fulfilling their duties, provided that they follow the correct procedure. Employers can dismiss strikers with impunity—so much for the right to strike. The latest official figures show that two out of three applications for unfair dismissal are unsuccessful.

Secondly, Mr Simeon's refers to the imposition of conditions on employers, without a right of appeal, by bodies which are clearly not independent. I am not sure to which bodies he is referring, but if he means Acas, I think this is a considerable slur on a responsible body, containing representatives from both sides of industry and which is doing a very fine job in promoting orderly industrial relations.

Thirdly, he asks where trade unions alone have the right to appoint representatives to safety committees. This and the second question are hardly pertinent to the question of employment and small firms, but it should be realized that in Scandinavia the powers of safety representatives are much more extensive than here and employees are very heavily unionized. However, it is not seriously suggested that this kind of matter would deter employers from engaging workers.

Of course, the right not to be unfairly dismissed is the force motivating employees to go to tribunals to protect that right. Any interference with that right would be a retrograde step.

Much of what I have already said applies to Mr Dauris's letter (November 11). Of course, not all employees are angels and employers ogres, but this is precisely the function of the industrial tribunal to determine.

To reiterate my original simple point; all we are doing is falling into line with other advanced capitalist countries and surely we do not wish to depart from the internationally accepted standards of fairness?

Yours faithfully,
BARRY I. MORDSLEY,
Senior Lecturer in Law,
Law Department,
School of Business Studies,
City of London Polytechnic,
84 Moorgate London EC2M 6SQ
November 15.

Engineering design: improving educational facilities

From Professor A. W. J. Chisholm, chairman of the Engineering Professors' Conference

Sir, The correspondence in your columns initiated by Mr Littlewood's letter (October 19) has raised most of the important aspects of the teaching of engineering design in this country, a matter which ought to be of the utmost concern in view of our declining economic performance. It ought to be recognized that our major competitors have, over a very long period, invested considerable resources in this area, while we still seem inclined to spare very few.

We surely cannot be expected to compete adequately, especially in view of our late development in this field, while engineering courses in this country remain at three academic years, compared with the much longer courses on the Continent.

We recognise that architects require five academic years, so it is difficult to see why engineers should be considered to need less. Nevertheless, a great deal could be done with a fourth year in university engineering courses, assuming that the standard of preparation in the schools remains satisfactory.

However, it should be realized that the strength of some of our industrial competitors depends also on the very practical courses offered in their technical colleges which are complementary to those of the technical universities; unfortunately, we have no comparable courses in our polytechnic and technical college system.

Professor Howe (October 28) advocates postgraduate, and preferably post-experience, courses in engineering design as a solution. However, such postgraduate courses in engineering design as have been offered in this country have received poor support from industry, and it seems unlikely that they could ever supply the numbers required, at any rate, not without a very radical change in outlook on the part of manufacturing industry.

The main need is to obtain acceptance of a generally longer period of full-time education and training in the university engineering schools; the structuring of this in relation to the award of first and second degrees or a diploma may vary from one school to another.

Unfortunately, some of the resistance to longer academic courses for engineers is redolent of much earlier attitudes to educational reform in Britain. Some stems from the fact that Britain clung to a part-time technical education system for its professional engineers long after her competitors established fully vocational full-time systems.

Lord Brown's article (October 10) stressed that Britain's relative failure in product design was an organizational problem. Some of the difficulties inhibiting the development of university engineering departments are also organizational. It is indeed difficult to see how, within the present financial and organizational framework of the British university system, adequate resources could be found and applied to the development of professional schools of engineering capable of providing the longer courses of education and training needed. The support given by industrialists like Mr Littlewood for such changes is therefore very encouraging.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. J. CHISHOLM,
2 Little Smith Street,
London SW1P 3DL.
November 9, 1977.

Vehicle licensing procedures

From the Director of the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre

Sir, Your reader Helena Fielder makes some fair points in her letter about vehicle licensing (November 8) and it may be helpful to her and your other readers if I comment on them. I should say at the outset that keeping track of the ownership and licensing position of some twenty million vehicles is a big enough task without our introducing any needless complications.

1. The reminder/renewal form sent from Swansea (V11) can be used, over a post office counter or at any local vehicle licensing office (LVLO), where the details given on the vehicle's registration document remain correct. About three-quarters of all vehicle licences are renewed in this way. There is no need to present the old disc or the registration document.

2. Where the details have changed, for example where the vehicle's owner has moved, the V11 cannot be used and should be discarded. A form V10, which is held in post offices and LVLOs is needed. Because this form serves some rather complex purposes in addition to licence renewal, it has to be sent or taken to any LVLO and not taken to a post office.

3. When someone wants to renew a licence and tell us at the same time that the registration details have changed, he or she should complete the appropriate parts of the form V10 and the registration document and send them both, together with the duty payable, insurance certificate, and, if necessary, vehicle test certificate to any LVLO. A tax disc will be issued virtually by return and a new registration document will follow.

4. The V10 is distributed in large numbers through some 1,900 outlets, and it would be a very expensive business to replace it as soon as any of the details shown on it changed. Existing stocks are now, however, being replaced with a new printing showing the current rates of duty.

5. A new form V10, which will be much simpler and which will not become out of date so quickly, is being prepared and will be in use next year.

6. Eventually, LVLOs' addresses will be found in the appropriate telephone directory under "Department of Transport", but many of them are quite new so this is not yet so everywhere. The addresses will also be found in a leaflet called "Registering, licensing, insuring and testing your vehicle", available free at LVLOs and, shortly, at post offices. I am sending a copy of this to Mrs Fielder, but in any case she would have received with her renewal reminder a leaflet giving the LVLOs' addresses.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. FOWLES,
Director,
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre,
Longview Road,
Chase,
Swansea SA6 7JL.
November 9.

Hongkong textile workers under pressure

From Professor P. B. Harris

Sir, In your Business Diary of November 8 you report the evidence of Britain's clothing workers to Professor Turner complaining of the exploitation of Hongkong's workers and their lack of an effective voice on the Legislative Council. At the same time the EEC is (with Britain active in squeezing its own colony) engaged in reducing textile quotas.

What if the workers of Hongkong use their representative voice to denounce the protectionism of Mr Jack Macgougan's garment workers union which is depriving them of a living?

Yours faithfully,
P. B. HARRIS,
Professor and Head,
Department of Political Science,
University of Hongkong.
November 11.

هكذا من الاصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Nagging doubts in the market

Stock markets last week looked increasingly to be huddled in no man's land, totally uncertain as to whether their next significant move should be to advance or retreat.

While the prospect of a continuing fall in the annual rate of price increases over the next few months remains, together with the prospect of accelerating economic growth next spring, all kinds of doubts are now starting to show themselves. In particular, of course, there is mounting concern over the future of pay settlements and the trend in the money supply.

On the issue of pay, the market is showing signs of wavering. Initially, it tended to take the view that the economy could take an increase in earnings some way above the Government's 10 per cent guidelines, and was obviously encouraged as some of the early settlements started to look rather lower and rather more easily agreed than expected. Now that things are starting to get rather tougher, and now that sterling has floated, there is not only less optimism in general but growing doubts as to the capacity of the economy to absorb earnings increases significantly into double figures.

More disturbing, however, particularly to the gilt market is the trend in the money supply. Everyone knew the October money supply figures were not going to be good. Everyone suspects that the November figures will be bad too, since the decision to call a halt to pumping sterling into the foreign exchange market was not taken until well into the November banking month. What people are increasingly worried about now, particularly after the latest signs that bank lending may be accelerating, is whether or not there is any possibility of moving back inside the 13 per cent growth ceiling by next spring.

The real fear on this score is quite simply that the Government, rather than risk strangling an incipient economic recovery, will be content to allow some kind of overshoot. Arguably, it could be rather short sighted of the market to take too strict a view of the situation. The problem, however, is that the Government may be asking for leeway at just the moment when the pattern of pay settlements may once again be suggesting that excessive monetary growth is doomed to be inflationary rather than stimulative, and at a moment in the cycle when the annual rate of price increases may be suggesting that the money supply should be tightened, not loosened.

Accountants

Easing the burden on small companies

The accountancy profession may soon put firm proposals to the Department of Trade to remove small companies from the current requirement of a full-scale audit. The department has already said that it is considering a three-tier level of corporate disclosure, but it has waited for more concrete suggestion before making any move on changing audit requirements. Opinion among accountants, however, is still sharply divided. The English Institute seems to be chafing at the bit to remove onerous audit requirements from small companies, but at the moment is carrying neither the Scottish Institute nor the important Association of Certified Accountants, whose members are particularly concerned with small company audits, with it.

In fact the Certified Accountants have presented the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies with alternative proposals, which support the idea of separate disclosure requirements for different size of company, but strongly plead for the retention of a full audit as a necessary check to limited liability.

Mr Richard Wilkes, chairman of the Auditing Practices Committee, is to meet the Certified Accountants to convince them they are wrong. If he succeeds he will make the task of his own committee much easier. Whereas it is possible to exempt smaller companies from following standards on the way financial information is to be presented, it is far more difficult to have dual auditing standards without bringing about, *de facto*, the state of affairs the Certified Accountants wish to avoid.

Why, then, not accept the situation, ally differing size categories with disclosure and auditing, and let the small company off an increasingly onerous audit?

This, roughly, is what is proposed. APC would like to give companies with less than 50 employees and £250,000 annual turnover, the opportunity to opt out of a full audit through a vote at an annual meeting.

There could either be a requirement for a full audit unless a vote was taken against it, or vice versa. Those who opted out would have an accountants' report which would say the accounts have been drawn up in accordance with accounting standards but the information on which they are based has not been verified.

Objections to a "report" or "review" on these lines could come from banks, finance houses and the Inland Revenue who may rely on an auditors' opinion. Certainly a change of company law would be necessary if small companies were to be exempted from the need for an auditor's report.

First it is arguable whether it could be done until the EEC Fourth Directive on company law, which would modify the onerous First Directive, is finally issued.

More importantly it would be likely to lead to a splitting of the accountancy profession into two. It is an idea which simmers beneath the Cross Report on disciplinary procedures within the profession in its distinction between matters of "public" and "private" interest and is already a fact in the United States. It is likely that the EEC ultimately will require the auditing of large public companies to be carried out by auditors with certain qualifications

Trafalgar House

New directions

Reflecting on Trafalgar House's development in his last annual statement, chairman, Mr Nigel Broackes remarked that "we never bought anything we did not intend to integrate, manage and hold indefinitely". So in the unlikely event of the leopard having changed its spots, there is somewhere

Mr Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar House.

beneath the recent buying spree—Beaverbrook Newspapers, Morgan-Grampian and a keen interest in the troubled Fairey Group's non-aviation interests—a game plan to meet Trafalgar's long-term objectives of strengthening the balance sheet and asset backing as well as improving the quality and quantity of earnings.

Ever since Trafalgar got a grip on its gearing and turned its bac kon big-time property development, it has been apparent that the group has had takeover ambitions to make use of an ever-rising cash flow. Total debt is still over £200m, or nearly double shareholders' funds, but with spending on fixed assets of only £43m, pre-tax profits running at some £40-£45m and further poperty degearing well in hand as well as sales from the Maritime Fruit Carriers deal there is little chance of Trafalgar being blown off course from its five-year plan of reducing debt to only £50m.

Even with this financial muscle, however, there are obvious difficulties in today's takeover scene in making one large acquisition so its looks as though Trafalgar is having to go about it in a rather more piecemeal way than it would probably have liked.

For the moment, Mr Broackes has apparently identified the publishing world as a fertile area of development while if he can get Fairey's engineering interests that at a cost of £15m with profits running at perhaps £4m a year will wash its face quickly. The only snag is that Sir Charles Hardie, Fairey's receiver, did not appear such a willing seller to judge by his comments yesterday as Sir Max Aitken.

Hugh Stephenson

The spending options posed by North Sea revenue

It is recorded that on one occasion, faced with two totally opposing policy prescripitions on a particular issue, that master politician, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, delivered the Delphic instruction that someone should "try to weave them together".

By all accounts the same is being tried with the proposed Government "green paper" on what to do when the North Sea oil revenues come rolling in.

The difficulty of blending Mr Benn's draft with sections prepared by the Treasury has resulted in th epublication of a public discussion document being further postponed. Instead, a much more tentative document is being circulated for the time being within the Labour Party.

A version of that internal discussion document has been quite heavily leaked already. On that basis, the range of options exposed does not seem to go much beyond what was suggested in the series of articles which we ran in these columns two weeks ago.

The only major red herring that seems condemned to be dragged back and forth across the debate is the issue of exchange rate policy and exchange controls themselves.

The myth is being perpetuated that exchange controls in themselves have something directly to do with domestic employment levels.

This is thought to follow from the analysis that, if money is kept forcibly in this country, it will be used to create more domestic jobs than would otherwise be the case; while, if exchange controls are lifted and money leaves the country, jobs—or at least job prospects—will leave with it.

This view continues to be deeply held, despite the total absence of any evidence that British companies find exchange controls a major impediment to their establishing overseas manufacturing facilities at the present time.

Equally, it is wrong to think that exchange controls are going to be decisive one way or another in settling the level of the exchange rate in the medium-term. The fact is that, if this country continues to run a substantial surplus on its current account, the upward pressue on the pound will continue.

In such circumstances, it is entirely possible that a public relaxation of exchange controls would be taken as a sign of underlying strength and, perversely, lead to a net inflow rather than a net outflow of funds.

Either way, the current account will be the dominant force on the exchange rate, far outweighing anything that might be decided as a deliberate act of policy as to whether the rate should go up, go down, or stay about the same.

So much for the effect of the North Sea oil on the external accounts. The second range of options covers what the Government might do with the revenue, which becomes substantial after 1980. There is much imprecise talk about the importance of not "frittering away" the benefits of the North Sea.

The range of options, however, quite simply boils down to the fact that, given substantial oil revenues, the government of the day will be able to finance a given level of expenditure with lower general taxes; or a higher level of expenditure with a given level of general taxes; or some combination of the two.

There is no way in which levels of capital investment in the private sector will rise until the economy expands to take up existing spare capacity. The issue, therefore, in both the public and the personal sector of the economy resolves itself to one of how much of the extra resources being made available should be devoted to consumption and how much to longer term investment.

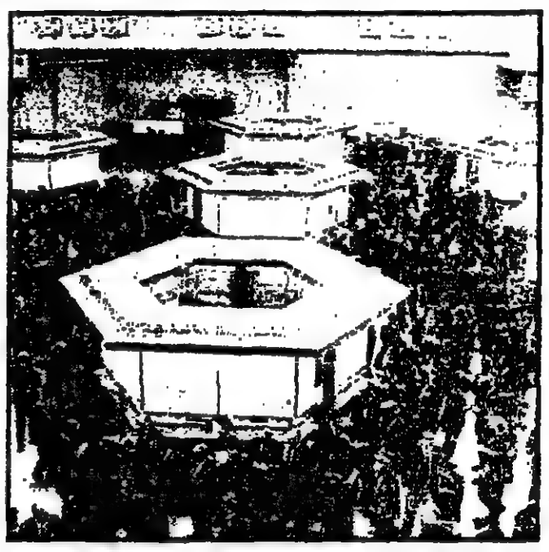
This applies most obviously to personal tax cuts, which might be expected to feed most directly into increased consumption. But it applies equally to any increase in public expenditure that might take place.

A decision will have to be made as to how much of that increase goes into increased public consumption, like better medical care, and how much goes into investment, like funded research and development of alternative sources of fuel.

All of this involves a far more fundamental debate about economic and social priorities than all the nonsense about exchange controls.

The stock market under stress

This is the first of three articles discussing the pressures for change in the British and American securities markets. Tomorrow the position of the stock jobbers in London will be considered and on Wednesday the changes affecting the American market will be discussed.



Floor of the London Stock Exchange

The Stock Exchange has been called a club and it resents this. It prefers to be seen as "an independent association of stock-jobbers and stock-brokers".

Its aims are to provide a market in which shares can be bought or sold and which gives those in whose stock it is prepared to deal—whether they be governments or companies—the opportunity to raise fresh capital from the public.

As such, it has an important function—too important, many people say, for it to be left simply to the 46 elected members of the Stock Exchange Council.

For the past five years Stock Exchange attitudes have reflected this criticism: it has taken positive steps to improve its administrative efficiency; it has challenged those who say it is not an efficient mechanism for moving funds into industrial investment and it has taken a progressively stronger line on regulation of the market place and those who use it.

But in doing all this it assumed that rules would remain intact, or at least that changes in the rules would evolve, rather than be forced through by outside influences. It was quite wrong to assume that, however, for not only are statutory authorities seeking to force changes in the rules, but even members of the Stock Exchange itself are trying to bend them.

This naturally threatens the Stock Exchange's ability to regulate its own affairs and, despite present efforts to improve self-regulation of the financial system, the specre of a British version of the American Securities and Exchange Commission, which would be so distasteful to the Stock Exchange for one, is still there.

What the Stock Exchange failed to see sufficiently clearly was that the economic and fiscal pressures which have forced the small investor into retreat and laid the corporate fixed interest market low, combined with political pressures, would begin seriously to damage the fabric of the market system. The symptoms are a growing institutional domination of the market; real questions about the future of the stock-jobbing system, which is a central characteristic of the British market; and cries of "monopoly" accompanied by two specific official inquiries into the mechanics of the market, one into the commission charging structure and the other effectively into the jobbing system itself.

The outcome is that a special chairman's committee has been formed to assess the position and advise the council on what action should be taken.

As it happens—and this may be no coincidence—the same sort of situation exists in the United States. There the SEC has been pushing through profound changes, most notably the abolition of fixed brokerage commissions two and half years ago and the present move to abolish Rule 390 of the New York Stock Exchange, which would mean the end of its dealing monopoly under which any trade by its members in a listed security must be shown to the NYSE floor first.

The effect of this is that the SEC is proposing to open up to American investors the opportunity to deal in any one of several competitive markets, of which one—always assuming it can remain competitive—will be the NYSE floor.

Members of the Stock Exchange in London have watched events in America with horror. There are too many parallels with the position here for comfort.

Since the advent of negotiated commissions in Wall Street in May, 1975, more than 150 brokerage houses have either merged or gone out of business. Now the SEC's proposed ending of exchange monopolies and moves towards an automated, central market system seem to threaten the rationale of having trading floors at all.

Here, too, the commission-charging structure is under threat. The Office of Fair Trading has started a process which could put Stock Exchange commissions in front of the Restrictive Practices Court. It is also looking at the Stock Exchange's rule book, a fundamental of which enforces the distinction between jobber and broker—respectively principal and agent.

The Stock Exchange has said that it will fight any move towards negotiated rates, on the basis of what has happened in New York. But the difficulty is that nothing has occurred on Wall Street that particularly worries the SEC.

Fierce competition for business has been forced on the broking community there and the reverberations are still being felt. If at the end of the day the American investor gets a more efficient and, in many cases, cheaper service, the SEC will have achieved its aim, even if the institutional investor has benefited at the expense of the individual.

The fear is that the same sort of thinking could begin to take hold here. Institutional investors may agree now—and straw poles suggest that this is so—that negotiated rates could wreck the market as we know it by rendering the jobbing system obsolete and at the same time forcing brokers to compete for business in a cut-throat climate. But if negotiated rates are imposed, institutions would be bound to seek the best deal on behalf of the people who invest with them. In the case of some institutions that would, indeed, be their fiduciary duty.

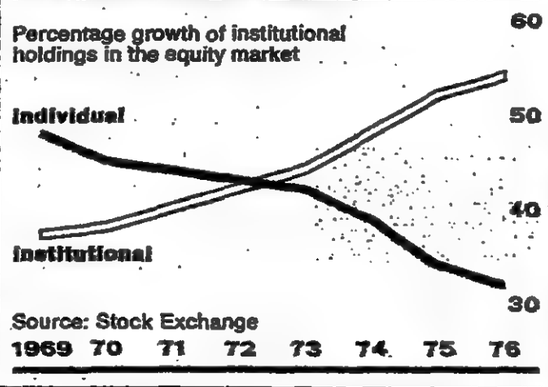
So, under competitive commissions, the choice for an institution would be between quick and cheap trading (a service offered by the so called execution boutiques in New York) and a total package—competitive rates plus something else, usually top class research work.

The decision for an institution would therefore be a fairly clear one, whereas now most adopt a policy of sharing their commissions among as wide a range of brokers as possible, partly on the view that they prefer to keep as many options open as possible and partly because they believe that they are helping to keep the market intact.

Yet few people even within the Stock Exchange would deny that that seems an impossible task. So many factors, let alone another bear market, suggest that membership of the Stock Exchange is bound to contract during the next five years. The crucial question is whether that contraction can be achieved in an orderly atmosphere.

Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

AN INSTITUTIONAL MARKET



Business Diary in Europe: Coming to terms with the Poles

The Department of Industry is pulling out the stops today to celebrate the conclusion of the £115m Anglo-Polish shipbuilding deal. The signing ceremony is taking place in the elegant surroundings of Lancaster House, the government showplace, followed by a reception.

Orders of this size don't come the way of the British shipbuilding industry very often and in spite of those critics who complain that the Poles are being handed over-generous terms, Eric Varley, the Industry Secretary, and one of his ministers, Gerald Kaufman, will be present today to wave the flag.

They will be joined by Michael Casey, chief executive of British Shipbuilders who has been doing much of the haggling with the Poles in recent months, and Ron Dearing, the deputy secretary at the Industry Department in charge of shipbuilding.

A delegation of Polish technical experts was in London last week to finalize the deal and they will be joined today by senior Polish ministers.

The two sides have been negotiating since last December and, according to British Shipbuilders, have become the best of friends. There is a good chance of a private, and less formal, get-together tonight.

But after today's congratulations have died away, the Prime Minister, who got lots of applause at the Labour Party conference when he announced the imminent conclusion of the deal, still will have to face the scepticism of some MPs.

One Tory member has accused the Government of winning "these Communist orders" only by dint of subsidies.

Almost £30m of taxpayers' money from the shipbuilding intervention fund is being poured in and the Poles are getting what amounts to 100 per cent credit.

Another question is who is going to build the 24 ships? The answer may leave workers at many of the country's hard-pressed ship yards angry and disappointed.

There are already suggestions that up to 15 of the ships could go to one yard, Govan, which would upset workers in many other yards in the recently-nationalized industry.

Officially, it is Casey who decides what goes where, but with a general election brewing, it will be surprising if there isn't as much political interest in the fulfilling as in the winning of the order.

Hopes that Britain can carve a share in the development of fabrication yards at Baku on the Caspian Sea are pinned on the visit by the First Deputy Minister of the Russian Oil Industry, Victor Mischevitch, who arrived in Scotland last night.

Mischevitch heads a delegation of more than a dozen Russian Government officials at talks today with the International Offshore Consortium (IOC) made up of BP, Brown and Root, and Wimpey. Later he will meet Dickson Mabon, Minister of State for Energy.

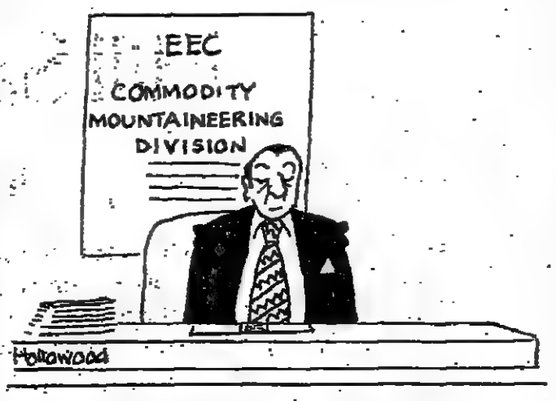
The contracts for the development of Baku could be worth $150m (£82m) and the IOC calculate that Britain could win half of them, yet another indication that British oil interests are not confined to the North Sea.

The Russian party will be flown by helicopter to the BP Forties field which is producing about half a million barrels of oil a day.

On Wednesday the Russians are to tour the Highlands Fabricators yards at Nigg, on Cromarty Firth, where three production platforms have been completed and a fourth is under construction, all for the British sector of the North Sea.

The McDermott yard at Ardersier near Inverness, one of the most successful yards at providing offshore ironmongery for the overseas oil industry, will be the venue on Thursday and Friday.

McDermott with Mitsubishi are contenders for the Baku contracts, but the strongest bid so far is said to have come from the IOC consortium.



It seems you can't keep Hertfordshire Chamber of Commerce down—not for long, anyway.

Earlier this year they had the enterprising idea of running a daily air service between Luton and Brussels for the exclusive use of its member companies, especially exporters.

No go, said the Civil Aviation Authority. Neither the chamber nor its operating company, Cabair, an air charter company, held the necessary licences.

Last week, however, the chamber—or a small part of it—took to the air for a series of short demonstration flights in the Piper Navajo aircraft they intend to use for the daily service.

Whether that goes ahead now depends upon a public hearing called for December 15 when the chamber will put its case and scheduled airline operators will be able to raise objections.

David Eccles, the chamber's chief executive, is confident of success. "This direct air link is designed to meet a demand from local exporters for really fast travel to Europe", he said.

"I believe it will also act as an incentive to other local companies, particularly small firms, to get out and sell in EEC markets."

Copenhagen's reputation as the EEC's answer to Sodom and Gomorrah is in need of some revision. The number of pornographic book shops has declined—though those that remain cater to an unparalleled range of sexual eccentricity, including a peculiarly Danish preoccupation with the libidinous possibilities of fish. Instead of legal restriction on these shops the Danes wisely allow good old market forces to run their course with the result that oversupply has been followed by a drop in demand. The famous "live sex shows", which drew the mesmerized attention of Lord Longford a few years back, have virtually disappeared. The authorities hit on the cunning wheeze of ruling that such shows can only be staged on premises registered as theatres. This effectively put most of the back-alley operators out of business as they could not afford the installation of toilets, fire escapes and other facilities to qualify for theatical status.

Appointments Vacant
also on pages 24, 25 and 27

FINANCIAL NEWS

Food and property is guideline to investors

Foods and property shares should feature high on the shopping list of investors guided by two quarterly reviews from Vickers, da Costa. For a long hard look at these sectors by the brokers has resulted in a couple of rather bullish circulars.

In particular, analyst Mr T. J. Potter recommends food manufacturing. The outlook for retail food prices is much brighter than it has been for some time, Mr Potter says. And the easing of pressures on commodity costs linked to a recovery in consumer spending should lead to a marked revival of investment interest in this sector next year.

An upturn in real incomes, resulting in improving margins and increasing profits, should see it performing at least as well as the market for the remainder of this year while the relative strength will become increasingly apparent as 1978 progresses.

Specifically, Mr Potter gives "buy" recommendations to United Biscuits, Cadbury Schweppes and Bassett, one of the smaller companies in the sec-

Though only having a market capitalization of £16.5m Bassett is set for a period of useful growth according to Mr Potter. Diversification measures, mainly into the wholesaling trade, should help to keep profits on a rising trend as well as providing some offset to the effects on the main business of a rise in competition from the chocolate confectioner, anticipated for next year.

Unilever should also benefit from a rise in consumer spending and the shares, weak for the past 12 months, should begin to reflect the more promising operating climate.

However, minus signs are given by the analyst to Rowntree Mackintosh, Spillers, Tate & Lyle and, in the longer-term, Brooke Bond Liebig.

Vickers' other quarterly review sent out this week looks at property shares. Analyst Mr G. G. Ireland and economist Mr P. G. R. Lyon are not so confident of their sector as Mr Potter is of his but, nonetheless, recommend that investors have at least an average weighting—around 16 per cent—of industrial property shares in their portfolios.

They expect to take a more positive stance on this sector before the next Budget.

Anticipating industrial rents rising 50 per cent by 1980, they are backing recovery situations for the major price gains; in particular British Land, Brixton Estate, Haslemere Estates, MEPC, and Slough Estates.

Turning to Government bonds, Mr Peter Scott editor of the *Sebag Gilt Edged Review* takes a cautious short term view. There is not much cash burning a hole in the institutions' pockets and he advises investors to buy only during set-backs.

The disquieting growth in the money supply, spotlighted by last week's figures, strengthen his case for the reintroduction of Special Deposits and the "corset". And he points out that the authorities now have a valid excuse for this reversal of their previous policy since the blame can be laid upon the private rather than the public sector.

Alison Mitchell

Brokers' views

Lucas to reorganize aircraft business

Lucas Industries' aircraft equipment business, which is the largest of its kind outside the United States, and while holding a world technical lead in a number of fields, is nevertheless passing through a difficult phase. So writes Mr Bernard Scott, the chairman, in his annual report.

During the current year, the board intends to proceed with a major restructuring of this business to provide a sounder base, ready to take advantage of the undoubted opportunities that will be available, declares Mr Scott.

Looking to the group prospects for this year, it can be said that while the general world economic scene will not in itself provide any outstanding chances, the Lucas concern still sees plenty of scope for further improving its position by greater penetration of its markets overseas as well as at home.

The technological strength and the commercial skills of Lucas should make this possible and an indication of the potential is shown by the important overseas contracts which have already been won.

French losses of £1.97m hit Bellway

In spite of Bellway Holdings' turnover expanding from £26.06m to £30.59m in the year to July 31, pre-tax profits slumped from £2.77m to £139,000. This was after heavier interest payable of £1.18m, against £914,000. There is, however, a slight rise in the total dividend.

The board explains that following its decision to close down operations in France as soon as practicable, the year's figures reflect the board's estimate of losses in France of £1.97m.

The year's tax provision of £1m is in respect of United Kingdom profits and reflects no reduction for the French losses.

Since the publication of last year's accounts, a claim has been submitted to the Inland Revenue that the French subsidiaries were United Kingdom resident companies for tax purposes in respect of the year to July 31, 1975, and afterwards.

This claim has not yet been accepted. But if agreed, it would result in substantial reductions, estimated at £500,000 in the provisions which have been made for tax in the 1975 and 1976 accounts

The Biko inquest revelations puts damper on S African investments

By his death and the manner of it, a single black South African has dealt a major and probably irreversible blow to investment in South Africa, both through the world's stock markets and directly by companies.

The death of Mr Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader, and the subsequent mass arrests and bannings, had a marked impact on the rating of South African shares, particularly when the American ambassador was recalled for consultations.

However the lurid tale that has been unfolding at Mr Biko's inquest may well have a more profound and lasting impact.

It is difficult—but, unfortunately, not impossible—to find stock brokers and analysts who make their money mainly from deals in South African shares who have not been deeply shocked and appalled at the evidence presented.

Many institutions in England, and other parts of Europe, and the United States, liquidated their investments in South Africa some time ago and it is inconceivable that more will not follow suit.

If more institutions liquidate their holdings, the gold share market will become more unstable than it already is and other shareholders are likely to follow. There may of course be private shareholders who consider the events concerning Mr Biko to be so deplorable that they will sell on principle, or sell because they consider that the inquest evidence demonstrates that the situation is inherently more unstable than it was previously thought to be.

In these circumstances, gold shares will fare even worse with the ratio of the FT gold mines index to the gold price declining further. There is a point at which the decline will be halted, at least until the next uproar because of the finely pitched relationship between investors' greed and their fear, as one London broker rather succinctly puts it.

However, the recent argument that South African shares are undervalued and are over discounting the political problems has been somewhat eclipsed. More to the point, has the political situation been fully taken into consideration?

In a recent issue of *Racz International* it is suggested that it is not "inconceivable that, under the impending political pressure and resulting publicity, South African shares will be dumped on the open markets". That is putting it more forcefully than most London opinions, but then it can be argued that London has been too close to South Africa

Mining

for a long time and is less able to make necessarily harsh judgments.

However, *Racz* newsletter suggests that, after a somewhat circuitous route, buying of South African gold shares would develop at much lower, but unspecified, prices.

The *Racz* scenario, after the dumping of South African shares is as follows: "Coincident with the political crisis surrounding the international reaction to South Africa's peculiar and unfortunate position in a neurotic world, hysterical buying in gold and platinum futures will continue.

"Such eventuality would create chaos in the currency markets leading to an even more overvalued Swiss Franc (which at some stage we would short) and render the British pound even more undervalued. With reserves of about $20,000m, the United Kingdom ranks behind only Saudi Arabia and Japan in surplus deposits.

"Any gold crisis could precipitate the final sell-off in the American stock market and render American-based uranium, copper and gold mining shares interesting speculative vehicles which would be concurrent to major shifts of orders by large users of minerals from Africa to the North American continent.

"Somewhere around the early part of 1978 we feel that a newly elected Vorster Administration would work out reasonable political accommodations with the quite keenly interested American Government and, by that time, with the world's monetary system demanding gold as a monetary metal at high prices, would render the then cheaper Johannesburg gold share market unusually undervalued."

Such a view is bullish for gold. But while the bulls are in the ascendancy, it is by no means the universal view—there are other more cautious souls about.

But short-term it is bearish for South African gold shares and there is no guarantee that if the shares reach "unusually undervalued" levels, that they will climb back to more normal correalations.

In fact it is now virtually impossible to talk in terms of normal correlations because so much has fundamentally altered since the last bull market.

Investors still keen on gold should rather turn their attention to the Canadian gold producers—Campbell Red Lake or Dome Mines for example—to avoid the political difficulties of South Africa.

Desmond Quigley

United City Merchants still pushing ahead

Since the end of the year to June 30, turnover and earnings in all areas of United City Merchants' activities continue at a "very satisfactory" level. So writes Mr Eric Sosnow, the chairman, in his annual report.

Judging by the management returns, he can foresee further progress for the current half-year and hopes that UCM will continue to trade successfully and achieve stil higher records.

AMPEX

An 80 per cent increase in net earnings for the second quarter ended October 29 to $5.1m or 47 cents per share is reported by Ampex Corp of the United States.

HAZLEWOODS

Turnover for period to October 2, £2.29m. Pre-tax profit, £205,000. Chairman of Hazlewoods (Proprietary) says he is confident that the growth achieved in the first half can be maintained in the current period.

M. P. KENT

At the annual meeting, the chairman said that the company's current position shows a slight improvement in house sales and margins.

ANTOFAGASTA (CHILI)

It now appears certain that after charging depreciation and monetary correction, a loss will be incurred on the operations in Chile during 1977, "appreciably greater" than that for 1976. So writes Mr G. S. Stone, the chairman of Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway.

JOHN DICKINSON

With the continuing development of John Dickinson, it has been decided that there will be considerable benefits in restructuring the company as two separate businesses within the Dickinson Robinson Group. Thus, effective from January 1, 1978, the present business of John Dickinson will be divided into John Dickinson Stationery and John Dickinson Paper & Board.

DAIWA SEIKO

Daiwa Seiko, Inc, announces that arrangements are in hand through Daiwa Europe NV, Robert Fleming & Co, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson NV, and Sumitomo Finance International to issue 4.5m shares of common stock of 50 Yen per share par value evidenced by European depositary receipts by means of a public offering in international markets.

WILLIS FABER

The board confirms that discussions are taking place with a view to the acquisition by Willis Faber of the insurance broking interests of C. Rowbotham & Sons (Insurance). The activities of the underwriting agency would be excluded.

MERGERS CLEARED

The following mergers have been cleared: Diamond Shamrock Corporation—Laakro Chemicals; West of England Trust—Gordon Johnson-Stephens; Carliol Investment Trust—Tyneside Investment Trust.

EDINBURGH & DUNDEE

The chairman of Edinburgh and Dundee Investment has written to shareholders advising them to take no action on the takeover bid by

Briefly

British Rail Pension Funds. The board believes that the terms are inadequate and that Edinburgh is attractive to ordinary stockholders as a continuing investment.

CORINTHIAN HOLDINGS

Corinthian Holdings has bought from the liquidator of C. I. T. Investment Trust the capital of Town and Central Holdings (Bexley) for £60,000 cash.

ALLIANCE INVESTMENT

Net revenue before tax for half-year to Oct 31, £299,600 (£217,500).

FASHION & GENERAL

Pre-tax profit of Fashion and General Investment for half-year to Sept 30, £70,500 (£61,000). Board expects profit, after tax, for year to show an improvement and to recommend an increase in the final dividend to the maximum allowed.

W. TYZACK, SONS

Sales of W. Tyzack, Sons & Turner for the year to July 31, £4.33m (£3.82m). But pre-tax profit down from £312,000 to £30,000. While the year ahead will also be difficult, conditions have now improved and the board hopes to report a more satisfactory outcome in the next statement.

ORIENT LEASING

Orient Leasing (Caribbean) NV reports a public offering of US$20m guaranteed notes, due 1984. The expected terms are as follows: Issuer: Orient Leasing (Caribbean) NV. Amount: US$20m.

Wood Hall hopes for improvement

Mr Michael Richards, the chairman of Wood Hall Trust, finds it "near impossible", at this early stage, to make any prediction as to the current year's results.

There is no indication yet of any break in the world recession—the all-important trading factor—and there is uncertainty and lack of confidence as to the economic, trading and other conditions in every country in which the members of the group operate. "Hence, I cannot be optimistic", the chairman tells shareholders in his annual report.

But he is confident, however, that the companies in the group, being engaged in basic and in certain instances, essential, or even strategic industries and having the strengths of good management and adequate resources, should achieve results equal to, or better than, their competitors.

Thus, subject to the eventual outcome, if determined in the current year, of the major pipeline claim by Wood Hall Ltd, the chairman expects that in the context of the present difficult conditions, the group results for the current year should be comparable to and, he hopes, better than those shown for the continuing operations last year.

The auditors have qualified the accounts. Note 15 to the accounts states that an Australian subsidiary had incurred net unrecovered costs of $A13.23m (£8.62m) to June 30 last on a major contract, now completed, which costs have been included in current assets.

Claims substantially in excess of these costs have been submitted and cross claims have been notified by the employing authority.

Until the issues concerned have been resolved, say the auditors, it is not possible to assess whether claims ultimately satisfied will be greater or less than the amount of $A13.23m.

Solely in view of the uncertainty of the outcome of these claims, the auditors have qualified their report.

Good start to year by Martonair

The current year has again started very well for Martonair International, reports Mr G. Godwin, the chairman, in his annual statement. Turnover and sales are at a "high level", both in the United Kingdom and overseas and the board looks forward with confidence to a further improvement in the group's performance in the coming year.

Over 97 per cent of the rights of new ordinary shares made in May was taken up by shareholders, raising about £1.2m. Martonair is now in an excellent position to take advantage of further growth opportunities in market and product development.

Cape Inds takes control of Swedish company

Agreement has been reached with the Swedish State Development Corporation, Svetab, for Cape Industries, through its subsidiary Cape Industries Overseas, to increase its shareholding in Svenska Bromsbandsfabriken AB (SBF) of Langsele, Sweden, manufacturers of automotive friction materials, from 49 per cent to 90.1 per cent. Svetab will retain a 9.9 per cent interest in SBF.

The purchase, which is for a nominal cash consideration, is effective from November 1, 1977.

It is Cape's intension to continue the present manufacturing and selling activities of SBF and to link these more closely with the operations of its existing friction material manufacturing companies, particularly Don International, Manchester, and Don International SA, Belgium.

Centreway plans scrip in preference shares

The board of Centreway is to convene an extraordinary general meeting to ask shareholders approval for an increase in the company's capital to £1.5m by the creation of 750,000 11 per cent (net) cumulative £1 preference shares and to make a scrip issue in preference shares on the basis of one new preference for every two ordinary shares held. The proposed issue is conditional on shareholders' approval and clearance from the Inland Revenue.

Deficit reduced at Chown Securities

On turnover down from £2.18m to £696,000 in the year to June 30, Chown Securities managed to cut the group deficit from £689,000 to £166,000, after all charges, but including extraordinary credits of £520,000 and after writing off all interest against revenue. Once again, there is no ordinary dividend. The board has continued its policy of disposing of both investment properties and development sites to reduce borrowings and remains hopeful that a balance between income and expenditure will be achieved as planned.

Warren Tea Holdings

The offer document on behalf of Warren Tea Holdings to acquire all the issued stock of Supara Investments has been posted by Robert Fleming & Co. The offer is unconditional and Warren Plantation Holdings, Warren Tea's parent company, has given an irrevocable undertaking to accept the offer in respect of its holding in Supara totalling 1,903,480 stock units (66.2 per cent). The offer, which is recommended by the Board of Supara is 64.85p in cash for each Supara stock unit. The first closing date of the offer is December 8.

New Lilley company

F. J. C. Lilley, the civil engineering contractors, have acquired the assets from the Receiver of Pre-Construction Services and have formed a new company called Pre-Construction Services and Foundations, which will carry on the business of the old company with immediate effect. Pre-Construction carry out site investigation work providing a comprehensive report for foundation design.

Hield back in profit; exports up

Half-year result from Hield Brothers, makers of worsted cloth, show further sound recovery following the downturn of the past two years.

Net pre-tax profit for the half-year ended October 2, reached £284,000, compared with a loss of £145,000 for the corresponding half-year of 1976 and with a profit of £213,000 for the six months to April 3, 1977.

Turnover for the latest period totalled £5.37m (against £4.15m and £4.7m respectively). The turnover figure represents a sharp increase in direct exports; these now account for 73 per cent of the total and have increased in value by 41 per cent on the corresponding half of 1976 and by 30 per cent on the previous half-year.

Mr A. G. Park, chairman and managing director, states that the half-year's figures reflect an improved period of trading

Demand currently has slackened, which will give rise to some under-capacity in certain sections of the group.

This will not be extensive, however, and the board is confident that the second half of the current year will consolidate the group's progress

Sunnier future for Milford Haven

Industry in the regions

The latest shot in the arm for the Milford Haven waterway, the development of a £5m ferryport for United Kingdom-Irish Republic steamers, has the advantage of resuscitating the largely moribund dockland of Pembroke dock and, more importantly in the broader context, of removing some of the waterway's dependence on the oil industry and its fluctuation of marine activity.

Construction of the ferry terminal by Milford Haven Conservancy Board, overtly relieved that its interests are to be diversified from its mainstream association with the tankship business at the estuary's five major oil installations, will coincide with next year's start on building the Texaco-Gulf partnership's £348m catalytic cracker unit near Pembroke. It is, quite suddenly a sunnier picture than could have been forecast during the recession.

And in the United States, Standard Oil Co (Indiana) is considering whether its Amoco Oil should build the Haven's second oil cracker, providing—if the study turns out well—a convenient continuation of construction work in the West Wales downstream petroleum industry.

Optimists will swiftly find reasons for an instant belief that Amoco will invest further on land it owns but has not yet developed on the site of its Milford Haven refinery. first, Amoco originally formed a tripartite partnership with Texaco and Gulf in the oil cracker project at Pembroke, the biggest capital investment made in a single plant by the United Kingdom oil industry.

Secondly, there is the growing need for United Kingdom-based refining of petrol, diesel and domestic heating oil to cut imports.

Thirdly, if Amoco's study group pronounces the feasibility of a United Kingdom cracker it could only be at Milford Haven where Amoco has its only British refinery.

Yet it is the relatively modest investment in the ferryport, estimated to bring 250,000 passengers, 50,000 tourist cars, 12,000 trade cars, 12,000 unaccompanied trailers and 8,000 roll-on vehicles into Pembroke Dock every year, that could prove most beneficial to general trading levels.

The terminal's non-exclusive use by the British and Irish Steam Package Co, with a 7,000-ton ferry steamer being built to sail the 130-mile service between Pembroke Dock and Cork, is calculated to provide in the region of 150 permanent jobs. The indirect jobs boost is another matter. Colonel J. A. Sullivan, the Conservancy Board's general manager, said: "It will make Pembroke Dock a living port again. The spin-off will probably be greater than from the Texaco-Gulf catalytic cracker."

Arco Oil Producing Incorporated will doubtless use Pembroke Dock as a supply base for its planned resumption of exploration drilling next spring and there is an expected return by the British Gas Corporation; beyond that the horizon seems empty of rigs, unless the Haven finds favour as a supply base for sixth round blocks yet to be offered in the South-West Approaches.

The ocean ferry facilities, closed at Neyland in 1904, are to return with B & I and the company's use of the Pembroke dock terminal.

It may be that the Milford Haven fishing industry is also at a turning point. The home fleet, once 120 boats when trawling was at it zenith, is down to nine. But Milford Docks Co is encouraged by the increasing use of the port by Hull freezer trawlers bringing in mackerel catches for transhipment and export to Nigeria.

In its heyday the port's fishing industry was landing an average 50,000 tonnes of white fish a year; 13 Hull freezer ships, owned by five companies will bring in 40,000 tonnes of frozen fish in the next six months. The home-based trawlers will add their 2,000 tonnes a year.

The docks company, with understandable pleasure, is pointing to the benefits beyond the fish quays: "Hotels, traders, supply companies will all enjoy some of the new business apart from 24 jobs that will be created", according to Mr Roy Evans, a company spokesman.

The integrated picture is of an industrial fretwork, dovetailing traditional industries with new enterprises that, together, give reason for hope that the Haven's future may have turned on a tide of better fortune than seemed possible as the Conservancy Board counted months by months a fall in the tankship trade that nonetheless still rates Milford Haven as Europe's second biggest oil port.

David Allen

Business appointments

Top changes after the takeover of GHP Group

Mr Brian Gilbert group chief executive of The Low & Bonar Group, and Mr Ian Fraser, group finance director, have been appointed to the board of the recently-acquired GHP Group. Mr Dermot de Trafford, former GHP chairman, joins the Low & Bonar Group board. Mr H. C. Bowron has been made chairman and chief executive of the newly-created Low & Bonar GHP division. Three non-executive members of the old GHP board—Mr J. S. Dent, Mr I. J. Crosthwaite and Mr G. W. S. Beale—have resigned.

Mr M. J. Sharman has been made a director of Chloride Group.

Mr J. B. Holte has been elected chairman of Norsk Hydro.

Mr J. W. Day has joined the board of Chrysler (UK).

Mr I. A. J. Anderson, director of management services, John Lewis Partnership, has been appointed director of trading, department stores. Mr G. F. K. Miller succeeds Mr Anderson as director of management services.

Mr A. L. Canham has been appointed director of Baker Perkins.

Mr H. C. Dawe, Mr I. Addison and Mr C. F. J. Thompson have joined the board of Bellway Holdings.

Mr C. B. Bear has been appointed to the board of Time Incorporated.

Mr C. M. Stewart becomes directing actuary, social security and population projections at the Government Actuary's Department. Mr G. G. Newton becomes directing actuary, supervision of insurance companies.

Mr Geoffrey Wilson becomes a director of English and International Trust.

Mr P. W. Tossgand and Mr C. Branford are to join the board of Matthew Brown. Mr C. J. Eastwood is to retire.

Mr K. Walker has been appointed to the board of Kode International and becomes financial director.

Mr J. B. Holte, elected chairman of Norsk Hydro.

هكذا من الأصل

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

ICI, Tesco Assoc News, Powell D & Hambros

MONDAY: Interims.—Brasilvest SA, Downing (G. H.), HAT Group, Locker (Thos) Hldgs, Wilson Walton Eng. Finals.—Australia and New Zealand Bank, Cambrian and General Secs, Yorkshire and Lancashire Inv.

TUESDAY: Interims.—Bradford Property Tst, C. H. Ind, English National Inv, Evans of Leeds, Hambros, S. Leboff, Macdonald Martin, Powell Duffryn, Sketchley, Transparent Paper. Finals.—Atlanta, Baltimore Inv Tst, Cardiff Malting, J. Carr (Doncaster), Comet Radio, Dennis (J. H.).

Results this week

WEDNESDAY: Interims. — Allen (Edgar), Balfour, Allied Leather, Amalgamated Metal (9 months), Assoc Newspapers, Brickhouse Dudley, Brunning Grp, Folkes (John) Hefo, London and Northern Grp, MK Elec, Monks Inv, Nchanga Cons (2nd quarter), Rotaprint, Scottish and Universal Inv, Tesco, Tunnel Hldgs, Walker (J. O.) Finals.—Freshbake Foods, Peak Inv, Wade Potteries.

THURSDAY: Interims.—Anglo-Swiss Hldgs, Anglo American Co, Bromsgrove Casting, Burtonwood Brewery, Exchange Telegraph, House of Fraser (3rd quarter), Howard Tenens, French Kier, ICI (9 months), Leigh Interests, Lilleshall Co, Laird and Whites, Renold, Robertson Food, Selection Tst, 600 Grp. Finals.—Akroyd and Smithers, Borthwick (Thomas), Brockhouse, Duple Intl, Proprietors of Hays Wharf, Scottish Inv Tst, Stocklake Hldgs.

FRIDAY: Interims.—Anderson Strathclyde, Capital and Counties, Cropper (James), Dykes (Hldgs), Rediffusion, Tranwood Grp. Final—Stag Line.

Coffee producers prod the ICO into a review of price levels

Although leading coffee producers seem to have backed away from their earlier efforts to force up world prices, they have at least imbued the International Coffee Organization with a sense of urgency on the subject.

After a meeting in London of more than 20 leading producers, the executive board of the ICO has now decided that it will start a review of the price level which should trigger quotas at its next meeting in Rio de Janeiro, from December 12 to 19.

Mr Alexandre Beltrao, the ICO executive director, has been instructed by the board to prepare all the necessary material for such a review, which was originally scheduled to take place at some time before September 30 next year.

Mr George Ford, chairman of the board, has said that developments over the past year have outdated the ICO reference price of just under 78 cents a lb which triggers export quotas. He added that he understood that producing countries wanted to operate in consultation with importers inside the framework of the agreement.

He also said that the review would take account of all economic factors, such as production, consumption, stocks and prices.

The executive board has also established a study group to make a feasibility study of an international stocking arrangement which could be used in conjunction with the existing quota mechanisms, Mr Ford said.

This group, which is likely to hold its first meeting early in January, will be formed by the executive board and representatives of some other countries.

Speaking after the meeting of coffee producers, Senor Jose Rache, of Brazil, said that the producers were pressing for an urgent review of the economic clauses of the international agreement.

He said that an official communique reflected the unanimous view of countries taking part in the meeting. This stated that availability of coffee would remain very low and producers found it indispensable that prices should ensure adequate earnings.

Senor Rache said that this effectively meant that prices under the international agreement should be raised. Under the present arrangements quotas under the agreement would come in when the ICO reference price falls to between 77 and 78 cents a lb. The latest price is over 185 cents.

It is now clear that the major producers have realized that moves to limit sales so as to lift prices are unacceptable to consumers and would constitute a threat to the continued existence of the ICO. Some producers have also pointed out that such action is not needed at a time when exporting countries have limited supplies.

Commodities

World sugar output up 4 per cent on 1976-77 to a record 90.7m tonnes has been forecast by the United States Department of Agriculture's foreign agricultural service.

The service's production forecasts for major producers in thousand tonnes (1976-77 in brackets) were: Cuba 6,000 (5,800); Dominican Republic 1,400 (1,361); Mexico 2,800 (2,697); United States 5,623 (6,282); Argentina 1,600 (1,562); Brazil 8,600 (7,500); France 3,913 (2,068); West Germany 2,740 (2,734); Italy 1,190 (1,750); Spain 1,305 (1,445); Britain 1,000 (773); Poland 2,200 (2,000); Soviet Union 9,300 (7,350); China 2,750 (2,600); Taiwan 1,000 (1,123); India 6,000 (6,040); Indonesia 1,200 (1,150); Philippines 2,300 (2,675); Thailand 1,000 (2,261); Australia 3,400 (3,405); And South Africa 2,100 (2,042).

If these production estimates are realized, USDA said, a stock build-up can be expected for the fourth consecutive year and stocks at the end of 1977-78 could reach as much as 5m tonnes more than at the beginning of the year.

Stocks are expected to be about 27m tonnes, more than 30 per cent in excess of world consumption.

However, USDA added that the new International Sugar Agreement should, when effective, ease the downward pressure of such a large inventory.

From Havana Reuter has quoted the official Cuban newspaper *Granma* as saying that this year's sugar harvest is under way and is expected to reach 7.3m tonnes. The newspaper gives the 1976-77 harvest as 6.49m tonnes.

If the Cubans reach the target, it will be the best performance since 1970, when a figure of 8,500,000 tonnes was reached although this massive effort disrupted the rest of the Cuban economy.

Special efforts were made this year to increase the sown area. Also heavy rain in the early part of the year boosted the growth of cane. This came after three consecutive years of drought.

Although no official estimate has been given of the amount of cane it is hoped to cut by machine, last year 36 per cent was so harvested and there is hope that the figure will reach 60 per cent by 1980.

Repairs and investment have increased the daily grinding capacity of mills by about 51,000 long tons compared with the previous harvest. The average yield from the current harvest is expected to be more than 47,000lb of cane per acre.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Freight report

The blossoming of vlcc rates t of the Gulf continued last ek. Worldscale 30 was ached for the first time in a ar when Ashland took the 0,000-ton Margaret Onstad om the Gulf to the Caribbean. But this was a slightly special ture, and a lower rate was id by BP for the 280,000-ton ksten-owned Julian, at worldscale 27½, Gulf/West. However, 250,000-ton World Heritage nt to Hess, Gulf/West at rldscale 29.

lcc business continued yant in line with vlcc rates. en's 340,000 dwt Seascape n an impressive worldscale Gulf/West, when only a few eks earlier owners were teful for worldscale 18-19 for s size. And an Arab Marie Petroleum Transport Comy's 375,000-ton vessel was ed for five consecutive ages, almost a year's work, Mobil Gulf/West at worldle 22.

ncidentally, rumours that rmah Oil's ulcc, Burmah Enavour was fixed last week to ure Rich Gulf/West at a high rldscale 26½, have so far ved unfounded. On the outk on the next month for big kers some brokers reckon t the worldscale 30 ceiling ld still be penetrated

Hilaire Gomer

Euromarkets

Lacking clear directions to mark the way, and with new issuing activity down to a minimum, the Eurodollar bond market last week took time out to catch its breath, *writes AP-Dow Jones*.

This state of affairs was considered altogether satisfactory, not the least because attention then was focused on the emerging market in Eurosterling issues, where the lack of immediate precedent resulted in a trial of terms.

First to test the water was a European Coal and Steel Community issue. Originally for £15m, due in 1989, and with an indicated coupon of 10 per cent, the offering met such enthusiasm that the coupon was trimmed to 9¾ per cent and the amount increased to £20m.

Subscription bids are said to have totalled £250m, though a Swiss banker on Friday said that the real demand probably was between £30m and £50m, the rest being the usual excess demanded by banks in a bid to get enough to meet their genuine needs.

When the bonds reached the secondary market, there were some gyrations, with prices moving between a low of 99½-100 and a high of 100¾-101¼. By the end of the week, the bonds had stabilized at 100¼-100¾, compared with the issue price of par.

Coming on the heels of the ECSC issue, Total Marine, the British affiliate of CIE Française Des Petroles, announced £25m of 7-year notes with an indicated coupon of 9¾ per cent late last Monday.

For a while, it appeared that the interest in Eurosterling issues had been misjudged, with the market reporting a lukewarm response at best. There was speculation that the coupon would have to be readjusted and the notes discounted.

The two Eurosterling issues seem to have confirmed the view of bankers that such paper will have to carry coupons between 9 per cent and 10 per cent—somewhat below rates on British gilt-edged securities but not too tough, as one banker put it referring to the Total Marine experience.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	6%
Barclays Bank	6%
Consolidated Credits	6%
First London Secs	6%
C. Hoare & Co	*6%
Lloyds Bank	6%
London Mercantile	6%
Midland Bank	6%
Nat Westminster	6%
Rossminster Acc's	6%
Shenley Trust	8%
TSB	6%
Williams and Glyn's	6%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 3½%, up to £25,000, 3¾%, over £25,000, 4¼%.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

As at Nov 18, 1977

US $ STRAIGHTS

	Offer Price	Redemption Yld
Australia 8¼ 1983	101	8.00
Avco 9½ 1985	101	8.79
Bell Canada 7¾ 1987	98½	7.98
BC Hydro 7¾ 1985	97¾	8.33
Bowater 9¼ 1992	100½	9.17
British Gas 9 1981	103½	7.71
CECA 7¾ 1981	101	7.57
CNA 8⅞ 1986	98½	8.75
Denmark 8¼ 1984	101¼	8.20
DSM 8¼ 1987	98⅛	8.43
Elf Aquitaine 8½ 1986	98¾	8.60
EMI 9½ 1989	100¼	9.18
EIB 8 1984	99¾	8.04
ECC 7¾ 1982	98	8.03
EEC 7¾ 1984	98	8.14
Esso (March) 8 1986	102	7.65
Gulf & Western 8¾ 1984	99½	8.85
Hammersley 8¾ 1984	101¼	8.42
ICI 8⅞ 1987	99¾	8.32
Macmillan Bloedel 9 1992	100⅝	8.98
Midland Int Fin 8⅝ 1986	100½	8.66
Nordic Inv Bank 7¾ 1984	97⅝	8.19
Nat West 9 1986	102¾	8.50
New Zealand D/c 7¾ 1984	97	8.35
New Zealand 8¼ 1986	99½	8.31
Nippon Fudosan 8 1981	99½	8.07
Norpipe 8¾ 1989	98½	8.74
Norges Komm 8¼ 1992	98¼	8.71
Occidental 8½ 1987	100	8.70
Occidental 9¾ 1981	104	8.46
Offshore Mining 8¾ 1985	99½	8.87
Ontario Hydro 8 1987	98¾	8.41
Quebec Hydro 8½ 1986	98¾	8.78
Nord 9 1987	98½	9.19
Saab 8¾ 1989	97¾	9.09
Sandvik 9½ 1986	101¼	9.23
SKF 8 1987	98½	8.70
S of Scotland 8½ 1981	100¾	8.00
Statsforetan 7¾ 1982	98½	8.21
Sundstrand 8¾ 1987	100¼	8.63
Tauernautobahn 8¾ 1987	99¼	8.83
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	95½	8.46
Venezuela 8 1984	97¼	8.57
Volvo (March) 8 1987	97¼	8.42

FLOATING RATE NOTES

	Offer price	Redemption yld
Credit Lyonnais 6 1985	98	7.34
Escom 8¾ 1983	97¾	9.36
CZB 6 1983	99¼	8.11
IBJ 6 1983	99¾	7.35

	Offer Price	Redemption Yld
UBAF 6¾ 1983	98¼	7.81
Williams & Glyn's 6¾ 1984	99	7.53
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9¾ 1982	99¼	9.91
BMRT 9¼ 1982	99⅝	9.40
Ford 9¼ 1984	99⅝	9.05
MFA British Col 9 1997	100⅜	8.92
Rank 9¼ 1982	101¼	9.06
Walter Heller 9½ 1984	99½	9.06
DEUTSCHE MARKS		
CFP 6¾-1.7.1984	99¾	6.09
ICI 6¼-1.5 1987	104⅜	6.08
N Zealand 6¾-1.5.1984	104¼	5.96
Pyhrn 6½-1.9.1989	101	6.13
Quebec Hydro 6½-16.8.1987	100⅜	6.40

US $ CONVERTIBLES

	Offer price	Conv prem
American Express 4¼ 1987	82½	10.41
Beatrice Foods 4⅝ 1992	97	10.86
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	114	8.44
Beecham 6¼ 1992	98½	10.58
Borden 6¾ 1991	113½	4.09
Carnation 4 1988	81½	30.77
Chevron 5 1988	135	−3.31
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	86¼	50.55
Fairchild Camera 5½ 1991	85½	54.07
Ford 5 1988	86	38.80
Ford 6 1986	97	37.51
General Electric 4¼ 1987	84½	33.14
Gillette 4¾ 1987	78	106.97
Gould 5 1987	[illegible]	−0.80
Gulf & Western 5 1988	80½	34.76
Honeywell 6 1986	90½	117.11
ICI 6¾ 1992	89¼	[illegible]
INA 6 1997	96	8.29
Inchcape 6¾ 1992	99¼	1.61
ITT 4½ 1987	83½	45.89
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	146½	−0.60
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1992	106½	9.01
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987	97½	15.78
Nabisco 5½ 1988	100	3.08
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	74½	87.[illegible]
Revlon 4⅞ 1987	114½	4.53
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	80	35.59
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	86½	29.69
Squibb 4¼ 1987	80	78.75
Sumitomo Elect 6 1990	101¾	6.03
Texaco 4¾ 1988	83	35.40
UBS 4¾ 1987	117½	−3.36
Union Carbide 4½ 1982	96	30.70
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	82	47.83
Xerox Corp 5 1988	81	144.08

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev week
[illegible] & Wilson 7½ Deb '85-90	74*	74
All Ply Hldgs 9¼ Ln '92-97	70½	70½
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	68½	68⅝
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	69½	68⅝
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	74¾	74¼
AB Foods 6¼ Ln '87-2002	24½p	23½p
Assoc Elec 6 Deb '78-83	84	84
Do 6¼ Deb '86-91	70½	70½
AP Cement 7 Deb '88-93	70¼	70¼
Do 9 Deb '92-97	84	85¼
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	75*	75¼
BOC Int 8¼ Deb '81-86	74¾	74¾*
Do 9 Tonnage '88	87½*	87½*
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	63	64¼
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	76	74¾*
Barclays Int 7½ Ln '86-91	72¼	72¼
Bass Char 3¼ Ln '87-92	45¼	46¼
Do 7¾ Ln '92-97	70¼	70
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	78	77¾
Beecham 6¾ Ln '78-83	80*	81½*
Do 8¼ Ln '84-94	78¼	77½
Bibby 10¾ Deb '94-99	87	87
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-93	70¾	70¼
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	82	82
Do 7½ '88-93	72¼	72¼
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	66½*	66½
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	84½	84½
Brit Leyland 6 '98-2003	36	37¾
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	47	45¼
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	47	46
Brit Petrol 5 Deb '74-79	97½*	97½*
Brit Shoe 7 '80-85	87¾*	91½
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln 2003-08	40½	46½
Do 7 2003-08	57¾	57¾
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '79-81	77	78½
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	59	58¼
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	64*	64
Burton Gp 9½ Ln '98-2003	70½	70½
Cadbury-Schweppes 8¾ Ln '94-2004	72¼	72¾
Do 9 '88-93	79*	79*
Coats Patons 4¼ Ln 2002-07	41*	43
Do 7¼ '90-95	63½*	68
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	60¼	56
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	76¼	77
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	59	59
Do 7 '82-87	79½	77½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	73	73
Debenham 6¾ 2nd Deb	63¼	63¼
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	65½	62¾
Do 7¾ Ln 2002-07	58¾	61¾
Distillers 7¾ Ln '88-93	68½	68¼
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	70¼	70½
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	67	66½
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	80½	80½
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	91	91
Fisons 6¾ 2nd Deb '84-89	70	68
Gallaher 6 Ln '83-88	74*	75½*
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	66¼*	66½*
GEC 7¾ '87-92	73	72
Do 7¾ '88-93	77	73¾
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	53½p	53½p
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	89	89½
GUS 5½ Ln	58¾*	40½
Do 7¾ Ln [illegible]	[illegible]	68¼
Do 8¾ Ln '93-98	70*	72¾
Hawker Sid 7¾ Db '87-92	74¼	74¼
ICI 5¼ '94-2004	51¼	50½*
Do 7¾ Ln '86-91	70*	69½*
Do 8 '88-93	77¾	76¾
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '78-80	88½*	87¾
Do 7¾ 2004-09	64	64¼
Do 10½ Ln '90-95	89½	89½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	73	73
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	68½	68½
Laporte 10¾ Deb '94-99	87	90½
Lands Sec 8½ 1992-97	75¼	71½
Lewis's Inv Trust 6¾ 2nd '85-90	68½	68
Lucas Ind 7¾ '83-88	75	77¼
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	64½	64
Metal Box 10½ Ln '92-97	91¼	90½
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	92½*	96¼
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	85	84
Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	88	87
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	70½	70¼
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	71	71
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	71¼	71¼
Renold 7¾ Ln '92-97	66½	64
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	54½	50½
Sainsbury (J.) 7¾ Deb '87-92	68	68
Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb	81½	81½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	72	72
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	72	73
Smith (W. H.) 5¾ Ln	38	38
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	86	86½
Do 7¾ Deb '84-89	76¾	76¾
Tate & Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	69	68¾
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94	58*	56*
Do 7¾ Ln '87-92	66*	66*
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	74½	73½
Tootal 4¾ Per Deb	56½	56½
Do 7¾ '85-90	75½	75½
Truman Ltd 7¾ Deb '88-93	72	72
Tube Invest 9 Ln '89-94	79½	79¼
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	76¼	75
UDS 7¾ Deb '85-90	73½	73½
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	91½	91½
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	59¾	59½
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	78	77½
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	77	76
Watney 7¾ Ln '94-99	66	66
Do 8 Ln '90-95	73	73½
Whitbread 7¾ Ln '90-99	64	64½
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	66*	71½
£ CONVERTIBLES		
Allwest 8 '89-94	142	142
AB Foods 7¾ '94-2004	187	187
BPB 7¾ '89-94	138½	135
Bowring C. T. 1981	107*	105
Brit Petrol 6 '75-80	90¼*	90½*
Britannia 10½ '91-96	81	81
Grand Met 10 '91-96	110	110
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	80	84
Ind and Gen 4½ '94-99	49	46½
Lucas Ind 6½ 1980	113	110½
MEPC 5 '89-94	97	97
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	82*	84½
Ready Mixed 8½ 1978	109	107
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98	81½*	81½
Stock Conv 5½ 1984	237	236
Temple Bar 5¾ '85-90	98½	98¼

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial & Industrial
Anglia Television "A".
English & Overseas Investments.
Property
Mucklow A. & J.

COWIE GROUP

Burge and Company have placed with institutional and private investors 2m shares (17.5 per cent of the ordinary capital) of garage group T. Cowie out of Mercantile Credit's total holding in T. Cowie of 5.3m shares, leaving Mercantile Credit with 29.5 per cent of Cowie.

C. ITOH

Arrangements have been completed for the issue by C. Itoh and Co (H.K.) International of US$15m 8¾ per cent guaranteed notes, due 1984, at issue price of 99 per cent. The notes are being offered through an international syndicate managed by Daiwa Securities Co Ltd, as lead manager.

SCHLUMBERGER

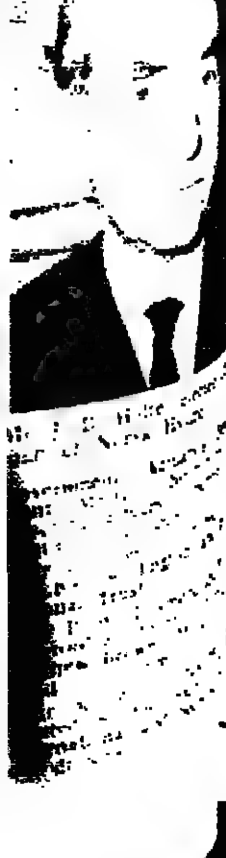
Schlumberger has formed in the United Kingdom Schlumberger Measurement and Control (UK) which has acquired Sangamo Weston and the Solartron Electronic Group from other members within the Schlumberger group.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 480.5 −20.5 (4.2%)

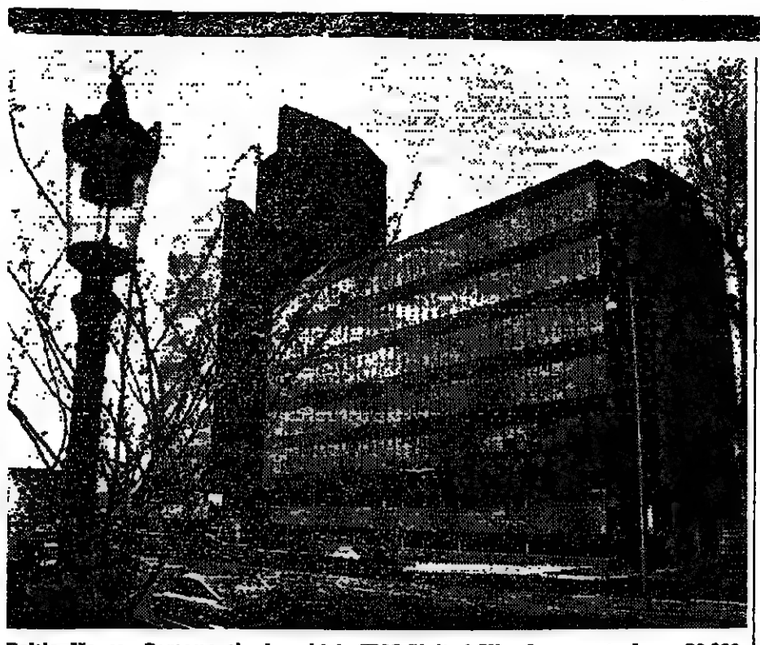
Authorized Unit Trusts

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



Commercial Property

also on pages 22 and 27
also on page 22



Baltic House, Portsmouth, in which IBM United Kingdom are to lease 30,000 sq ft of offices.

Provincial schemes flourishing

It may be a sign of renewed confidence in the general economy that central area redevelopment schemes in smaller provincial towns continue to go ahead. One such notable project is taking place in Exmouth, on which work has begun after several years of planning and negotiation.

The scheme, costing about £1,250,000 is being carried out by Centros Properties in conjunction with the Devon county council and the East Devon district council. It has been designed by Leach Rhodes and Walker, of Manchester, and is based on an open pedestrian mall connecting Rolle Street and the Parade, the two main trading streets in the town centre.

Due for completion in December, 1978, it will provide about 70,000 sq ft and comprise three major stores and 12 shops. The three large stores have been let to Key Markets, W. H. Smith and Son, and Boots the Chemists. Long-term funding is by the John Laing Pension Trust Ltd, who was represented by Bell-Ingram. Hillier Parker May and Rowden, who acquired the scheme for Centros and has been advisers throughout, is the letting agent.

In Kidderminster, work is due to start in February on the redevelopment of the central block which incorporates the former Market Hall and adjoining properties in Vicar Street and Worcester Street.

Planning permission for the scheme, which is to a design by Barratt, Shaw and Wheeler, of Walsall, was granted in October and the development is by Hendyvale Ltd, in partnership with Wyre Forest district council. The scheme is based on a covered mall linking Vicar Street and Worcester Street and will provide some 20 units of varying sizes totalling about 26,800 sq ft of retail space.

To preserve the character of the town the design uses low elevations, pitched roofs and brick facades. The Hammond Phillips Partnership is development consultant and letting agent.

How well some of these shopping schemes can go is illustrated by the Teesland Investment Company's Doxford Park shopping complex in Sunderland. Only just completed, the scheme was virtually fully let before completion of work. Only one shop remains.

The scheme was carried out in agreement with the Sunderland corporation and includes a supermarket of 38,000 sq ft let to Allied Suppliers, 11 shops and a public house. The project has a rent roll of more than £100,000 a year and is to be retained in the Teesland Group's portfolio as a long-term investment. Letting agent is Bernard Thorpe and Partners, of Newcastle.

Subsequently to the purchase by Ashville Properties earlier this year of what it claimed to be "one of the most strategically located distribution sites within one mile of the Bank of England", the company has pre-sold an entire scheme for the site to the Bowater (UK) Paper Co, for about £700,000.

The site, just under three-quarters of an acre, is on the corner of East Road and Bevenden Street, London, N1, just north of the Old Street and City Road roundabout. William Guppy and Sons, a subsidiary of Bowaters will occupy the development as an office and distribution centre.

Designed by Dewhurst Lloyd Spencer and Associates to Guppy's own requirements, the building will provide some 15,000 sq ft of warehousing and 7,200 sq ft of offices and is due to be handed over in December, 1978. Leonard Green and Co acted for Ashville, and Alan Josephs and Partners for Bowater.

In the Nelson Gate office development adjoining Central Station in Southampton, recently completed by the Taylor Woodrow Property Co, the first letting is reported. The tenants will be Matthew Hall Norcain, a member of the Matthew Hall group of companies, which is leasing nearly 24,000 sq ft on two floors in one of the three blocks in the scheme, on rentals based on £3.75 a sq ft.

The three blocks in the complex are grouped around a landscaped courtyard, and one of them is 15-stories. They provide a total of 154,000 sq ft of air-conditioned offices. Joint letting agents are Jones Lang Wootton and Bernard Thorpe and Partners, who see this letting and other discussions taking place as an indication of reviving interest in the Southampton office letting market.

In Portsmouth, IBM United Kingdom Ltd is to lease 30,000 sq ft in Baltic House, a new air-conditioned office block adjacent to the London Road shopping area. Fitting out was completed recently and IBM expect to take occupation shortly. The rent agreed was about £2 a sq ft. The building provides a total of 69,500 sq ft and the remainder is still available.

Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association, the freeholder, was represented by Weatherall Green and Smith, who was retained jointly with Hall Pain and Foster.

Friends' Provident Life Office is to sell a portfolio of 43 freehold shop, office and industrial investment properties mainly located in south-east England and developed between 1965 and 1970. In many cases the rents were agreed some years ago and are due for review in the near future.

Hillier Parker May and Rowden, who is handling the sale, is quoting a price of £6,130,000 for the portfolio as a whole providing an initial yield of 7½ per cent. The sale follows the acquisition earlier this year by Friends' Provident of the whole of the share capital in the Land and House Property Corporation, of Frinton, which has been closely associated with the Life Office for a number of years.

In a transaction worth £3m, Reed Pension Trusts Ltd, represented by Richard Ellis, has bought four warehouse industrial units on the Belcon Industrial Estate, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire. The vendors were Bell and Webster Ltd, a subsidiary of Eleco Holdings, represented by Derrick Wade and Waters, of Harlow.

The four units, totalling 183,000 sq ft, were developed by Bell and Webster and are let to produce an initial income of £176,365 a year with substantial reversions over the next five years. The Pension Trusts will hold a lease of over 900 years at a fixed rent of £150 a year.

Gerald Ely

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Educational & Public Appointments

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

Regional Director (London)

Applications are invited for the post of Regional Director (London), the Open University's senior responsible officer for the London Region (which comprises the Greater London Area).

The person appointed will be concerned with the implementation in the London Region of all relevant aspects of the University's educational policy, including the recruitment and supervision of part-time tutors and counsellors (with the help of a corps of full-time staff tutors, senior counsellors and administrative staff). Co-operation with institutions of higher, adult and further education, and with local education authorities, is a vital part of the job.

According to the successful applicant's qualifications and experience, the salary to be offered will be at an appropriate point on the scale £7,519-£8,815 per annum. The salaries of Regional Directors are reviewed annually by the Senior Staff Salaries Committee, and on reaching the top of their scale, further progression within the professorial range may be approved by the Committee.

Applications should be made by letter, accompanied by a curriculum vitae to the Personnel Manager (RD4), The Open University, P.O. Box 75, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AL, from whom further particulars are available. Closing date for applications: 1st December 1977.

University of Auckland
NEW ZEALAND

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The University Council invites applications for

THE CHAIR IN PAEDIATRICS

carrying with it the Headship of the Department. The Chair becomes vacant in February 1978 following the appointment of the present Head, Professor R. B. Elliott, to the Research Chair in Child Health.

Candidates must hold a medical qualification registrable in New Zealand, together with a recognised postgraduate qualification in Paediatrics and research experience in that field.

The Professor shall be responsible for such teaching and related duties including examining, as may be required, and will be expected to encourage, supervise and engage in research within the University; and will also be responsible for the organisation of teaching and for expenditure in the Department; for advising the Council on the appointment of academic and technical staff in the Department; and generally for the carrying out of all administrative duties pertaining to the Headship of a Department.

The primary responsibility of the successful candidate will be the teaching of Paediatrics. The Professor will be responsible for graduate teaching and will be expected to be involved in the overall research development in Paediatrics.

The successful candidate will be expected to play a significant part in the development of postgraduate education in medicine and participate to a limited extent in the teaching of medical students in the pre-clinical years of the course.

The Professor will have clinical responsibilities in the Princess Mary Children's Hospital at Auckland Hospital and may also have clinical responsibility for the care of children in other hospitals of the Auckland Hospital Board.

At present salaries for medically qualified Professors are established within the range NZ$26,001-$28,404 per annum having regard to the qualifications of the candidate concerned. At present all salaries are supplemented by a cost-of-living allowance of $A356 per annum.

Conditions of Appointment and method of application are available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications will be accepted at any time up to 28 FEBRUARY 1978.

The University of Hull
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Applications are invited for appointment to the post of

LECTURER IN LAW

Candidates should have a good Honours Degree. They need not be solicitors or barristers, but professional status is desirable.

Salary scale: £3,333-£6,655 (under review) plus USS benefits.

Applications (6 copies) giving full details of education, qualifications, teaching and research, together with the names of three referees, should be sent to the Registrar, The University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX, by 12 December 1977, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

Appointments Vacant

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK

Social Work Education Adviser/ Information Officer

(CARDIFF)

The Central Council has a vacancy for a Social Work Education Adviser/Information Officer based in Cardiff. The person appointed will complete the regional team whose main base is in Bristol.

Advisers undertake a variety of duties, including maintaining links between the Council and universities and colleges and liaising with local authorities and other employers, and in other ways assisting in the promotion of training. The role of Information Officer includes promoting the recruitment of students to training, and providing information about the Council and its work.

Candidates should normally be qualified social workers and have had experience in social work training preferably in higher or further education.

The salary scale for the appointment is £4,811 by 11 annual increments to £7,087. The point of entry to the scale will be determined after taking into account age, experience and qualifications.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Principal Administrative Officer, Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, Derbyshire House, St. Chad's Street, London WC1H 8AD. The closing date for receipt of completed applications is 5th December 1977.

Informal enquiries will be welcomed by the Principal Social Work Education Adviser, Mrs Y. M. Crabtree, Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, 3 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 1NU. Telephone: Bristol (0272) 34137.

CCETSW

Leading Brazilian consultant engineering company specialized in Chemical and petrochemical field requires

5 SENIOR DRAUGHTSMEN

having minimum 8 years sound experience in industrial piping. Starting salary according to experience but not less than US$1,500. Knowledge of English essential. German, Portuguese or Spanish languages desirable. **Applications to be sent to: ICEM, 16 Avenue Jean Trembley, 1211 Genève 19.**

St. Mary's Hospital Medical School
(University of London)

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR — METABOLIC UNIT

Applications are invited for this post which carries Clinical Senior Lecturer Status. The post is available from 1 April 1978 and it is hoped to appoint a person with considerable research potential who could be considered for subsequent promotion. The Unit has extensive clinical, laboratory and computer facilities and has established research interests in carbohydrate and lipid metabolism including diabetes. Clinical duties will involve clinical endocrinology and metabolism with some general medicine and the appointee would be recommended for the award of Honorary Consultant Status within St. Mary's Hospital.

The salary would be within the scale for University Senior Lecturer (Clinical) which equates with the N.H.S. Consultant scale.

Applications including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be submitted to the Secretary, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Norfolk Place, London W2 1PG, by 20 December 1977. Further particulars are available on request and potential applicants are invited to visit the Department. For appointment, ring or write to Professor V. Wynn (01-723 1252, Ex. 136).

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

VICE-CHANCELLOR

The Council of the University of York is taking steps to appoint a successor to the present Vice-Chancellor, Dr. G. M. Carstairs, who is retiring in September, 1978.

Those who may wish to be considered for this appointment or who wish to suggest names for consideration are invited to write in confidence to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD, by Saturday, 31 December.

University College London
TRANSPORT STUDIES GROUP requires as

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

to study effects of changes in land-use on travel by public transport, a

MATHEMATICIAN, STATISTICIAN

or similarly qualified graduate with research experience including computing. Appointment for one year in the first instance starting 1 January 1978 or as soon afterwards as possible. Salary up to £4,649 including £360 London Allowance on National Range 1A. Further details from Professor R. E. Allsop, Transport Studies Group, University College, London, Gower St., London WC1E 6BT. Tel. 01-387 7050, ext. 740.

Guy's Hospital Medical and Dental School

RESEARCH ASSISTANT
(IMMUNOLOGIST/ BIOCHEMIST)

Pre or post-doctoral immunologist or biochemist having experience in immunochemical techniques required for a period of two years in the first instance. The person is required to investigate immune responses to Streptococcus mutans in rhesus monkeys.

Salary according to qualifications and experience, with £450 per annum London Allowance and superannuation.

Apply in writing, with curriculum vitae, to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, SE1 9RT, quoting Ref. T.M.4.

AUSTRALIA

University of Queensland

LECTURER IN FINE ARTS

Ability to teach the Renaissance and Early Modern or Eighteenth Century periods is required. Knowledge of Classical Art would also be advantageous.

Salary: $A14,633-$A19,262. Other Benefits: Study Leave, Superannuation, housing assistance, travelling and removal expenses.

Additional information and application forms are obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

University of Stirling
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from qualified graduates in any branch of the social sciences for the position of Research Assistant on a project examining the impact of work creation schemes in Scotland. The appointment will commence for one year on 1 January 1978 and will be on the Scale £2,904-£3,333.

Further details are available from The Secretary (TT), University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA. Applications should be lodged with the above, quoting three referees, by 1 December 1977.

COLLEGE ADMINISTRATOR

required early 1978, for independent evening College of liberal education for adult men and women. Preferred age range 35-50. Possibility of residence. Salary up to £5,000 p.a. For further particulars write: Working Men's College (C/A), Crowndale Road, London, N.W.1 before December 5th.

University of Western Australia
PERTH

Applications are invited for appointment to the following.

VACANT CHAIRS

CHAIR IN ECONOMICS: This is one of four Chairs in the Department of Economics, the other Chairs being in Economic History (Professor R. T. Appleyard), Applied Economics (Professor R. J. Bowden) and Japanese Studies (under advertisement). Applications will be considered from candidates with substantial scholarship in microeconomics or macroeconomics. The Department also offers courses in monetary economics, economic development, international economics, labour economics, public finance, urban economics and industrial economics. A person with particular interests in any of these fields may also apply, provided he has significant accomplishments in other microeconomics or macroeconomics.

CHAIR IN JAPANESE STUDIES: This Chair has become vacant through the resignation of the foundation professor, Professor Bernard Key, to take up an appointment with the International Development Centre of Japan in Tokyo. Applications are sought from persons with high academic attainments in one or more of the social sciences who have a fluent command of written and spoken Japanese as well as English, and who have spent a significant period of work or study in Japan. Japanese Studies has an academic establishment of five staff within the Department of Economics and all positions are held by persons fluent in both English and Japanese. Although economics is the discipline to which most attention is given in the course, candidates should be interested in other cultural aspects of contemporary Japanese society. Japanese language courses are offered at both undergraduate and honours levels, and courses in Japanese Studies (emphasising economic history, institutional modernization and contemporary policy formulation) are offered at the undergraduate level. Students may enrol in these courses as part of their Bachelor's degree work in the Faculty of Economics and Commerce or Arts e.g. history, politics, anthropology. After completing a Bachelor's degree students may elect to do honours in Japanese Studies. A Master of Japanese Studies programme is available for students wishing to study in Japan.

The current salary for a Professor is $A30,796 p.a. Benefits include superannuation similar to F.S.S.U., fares to Perth for appointee and dependant family, removal allowance, study leave and long service leave and housing loan scheme. Further information including conditions of appointment is available from the Staffing Officer, or from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications in duplicate stating full personal particulars, qualifications, experience and the names and addresses of three referees should reach the Staffing Officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009, by 14 January, 1978.

NEW ZEALAND

University of Canterbury Christchurch

LECTURER IN FORESTRY
(Forest Economics)

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned position in the School of Forestry. Applicants should hold a suitable degree in forestry, economics or agricultural economics.

The salary for Lecturers is on a scale from NZ$10,239 to $12,843 per annum.

Particulars, including information on travel and removal allowances, study leave, housing and superannuation may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications close on 15 January 1978.

THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

invites applications for the post of

SECRETARY TO THE EDITORIAL BOARD

The appointment will take effect on 1st January 1979 or as soon thereafter as may be agreed. Applicants should have an honours degree in history or a cognate subject, research experience and administrative as well as editorial ability.

For details apply by letter to The Secretary, 34 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

University of Bristol
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

The University invites applications for

A LECTURESHIP

in the Department of Biochemistry. The post is vacant and may be taken up any time before 1 August, 1978. The successful candidate will be expected to play a full part in the research, teaching and other activities of the Department.

Salary will be within the range £3,333-£6,655 or £5,015-£6,655 (medically qualified) according to qualifications and experience.

Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent not later than 1 January 1978 to The Secretary, Senate House, University of Bristol, BRISTOL BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained (reference TLJ).

University of Aston in Birmingham
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

LECTURER IN GEOLOGY

Applications are invited for this new post. Candidates should have proven research ability in stratigraphy or Phanerozoic regional mapping. The post may interest palaeontologists or sedimentologists whose work is field orientated.

Commencing salary will be within the range £3,333 to £5,015 per annum on a scale rising by annual increments to £6,655 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Staff Officer (Ref No 240/2) University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET to whom applications should be forwarded not later than 16th December.

ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COUNCILS

Appointment of

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

SALARY £8,708 TO £10,308 P.A.
(inclusive of London Weighting and Supplements)

Applications are invited for this important post which offers an exceptional opportunity to participate at national level in the making of major policy affecting local government.

The officer appointed will carry considerable responsibility working in a team under the general direction of an Under-Secretary responsible for the work of a group of committees. Initially these will be the Social Services, Police, Fire and Emergency Planning, and Consumer Services Committees.

A legal or other professional qualification, and experience at senior level in the office of a Chief Executive or other Chief Officer of a local authority, particularly in relation to the above Committees, will be an advantage.

Local Government Conditions of Service and Superannuation apply, and the Association will assist in removal and other expenses.

Particulars of the appointment and a form of application obtainable from the Secretary, Eaton House, 66a Eaton Square, Westminster, London, SW1W 9BH (Tel.: 01-235 5173), and are returnable by 12th December, 1977.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS IN NEW NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

The Inter-University Council intends to extend its register of candidates available for posts in the new and developing universities in Nigeria.

Applicants should possess a good Honours degree and research experience preferably with a Doctorate. University level teaching experience is desirable for Lectureship posts and essential for Senior Lectureships. The universities in question are often developing faster than the supporting infra-structure and a pioneering approach is essential. Applications on the basis of possible secondment from a British university/polytechnic would be welcomed.

Applications are invited for posts of Lectureship and Senior Lectureship in the following subjects:

A1. ENGLISH
A2. GEOGRAPHY
A3. HISTORY
A4. POLITICAL SCIENCE
A5. ECONOMICS
A6. SOCIOLOGY

Salary range: £4,900 p.a. to £7,670 p.a. plus 25% Contract Bonus. Salary supplemented in appropriate cases for posts at Senior Lectureship level in English, Economics and Geography. Appointments normally on contract for 2-3 years renewable. Possibility of tenure in some universities. Paid overseas passages every 2 years, car loan, car allowance, furnished accommodation at low rentals.

Further information and form from DIVISION A, INTER-UNIVERSITY COUNCIL, 90 91 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON W1P 0DT. Closing date 1 January 1978. Candidates living outside the United Kingdom should not apply to the IUC, but to the universities in Nigeria directly.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

HOPE PROFESSORSHIP OF ZOOLOGY
(Entomology)

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Hope Professorship of Zoology (Entomology) tenable in the Department of Zoology which will fall vacant on 30 September 1978. The headship of the Department of Zoology will be assigned to the Linacre Professor of Zoology until Michaelmas Term, 1984, but thereafter the Hebdomadal Council will assign the headship of the department to either the Linacre Professor, or the Hope Professor of Zoology (Entomology), for specified periods of not less than five years at a time.

The stipend will be £8,982, plus a pensionable allowance of £1,241 in respect of the duties of Head of the Department of Zoology for the periods during which these are assigned to the professor.

Applications (nine copies), naming three referees but without testimonials, should be received not later than 12 January, 1978, by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Birmingham

LECTURER IN MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS

Applications are invited for the above post. Applicants should be practised in the design and development of integrated machine tool systems with emphasis on electrical drive and interfaces, measuring system and transducers for NC processes and programmable controllers for batch and mass production. Associated experience in some of the following aspects of manufacturing systems would be relevant: NC software; specification of machine tools devices; machine workpiece interactions.

The successful applicant will be responsible for teaching in the Postgraduate Course in Machine Tool Technology and in the Undergraduate School. He will be expected to develop research interests generally in the control of manufacturing systems.

Applicants should have at least a good honours degree in some branch of engineering with relevant industrial and/or teaching experience. Salary on the scale £3,333-£6,655 (under review) with superannuation.

Further particulars are available from the Assistant Registrar, Science and Engineering, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (three copies) giving full curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be submitted by December 28th, 1977. Please quote ref.: T04.

The University of Leeds
INSTITUTE FOR TRANSPORT STUDIES

TRAVEL TIME AND MONEY EXPENDITURE

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow on a 3-year SSRC project to investigate whether, when making forecasts, it is better to assume that the daily personal expenditure of time and money on travel is constant, than it is to assume that the numbers of trips per day is constant (for households of different kinds).

Applicants should have a sound theoretical knowledge of statistics, with applied statistical experience, preferably including the analysis of large data sets on computers. They should have a good first degree with preferably subsequent research experience (including possibly a doctorate) in such fields as statistics, economics, engineering, transport planning or geography.

The starting salary on the present University Research Staff scales (which are currently under review) would be within the range £3,333—£4,190 per annum, on the IA Scale for Research and Analogous Staff). The appointment will start as soon as possible after 1 January 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Institute for Transport Studies, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT (telephone Leeds 31751, ext 394).

Closing date for application 30 November 1977.

University of Leicester
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of

STAFF TUTOR

to work with adult students in the compilation of a comprehensive register of East Midlands writers. The post, which is funded partly by the East Midlands Arts Association, is temporary for three years commencing 1 April 1978. The successful applicant will be qualified in English Literature, with a particular interest in bibliography, or in Local History. Teaching or organising experience in adult education will also be looked for.

Salary on the Lecturer Scale £3,333-£6,655. It is expected that the appointment will be made initially within the first three points of the scale.

Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be returned by 31 December 1977 quoting reference Post 2AE(L)T.

City of London School

BURSAR

A vacancy for the appointment of Bursar of the City of London School will arise in August 1978. Full details and application form may be obtained from the Bursar, City of London School, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4.

University of Rhodesia
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

FACULTY OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons, preferably with a doctoral degree, for a Research Fellowship tenable in the Faculty of Social Studies to commence on the 1st January, 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter. Appointment would be for one year in the first instance with the opportunity of renewal for a second year. Arrangements for secondment may be considered in appropriate circumstances. The Departments of the Faculty are: Accountancy, the Centre for Inter-Racial Studies, Economics, Law, Political Science (including Public Administration), Psychology and Sociology. It is hoped that the successful applicant will be attached to the Department appropriate to his disciplines.

Salary Scales (Approx. Stg. equiv.):
Junior Research Fellow £3,089 x 197—£3,680
Research Fellow Grade II £3,898 x 207—£4,726
Research Fellow Grade I £5,181 x 246—£6,169
Senior Research Fellow £6,892 x 246—£7,860

Family passages and allowance for transport of effects on appointment. Housing allowance. Superannuation and medical aid scheme.

Applications (six copies) giving full personal particulars (including full names, place and date of birth, etc.), qualifications, experience, publications and names and addresses of three referees, and an outline of research proposals should be submitted by 12 December, 1977 to the Registrar, University of Rhodesia, P.O. Box MP 167, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury, Rhodesia, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Overseas applicants should send a copy of their applications to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

British subjects considering applying for posts in Rhodesia are urged to consult the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (telephone 233 4133) or their nearest British Consular Office.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Linacre Professorship of Zoology

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Linacre Professorship of Zoology which will fall vacant on 30 September 1979. The Professor will be required to assume the duties of Head of the Department of Zoology until Michaelmas Term 1984. Thereafter the Hebdomadal Council will assign the headship of the department to either the Linacre Professor, or the Hope Professor of Zoology (Entomology), for specified periods of not less than five years at a time.

The stipend will be £8,982, plus a pensionable allowance of £1,241 in respect of the duties of Head of the Department of Zoology for the periods during which these are assigned to the professor.

Applications (nine copies), naming three referees but without testimonials, should be received not later than 12 January, 1978 by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Reading

LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of English (Language and Literature). The successful candidate will be expected to teach Chaucer and related authors at the undergraduate level, to supervise research in the Medieval period and to assist in the work of the Graduate Centre for Medieval Studies.

The person appointed should take up duties on 1 October, 1978.

Applications should be addressed to the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AH, and should reach him not later than 17 December, 1977. Two copies of the letter of application, giving particulars of the candidate's age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two or three referees, should be submitted.

St James's School West Malvern

The Council of St. James's School invite applications for the post of

HEAD

from September, 1978.

The School is an independent boarding school for 200 girls aged from 9 to 18.

Salary according to qualifications and experience, in any event in excess of Burnham Scale, with attractive free accommodation.

Applicants should write for details to: The Secretary to the Council, The Bursar's Office, St. James's School, West Malvern, Worcestershire.

University of Nottingham
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a lectureship in solid state electronics which will be filled from the earliest possible date. Initial salary within the first three points of the lecturers' scale: £3,333, £3,547, £3,761. Applications and further particulars from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham. Closing date 9th December, 1977. Ref.: 641.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST, GHANA
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

Applications are invited from suitable qualified persons for the following posts in the Department of Classics:

Professor/Associate Professor

Lecturers/Assistant Lecturers

QUALIFICATION:

PROFESSOR/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
Applicants must have considerable university teaching and research experience.

LECTURERS
Applicants must have a good Honours degree in Classics with special interest in either Ancient History or Literature, and must in addition have a higher degree or some University teaching and research experience.

ASSISTANT LECTURERS
Applicants must have a good Honours degree in Classics with special interest in either Ancient History or Literature. Some research experience will be an advantage.

SALARY:

PROFESSOR — C12,384.00 per annum.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR — C11,526.00 per annum.
LECTURER — C6,420.00 x 240 — C9,780.00 per annum.
ASSISTANT LECTURER — C5,500, C5,700.00 per annum.

Other benefits include furnished accommodation at subsidized rental, generous home leave, free medical facilities and children's allowance.

At current rates of exchange: C2.10 — £1 Sterling.

Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Senior Assistant Registrar, Universities of Ghana Office, 15 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0AG, England with whom applications (5 copies) should be lodged not later than 15th December, 1977.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS IN NEW NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

The Inter-University Council intends to extend its register of candidates available for posts in the new and developing universities in Nigeria.

Applicants should possess a good Honours Degree and research experience preferably with a Doctorate. University level teaching experience is desirable for Lectureship posts and essential for Senior Lectureships.

The universities in question are often developing faster than the supporting infra-structure and a pioneering approach is essential. Applications on the basis of possible secondment from a British university polytechnic would be welcomed.

Applications are invited for posts of Lectureship and Senior Lectureship in the following subjects:

D.1 ACCOUNTANCY D.2 BUSINESS STUDIES D.3 LAW

Salary range: £3,900 p.a. to £7,670 p.a. plus 25% Contract Bonus. Salary may be supplemented in appropriate cases for posts at Senior Lectureship level.

Appointments normally on contract for 2-3 years renewable. Possibility of tenure in some universities. Paid overseas passages every 2 years, car loan, car allowance, furnished accommodation at low rental.

Further information and form from DIVISION A, INTER-UNIVERSITY COUNCIL, 90 91 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON W1P 0DT. Closing date 1 January 1978. Candidates living outside the United Kingdom should not apply to the IUC, but to the Universities in Nigeria directly.

University of Zambia

Applications are invited for the following posts in the

SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY: PROFESSOR/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR/SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER (6 posts). Applicants should have a Ph.D. or equivalent from a recognised University and current research interests in one of the following fields: Chemistry of Natural Products; Homogeneous Catalysis; Theoretical Chemistry; Bio-Chemistry; Polymer Chemistry. Applicants for the posts of Associate Professor or Professor should include at least reprints from their most recent publications. The appointees will be expected to teach and develop research in their field of interest and take part in general teaching of the Department including supervision of postgraduate candidates.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR/SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER (4 posts). Applicants should possess a Ph.D. or equivalent. They should have considerable University lecturing experience. Preference will be given to persons interested in the following research areas: Geophysics; Solid State Physics and Nuclear Physics. The appointees will be expected to teach and develop research in their field of interest and take part in general teaching of the Department, including supervision of postgraduate candidates. Salary scales: Professor K8,232-K8,616 p.a. Associate Professor K7,812-K8,232 p.a. Senior Lecturer K6,324-K7,200 p.a. Lecturer I K5,700-K6,108 p.a. Lecturer II K4,956-K5,396 p.a. (£1 sterling=K1.37). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £2,230-£4,062 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £330-£1,644 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's educational allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages, various allowances, superannuation, medical aid scheme, regular overseas leave. Detailed application (2 copies) including curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees should be sent airmail not later than 21 December 1977 to Registrar, University of Zambia, P.O. Box 2379, Lusaka, Zambia. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

University of Cambridge

Applications are invited for a University

ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP

in German in the Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages to hold office from October 1978.

The successful candidate will be expected to teach German language classes and to lecture on the history or the literature of the period since 1700.

The appointment will be subject to the Statutes and Ordinances of the University and will be for three years in first instance.

The scale of pensionable stipends for a University Assistant Lecturer is £3,547 rising by four annual increments to £4,403.

Applications (ten copies) with names of two or three referees should be sent to The Secretary, Appointments Committee for the Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DA by 14 December 1977.

University of Edinburgh
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE OR FELLOW

Applications are invited for the post of Research Associate or Fellow to work on a project concerning cell surface receptors for complement. Experience in biochemistry and cellular immunology is essential. A Ph D or equivalent is preferable. The project is supported by the Medical Research Council for a period of 3 years commencing as soon as possible. The salary will be on Research Range 1A with superannuation.

Applications, including the names of two referees, should be sent as soon as possible to Dr. A. B. Kay, Department of Pathology, Medical School, Teviot Place, Edinburgh, from whom further details may also be obtained. Please quote reference 5055.

University of Cambridge

NORRIS-HULSE PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY

Applications are invited for the above Chair which will become vacant on 1 October 1978 by the retirement of Professor D. M. MacKinnon. Preference will be given to candidates who are theologians qualified to give philosophical consideration to the content of Christian thought.

Pensionable stipend £9,029.

Applications (ten copies) marked 'Confidential' should be sent to the Secretary General of the Faculties, from whom further information may be obtained, at the General Board Office, The Old Schools, Cambridge CB2 1TT. Names of two referees may be submitted if desired. Closing date: 16 December 1977.

University of Botswana and Swaziland
(University College of Botswana)

Applications are invited for the post of

CATALOGUER

at the

COLLEGE LIBRARY

Qualifications required are the postgraduate diploma in librarianship, M.L.S. or B.Bibl. plus experience, preferably in a University Library. The appointee will join a small cataloguing department in a rapidly expanding library. Participation in staff training, current awareness programme and bibliographic research may add to the challenge and interest of the job. He/she to assume duty in January 1978. Salary scale R4,272-R6,700 p.a. (£1 sterling—R1.52). The British Government may supplement salary in range £1,896-£2,088 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees and £1,140-£1,284 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. For the first completed tour (2 years) a tax free gratuity of 25% of basic salary is payable, rising to 27½% for a second tour and 30% for a third. Housing allowances; education allowances; medical aid scheme; baggage allowance; family passages; inducement allowance of 50% of basic salary (taxable) for expatriates not qualifying for any supplementation scheme. Detailed applications (2 copies) including full curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than 16 December 1977 to the Registrar, University of Botswana and Swaziland, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana. Applicants resident in the U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars are obtainable from either address.

Australian Graduate of School of Management Sydney, Australia

in the

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER APPOINTMENT

QUANTITATIVE METHODS (Ref. 1057)

The Australian Graduate School of Management is a specially funded, national postgraduate management school established by the Australian Government to enhance the availability, quality and relevance of management education.

Applications are invited from qualified persons interested in making a significant contribution to teaching and research in quantitative methods in a management school. Candidates with interests in applied statistical analysis or the methods of operations research are invited to apply.

Salary per annum: Within the range $A19,676-$A22,953 (Senior Lecturer); $A14,633-$A19,262 (Lecturer). Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. For full information about types of appointment, conditions of employment and method of application, write to: Professor Philip Brown, Director, Australian Graduate School of Management, The University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033, Australia.

Applications close 31 December 1977.

University of London
ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

In association with Chelsea College and the Royal Dental Hospital of London School of Dental Surgery

SENIOR LECTURER
in
STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY

Applicants should have a first or higher degree in the field of anatomy, and a medical qualification is desirable but not essential. The duties include the teaching of all aspects of anatomy and embryology to medical and dental students, and teaching selected students to BSc honours level in anatomy and involve playing a full part in inter-disciplinary topic teaching. There are excellent research facilities and inter-disciplinary research is encouraged. Further particulars may be obtained from the Establishment Officer, St George's Hospital Medical School, Cranmer Terrace, London, SW17 0RE, to whom applications, with the names of three referees, should be sent to arrive by the 2nd January 1978.

COMPUTATIONAL STATISTICIAN

Required by NAG Ltd. to help develop the NAG Library's statistical subroutines, in conjunction with R.S.S. experts. Post based in Oxford. Computing experience and Statistics (at least M.Sc) required. Further details:

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Tel: (0865) 511245

PART TIME TEACHER (with music)
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LAMSAC

LOCAL AUTHORITIES MANAGEMENT SERVICES AND COMPUTER COMMITTEE

(incorporating the Joint Advisory Committee on Local Authority Purchasing)

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (PURCHASING)

It has been decided by the four Associations who represent Local Authorities in Great Britain that there is a need to strengthen the work undertaken by the Joint Advisory Committee on Local Authority Purchasing. This Committee is therefore being integrated with LAMSAC, and an Assistant Director (Purchasing) being appointed. This officer will be responsible for carrying out the executive work of a new Sub-Committee and Panel, the aims of which will be to promote and facilitate more effective purchasing within local government. Applicants must possess personal qualities of determination, innovation, skill in negotiation and the ability to communicate at committee and technical levels. There is a need for an understanding of local government structure and organisation and of the views on purchasing held by the various Departments and disciplines. The applicant appointed will be required to write reports of an extremely high standard. A professional qualification and/or practical experience in purchasing could be an advantage but neither is considered essential.

The salary is £8,161-£9,127 plus a London Allowance of £435 and the conditions of service are those applicable to local government, including the superannuation scheme. Annual leave 22 days increased by three days after ten years service. Period of notice 3 months. If you consider you can meet this challenging opportunity please write for further details and an application form to:— **S. R. Barnes, Director, LAMSAC, 3, Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6JH** or telephone 01-828 2333. Closing date for applications, 19th December, 1977.

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invite applicants for

JOINT HEADSHIP

at their South of England Preparatory School. This appointment is part of the plans for the future of their Preparatory Schools.

The appointment will be from September, 1978.

St. Johns is an I.A.P.S. School for Catholic boys with 110 boarders and 36 day boys.

Applicants must be practicing Roman Catholics.

They should write to the Clerk of the Governors, Stonyhurst College, Nr. Blackburn, Lancs. BB6 9PZ, by 2nd December, 1977, enclosing a Curriculum Vitae and the names of three referees.

University of Western Australia
PERTH

ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for appointment as

LECTURER IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS

in the Department of Anthropology. This will be a temporary position for two years initially. Candidates should possess a higher degree and formal training and research experience in both Social Anthropology and Linguistics. Previous teaching experience and research publications are desirable. The appointee will be required to teach at all levels of the undergraduate programme in both Linguistics and Social Anthropology, and to conduct and supervise independent field research. Details of the teaching and research activities of the Department may be obtained from the Head of the Department, Professor R. M. Berndt.

The current salary range for a Lecturer is: $A14,632-$A19,262 per annum. The appointee will be entitled to fares to Perth for self and fully dependent family and a removal allowance and to similar return benefits to place of engagement after two years' service.

Applications in duplicate stating full personal particulars, qualifications and experience should reach the Staffing Officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009, by 17 December, 1977. Candidates should request three referees to write immediately to the Staffing Officer.

University of London
LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

THE MORRIS GINSBERG FELLOWSHIP IN SOCIOLOGY

The London School of Economics and Political Science invites applications for the Morris Ginsberg Fellowship in Sociology; either one or two awards may be made. The purpose of the Fellowship is to promote research in Sociology. It may be tenable, at the discretion of the Committee of Management, with other offices, appointments or awards, for instance by a University Teacher who might combine it with sabbatical or study leave. The Fellowship is also available to persons in occupations similar to that of University Teacher. The period of the award may be up to twelve months but should not be less than one term. It may be held at any time within the next two years.

Applications should be received not later than 21 December, 1977 by the Administrative Officer, Room H.610, The London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE from whom application forms may be obtained.

University College of North Wales
BANGOR

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER
IN PSYCHOLOGY

No particular specialization is stipulated, but preference may be given to applicants with interests in operant behaviour and/or the general area of memory and information processing.

The appointment will be made on the lower part of the scale £3,333-£6,655 per annum.

Applications (two copies), giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the Assistant Registrar (Personnel), University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date for the receipt of applications: 4 January, 1978.

University of London
QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a temporary appointment starting January 1978, for a period of up to 9 months, in the Department of Physiology. Further particulars may be obtained from Professor David L. Yudilevich, M.D. Salary, depending on qualifications and experience, will be within the Lecturer Scale which is currently £3,333-£6,655 p.a. plus £450 London allowance. Applications, with four copies of c.v. and the names of two referees, should be sent to: The Secretary, Queen Elizabeth College, Campden Hill Road, London W8 7AH. Closing date: 9 December 1977.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

an

S.R.C. POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

is available from as soon as possible, for work with Professor T. C. Waddington on two topics in Inelastic Neutron Scattering.

(i) the study of the Librational and Torsional modes of molecules

(ii) the study of the Vibrational modes of strong hydrogen bonds.

The successful applicant will be based in Durham, where back-up facilities in terms of preparative work, infrared, far-infrared and Raman spectrometres will be located. The neutron scattering experiments will be carried out on the research reactors at A.E.R.E., Harwell and on the high-flux reactor at the Institut Laue-Langevin, Grenoble, France. Initial salary on National Research Range 1A—£3,333-£5,017 per annum. The appointment will be for either two or three years depending upon the qualifications and experience of the person appointed.

Applications (5 copies) naming three referees should be sent as soon as possible, but no later than 28 February, 1978 to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE.

The University of Manchester

RYLANDS CHAIR OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM AND EXEGESIS

Applications are invited for the above Chair, which will fall vacant in October 1978, on the retirement of Professor F. F. Bruce. Candidates should have interests that span the fields of Biblical study and possess special expertise in the New Testament. Salary within the range for Professors. Superannuable. Applications (one copy suitable for photocopying) giving full details and qualifications, experience, etc. and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent to the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL, by November 30th. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, quoting reference 168/77/T.

University of Hongkong

SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the Senior Lectureship in Community Medicine. Candidates should be medically qualified, possess the M.F.C.M., D.P.H. or equivalent degree and preferably the D.I.H. and have had experience in teaching public health, preventive, social or community medicine. Annual salary (superannuable) is — HK$139,800-160,200. (£1 = HK$8.40 approx.) Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or the Assistant Secretary (Recruitment), University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Closing date for applications is 31 December 1977.

University of Bath

Applications are invited for a

LECTURER

in the School of Education, with responsibility for the Science and Technology Centre for Teachers.

Applicants should have a good honours degree and/or higher degree and recent experience of teaching science in schools. The salary range (under review) is £3,333—£6,655 per annum, but the commencing salary will be set in the lower part of the range.

Further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, quoting reference number 77/136/T. Closing date for applications: 5th December 1977.

University of Bristol

CHAIR IN ANATOMY

The University invites applications from persons qualified in the biological sciences for the Chair in Anatomy which will become vacant on 1st January, 1978, on the appointment of Professor Gabriel Horn to the Chair of Zoology in the University of Cambridge. A medical qualification is not regarded as essential.

Suitably qualified candidates are invited to submit applications including the names of three referees, not later than 15th December, 1977, to the undersigned from whom further particulars of the appointment may be obtained.

Alexander Fraser, Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol, BS8 1TH.

IV

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NON-SECRETARIAL

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Apart from the reception and telephone work there will be some typing involved, accuracy being more important than speed.

The starting salary is £2,560 p.a. rising on a scale to £2,988 p.a. Hours are 9.20 am-5.30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Apply to Mrs. Ward on 01-839 8000, ext. 88 (after 9.30 a.m.) Crafts Advisory Committee, c/o Design Council, 28 Haymarket, SW1.

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HARPERS & QUEEN magazine need a young (19-22) Secretary for its features editor. Interesting opening in a civilized atmosphere for well-spoken, organized person with accurate shorthand, typing and spelling. "A" level English an advantage. Please ring Beverlie Flower, 834 2331.

£3,600 ADVERTISING COMPANY in lovely West End offices need a Secretary with good speeds and initiative to assist the Managing Director, Crone Corkill & Assocs. (Consultants) 437 1137.

WINCHESTER.—Director of international company needs secretary/assistant, Directors' Secretaries, 01-629 9323.

CITY SHIPPING CO. needs PA/Sec. 25-35 to entirely run office for two young Scandinavian business developers. Moving to brand new luxury offices near Tower Bridge. Must have good formal skills and preferably additional European language. A challenging and enormously enjoyable job. To around £4,000 p.a. L.V.s. 4 weeks' hols. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807.

ARE YOU A RECEPTIONIST who takes pride in your position and yourself? If so our prestige client will match your professionalism with a salary of £3,300 and excellent benefits.—Find and Place, 408 1160 (Agency).

FORGET SHORTHAND £3,500

As Sec./P.A. to this charming, professional man, handle the varied aspects of his affairs, organise directors' luncheons, the company's cars as well as helping to administer BUPA. In this friendly relaxed atmosphere you'll become a valued member of his team. Make the change by ringing Anne on 828 8055.

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Associate with the best as you set up board meetings, attend fiery high powered discussions and become totally supportive to this remarkable Company Secretary. If you have the drive and initiative to be in charge and delegate, make a quick call now to Pam on 828 8055.

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6 WEEKS HOLIDAYS!! £3,110

Get into the Academic world, as secretary to this universally surveyor. Deal with accommodation and catering, as just a part of your varied duties. So with your eye for detail and your love of a young environment ring Madeleine on 828 8055.

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COLLEGE LEAVER AS P.A. TO A PEER INVOLVED WITH T.V.

Marvellous opportunity for well-spoken, young Secretary, just out of College, who is able to provide a full P.A. service to the titled head of a West End based organisation involved with Television Administration. Involves general work in lovely offices & a lot of client reception. Good starting salary, Miss Gibbs, CHALLONERS, 19/23 Oxford Street, W.1. 437 9030 (Employment Agency).

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Childrenswear, menswear, millinery, are examples of departments with vacancies with this large retail group. Young team in the Head Office. Solve distribution, delivery problems to stores. Excellent free lunch, prospects, salary and discounts await you if you are looking for a future where your "O" Levels will benefit you.—Call today, Val Davies on 734 7186, DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 205 Regent Street, W.1.

LEGAL SEC. £4,000 SMALL PRACTICE N.W.3

Seek an Audio Sec. with good conveyancing experience to assist Partner. First class prospects offered to the right person.

For more details please ring Ann Stark, 831 7622.

CLAYMAN EMP. AGENCY
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Top City Insurance firm requires experienced secretary/PA for senior post. Excellent benefits including very good bonus. Mrs. Hayes.

Acme Appointments (Agy)
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247 9701

PUBLISHING

Assist Editor of magazine in all secretarial duties while contacting advertisers, export companies and clients for contribution to the magazine. Real opportunity to use journalistic flair also in this involving, interesting entree to publishing. Call Denise Cousins on 734 0911 DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

PUBLISHING

You publishing career starts here with this well known Co. dealing in fiction magazines. You'll assist the Group Advertising Mgr., and handle complaints from readers. Bonus at Easter + LV's.—Call me now with your sh/typing. Jacqueline Brooks, 353 9781.

DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency).

FILM CO.

Director on advertising side needs Secretary used to client contact. Salary £3,000 neg. Phone Rita Daly on 486 [illegible]

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(Emp. Agency)

MOST WANTED, the people from Centacom. Our standards match your own, permanent or temporary, come and be pampered! Call Centacom Staff (Agy) 937 6525 (Kensington), 876 2875 (Strand).

"A" LEVEL COLLEGE leaver/sec. (modest speeds acceptable) to assist in picture research with book publishers, £3,600 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644.

A PAIR OF PARTNERS in firm of Estate Agents looking for unflappable, level-headed secretary. Stimulating situation in heart of Mayfair. Skills required—typing, shorthand, audio, telex, arrangement of travel and appointments, liaison with staff at all levels, social arrangements in connection with clients and travel itineraries. Very pleasant working environment. Salary circa £3,500.—Phone 01-629 9050, Mr Walter.

SECRETARY to Personnel Officer of International Oil Company, W.1. A charming, well-educated person used to handling people. 80/50 w.p.m. speeds. £4,000 p.a. plus perks.—Merrow Agency, 636 1487.

CHELSEA ANTIQUE SHOP seeks responsible P.A., 25-35, initiative, charm and selling ability essential. Usual secretarial skills. £3,300+.—Telephone 730 3877.

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SHELLA FISHER BUREAU,
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Go-ahead publishing house are looking for a versatile young Assistant to join their Picture Research team. Intelligent initiative and good typing would be rewarded by excellent working conditions and generous starting salary.

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Fulfil your career ambitions in this terrific publishing company. Publications Director needs your special P.A. secretarial skills to organise his day, arrange his meetings, liaise with his clients and generally keep things running smoothly. Interested? Phone Pearl on 828 8055.

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Plenty of potential at the medium sized central London H.Q. of a major international organisation for an efficient, young Secretary, eager to be involved in all aspects of the work & able to handle considerable client contact. Bonus & L.V.s.—Miss Kaye, CHALLONERS, 29 Wormwood Street, E.C.2. 638 3846 (Employment Agency).

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Develop rapidly with this expanding international company. Enjoy variety and responsibility as you provide secretarial/administrative back-up to executive. Handle travel arrangements, book temporary staff. Get thoroughly involved with all day to day aspects. Good secretarial skills? Call Denise Cousins on 734 0911 DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

Director's P.A. Keen on Personnel & Admin £3,500

Interesting role at medium sized S.W.1 company, working with senior director and handling a variety of Personnel & Administration activities. Calls for sound secretarial skills & plenty of personal initiative. — Miss Baines, CHALLONERS, 183 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 828 3845 (Employment Agency).

AIM FOR AUDIO AT UP TO £3,700

Senior Manager at well-known International Consultancy has a busy & involved job for an efficient young Audio Secretary eager for more responsibility & able to cope with Admin. Generous range of benefits.—Jan Smith, CHALLONERS, 17 Broadway, S.W.1. 222 5058 (Employment Agency).

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Be a right arm to dynamic Managing Director, organise him, entertain overseas clients, handle P.R. for company. Provide secretarial/administration back up. Own office, help production / distribution of magazines worldwide. Discount on books. Secretarial skills only.—Call Anthea Davies on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street W.1.

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Freedom to act independently as PA to top executive, who is a charming American, and overseas 60% of the year. Lots of people contact, own correspondence, luxury offices, LVs, kitchen facilities.—Ring Louise Jones on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

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P.A./SECRETARY (no shorthand) for interesting vacancy for one with initiative and organizing ability, W.1. £3,400, L.V.s. M. & S. Agency, 629 2321.

SENIOR PA/SEC., late 30's for financiers, small friendly prestigious City merchant bank. Great scope for individuality. Needs good formal skills, reasonably numerate. Aim to deal with a lot of admin. Friendly co-operation the key note, £4,000 p.a.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807.

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requires mature person as general assistant. Must be able to do shorthand, typing and simple bookkeeping. Five-day week. Commencing salary £3,000.

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Get into the exciting world of property management with a friendly, expanding, forward-looking company. An opportunity to become part of a team liaising with clients, tenants and solicitors and to coordinate this young chairman' entire day. Be in time for the Christmas spree and ring James on 828 8055 now.

Churchill Personnel Consultants
Abford House, 15 Wilton Rd., S.W.1

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Liaise with photographers for assignments in UK and abroad. Negotiate prices for publishing of their photographs. Responsibility and variety as PA to a Director of W.1 publishers, where typing more than shorthand will be used. Discounts, beautiful books, free issues and subsidised meals, too!! Don't miss this busy demanding post. Call Val Davies on 734 7186.

DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency),
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Executive responsible for recruitment at major City company, needs a competent, young secretarial assistant, who could handle Personnel Reception plus a lot of telephone contact. Calls for bright manner & ability to cope with pressure. Interesting & varied role.—Miss Sinclair, LAURIE & CO., 91 Moorgate, E.C.2. 606 6301. (Employment Agency).

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Your boss deals with American treaty reinsurance. Lots of travel arrangements to States, see to his visitors and their needs. P.A.-type person with sense of humour, able to cope with dynamic boss. Staff restaurant/bar, coffee lounge, luxurious offices, medical centre and LV's, 'Phone Frank Gee, on 628 3691, DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

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LIVERPOOL ST £3,850

Top City Insurance firm requires experienced secretary/PA for senior post. Excellent *benefits including very good* bonus, Mrs Hayes,

Acme Appointments (Agy.).
158 Bishopsgate
(opp Liv St stn)

247 9701

SECRETARY to senior professor. Excellent typing and shorthand essential. Medical knowledge would be an advantage. Top pay and conditions. Ring St. Leonard's Employment Agency now: 677 2202.

COLLEGE LEAVER with good skills and an interest in classical music for W.1 co. £2,600. Jaygar Careers, 730 5148.

NO SHORTHAND!—Sec./Asst. 20-30 for W.C.2 College Post-graduate office. Good typing, helping with organisation of courses, records and students generally. Considerable personal responsibility. To £3,525 p.a. 4 weeks hols.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807.

SECRETARY to 2 Conservative M.P.s requires secretarial help, 4 days a week. £3,750 p.a.—Box 0041 K, The Times.

£4,000+ P.A./ADMIN.—Fantastic job for young secretary 25+. International Mayfair co.—[illegible] 6924. Just the Job.

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BASIC TYPING? Export, client-orientated Co. seeks college leaver.—734 3266. G1 Cons.

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Small school, opening soon near Baker Street, needs a highly competent, well educated Secretary. We need a person with absolutely loads of common sense, tact, humour, good typing skills, bookkeeping experience and knowledge of languages. We are asking a lot, but the salary, hours and conditions are very good. If you like people of different nationalities, enjoy helping others, welcome a challenge and assisting in a hundred different ways (including making the coffee) and you are friendly and flexible and that little bit different, then please write, but fully, to

Charles Quigg,
12 Dudley House,
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Interviews shortly.

Environmental Consultancy, W.1

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We need two super secretaries to make up a team for young expanding environmental and consultancy in W1. Golf ball machine. c. £3,500. 4 weeks holiday. Ring 486 8277.

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A well-known firm of Fine Art Publishers is looking for a Secretary for the Head of their Picture Research Department. Applicant will work with three other researchers, have lots of contact with the editorial side and will assist in the basic research. Fantastic opportunity if you have good shorthand and typing, a methodical mind and a cheerful outlook on life. Salary c. £3,300. Age 18+.

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Talk your way into advertising. Use all your charm and personality as Sec PA to this lovely lady manager. Not much shorthand and typing here, you'll spend your days liaising with lots of different Clients by telephone and occasionally over reception. Be fully trained in all aspects of PR in this great atmosphere. Dial my number for success. Peter St. James on 828 8055

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A challenging opportunity awaits you in this busy P.R. department in this international oil company. If you have had background in P.R. on top of your basic secretarial talents then don't hesitate to call Rosemary now on 828 8055.

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road S.W.1

JOIN KEY DIRECTOR WHO NEEDS TO DELEGATE £3,500

Dynamic young boss, anxious to free himself from a variety of interesting responsibilities, at his gorgeous West End office, is looking for a bright, young Secretary, able to tackle some financial research & handle a lot of 'phone contacts. Bonus, discounts & other benefits all apply.—Miss Kreushaar, CHALLONERS, 407 Oxford Street, W.1. 629 9651 (Employment Agency).

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Training given, and courses to attend. Take this challenging opportunity as staff assistant, dealing with recruitment, selection, placement. Responsible for up to 100 clerical & secretarial personnel and their welfare. Organise your work in various subsiduaries. Flexitime, pensions scheme, excellent opening for mature candidate. Phone Frank Gee on 628 2691 DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency) 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

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Be appreciated! You have the exp. and the know how and we have a number of congenial openings for Secretaries (Shorthand or Audio or Administrative) New Year jobs. £3,000-£4,000. Why not discuss your future with one of our Senior Interviewers.

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Be in constant communication with the U.S., Africa, Europe and the Middle East, helping to sort out problems for clients, look after travel itineraries, and act as mainstay in charge of the office. Enjoy luxurious surroundings and all the responsibility you could ask for! Call me now with your sec. skills, Lesley Nicol, 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agy.).

SALES AND PR NO SHORTHAND

Learn about P.R., meet and assist students with their study problems, deal with queries and help to run the hectic sales office of this ever-expanding organization. Good perks and a friendly team spirit—and all you need is typing plus a lively personality! Call me today! Lesley Nicol, 221 5072, DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency).

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734 6868

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CAREER CARE (Emp Agy.)
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BRIGHT CHEERFUL young secretary/assistant required to cope with P.R. executives' work. A challenging job with an opportunity to get involved. Friendly West End office. Write: Nella McCarthy, 24 Bruton Place, London, W.1.

LONDON SYMPHONY Orchestra requires secretary for managing director. Good shorthand and typing, unflappability and background knowledge of music. Ring Joanna Bates, 01-439 8427.

PUBLISHER'S SECRETARY with Sh/typing for small, busy friendly editorial office, W.1. Salary £2,800 neg.—723 9412.

CITY MERCHANT BANK offer opportunity to PA/Sec., 20-ish, to work with young, ambitious General Manager near Directorship. Cheerful, hardworking, civilized atmosphere. £3,500 p.a. plus bonus plus super fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807.

CHAIRMAN MAYFAIR Advertising group needs PA/Sec., 30-ish. Responsible person able to hold fort during absences abroad. Good formal skills, experienced in business world, capable of dealing with all manner of people. £3,750 p.a. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807.

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P.A./SALES
£3,500

Develop your P.A. abilities in a nationwide sales environment. Enjoy the spectrum of administration covering meetings, travel and conferences on behalf of the marketing Director. Involving you with direct contact at all levels, could this be you? Ring immediately Richard on 828 8055.

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£4,000

Really set your own scene around this key position as PA/Sec to this delightful American Executive. Be free to demonstrate your P.A. background arranging his diary, appointments and extensive travel itineraries. Be part of something fun. Phone me Nikki on 828 8055 now.

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Meet and advise American visitors on the 'in' places to shop and eat in London. Enjoy the opportunity to be promoted into an executive secretarial position at a much higher salary + an early finish on Fridays. This famous record company that promotes famous groups and stars. Your shorthand skills are all you need. Call Sandra Gibbons, 221 5072, DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agy.).

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Join prestigious modelling agency. Learn to interview applying models. Take details of assignments from clients and photographers. Be responsible for booking models on jobs. A real career opportunity, offering lots of scope and a very attractive salary, so if you have had experience in the world of fashion, call me now. Sec. skills would be an asset. Lesley Nicol, 221 5072, DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency).

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Set up functions as secretary to Banqueting Manager of this well known W.1 company in the leisure industry. Opportunity to train as his assistant, with discounts on holidays, free lunches and negotiable salary. Call Diana Warren on 734 0911 DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency) 225 Regent Street, W.1.

PR £3,500 + +

As valuable part of this team of top PR Consultants. Assist on promotions, attend press receptions, help to meet deadlines, organise Dutch Director with travel itineraries, meet and greet clients, friendly/informal atmosphere. Secretarial skills only.—Call Anthea Davies on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

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Set up and attend training courses for Management, liaise with delegates, book speakers and provide secretarial back up to department Adviser. Generous allowances, 4 weeks' holiday, promotion prospects in return for typing skills. Call Diana Warren on 734 0911 DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency) 225 Regent Street, W.1.

SECRETARY/ ADMIN ASSISTANT TO £4,400

Famous Paint organisation need a Secretary, able to take the responsibility of recruiting & selecting staff. Male or female with a sympathetic and genuine interest in people. Pleasant working environment. BROOK STREET BUREAU. 589 0091. Employment Service.

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Like a fast pace? Liaise with contributors of new promotional materials. Chase up production on new holiday leaflets. Learn the memory typewriters for bill promotions. If you have secretarial skills and remain cool when the heat is on.—Call Lorna Wells on 734 7196, DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

SECRETARIAL

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£3,200

A unique opportunity to start your career in publishing. Become involved in Sub-editing, travelling throughout London representing the company, assisting the Editor, developing your secretarial skills, liaising with Clients—Don't miss your chance. Phone Madeleine now on 828 8055.

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THE MONEY WORLD
£3,500

Be involved with top level negotiations, meet influential personalities, and be a well appreciated secretary. When you join this embryonic investment company your organisational skills will be utilised fully!! Don't miss this challenge. Phone Caroline on 828 8055.

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Abford House,
15 Wilton Rd., S.W.1.

YOUNG, EXPANDING PUBLISHING COMPANY moving from Muswell Hill to fashionable Islington, needs super

SECRETARY/PA

Must have lots of initiative and be capable of organising move and new offices. Accurate typing and shorthand essential. Salary circa £3,250.—Telephone Richard Hease, 01-444 7191.

ADMIN/NEWS £3,500

Assist the Exec. in this world news organization. You'll be involved with designing and simplifying office systems, handling travel allowances and organising new accommodation. Use your initiative, sh/typing + good education, in return for a challenge. — Call Jacqueline Brooks, 352 9781, DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency).

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In smart Knightsbridge office, assist quick thinking boss handling developments from town centres to houses. Make yourself indispensable, dealing with top clients and involving yourself in all stages of "big business deal". Your opportunity for top position in International Company.—Call Carol Lee, with your secretarial skills, on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

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5 weeks to Christmas. We have no sleigh, but we do have Temporary Secretarial jobs with good money plus a bonus to help you fill your Christmas stocking.
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WE SPECIALIZE IN THE ARTS, TV, publishing and other exciting fields. We need top Secretaries, Audios and Copy Typists to fill our various assignments, and we pay high rates for a high standard of work.—Bernadette of Bond Street, Recruitment Consultants, No. 55 (next door to Fenwicks), 01-629 3669. 01-629 7363.

THE CRAFTSMEN POTTERS' shop needs someone bright and clear minded to look after their membership subscription renewals, and to help in the shop over Christmas and into the New Year. To start immediately. £175 per month plus overtime. Phone: 01-437 7605 for interview.

HIGH INDIVIDUALLY Graded Rates are paid to my Temps who are still in demand. Ring Sarah Albemarle Appointments, Recruitment Consultants. 629 [illegible].

TELEVISION GROUP seek P.A./Secretary for their Sales Director, W.1 offices. Possible permanent vacancy. Please ring: Bond St. [illegible] Bureau, 499 [illegible].

£2.30 P.H. Enjoy temporary work with Crone Corkill (Consultants). Senior Secretarial assignments in City (628 4835) and W.1 (437 1126). Speeds 100/60.

£2.20 PER HOUR. The choice is yours! Many top jobs West End/City (speeds 100/60). Career Plan Consultants, 734 4084.

SECRETARIAL

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Organise Director and two executives, sending staff worldwide on projects. Develop this job with fast moving International Company. Handle confidential material. All travel arrangements, use initiative, research into personnel. Plenty of variety. Secretarial skills? — Call Anthea Davies on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES, £3,600

Enjoy this luxury merchant bank, assisting an exec. in the Nordic Dept. Plan all his travel itineraries. Constant liaison with U.K. and Scandinavia. Free lunch, social activities, 9.15-5.00, in return for your sh/typing and charming personality. Call me today. Jacqueline Brooks, 352 9781. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency).

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Supervise your own junior. Arrange and attend promotional presentations of new products at famous landmarks. Act as the back-up to the go-ahead Publicity Executive and enjoy meeting many interesting people. Your organising ability and sec. skills are all you need.—Call Sandra Gibbons, 221 5072, DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency).

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Get away from secretarial duties and take part in recruitment for the Middle East. Liaise with engineers, handle ad response and applications, set up interviews, organize CVs and arrange short lists. Bonus, prospects and variety.—Call Gail Watson on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

FILMS.—Young well skilled Secretary for Film Buyer West End. £3,000. Jaygar Careers, 730 5148.

BRIGHT YOUNG PERSON with pleasant manner, fluent in written and spoken French, no shorthand but typing to work for Winter Sports tour operator. Good salary plus working trips abroad. Ring 01-828 [illegible].

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Agency. 01-734 0532.

DOCTOR'S SECRETARY required for private practice in Knightsbridge. Good administrative ability needed rather than super speeds. Medical background preferred. M/F.—Ring 493 [illegible]. CAREER GIRL (Agy.).

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CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW requires a part-time personal secretary to work in Wimbledon. Please write fully. Box 0043 K, The Times.

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT to help run small business in W.C.1. Five mornings.—Ring 242 9996.

PART-TIME, well spoken P.A. required by W.1 estate agent. 734 0706.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

MARRIED COUPLE REQUIRED

Married couple required for Hampshire country house. Husband gardening handyman, wife cleaning mornings and some help at weekends, but no cooking. Driving essential. Animals but not children accommodated. Nice carpeted and curtained unfurnished accommodation. Top salary to right people. Other help kept.

Please reply to Hayward, 61 Eaton Place, S.W.1.

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER

Small family living in Central London, whose mother recently died, is looking for a Resident Housekeeper who will also be able to look after 2 children aged 7 and 6. Father travels frequently abroad. Other help present. If interested please write stating particulars after which an interview will be arranged to:
Mr. Jonker,
121 Woodford Square,
London, W.14.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club facilities at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757 & 543 Oxford St. W.1. 408 1013.

CAPABLE PERSON to assist in running fast food, W.2 restaurant, evenings. Pleasant working conditions. Salary plus commission. Tel: 229 4679, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

HOUSEKEEPER (car driver) for widower; children (14, 11, 10). References required. No children. Ring eves. 01-368 6527.

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DOMESTIC AND

BUTLER
NEEDED FOR COUNTRY residence, 35 minutes drive out of London; experience essential, other help kept. References and photograph required; please reply in writing only to:
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Reference "Butler".

TUTOR WANTED
EXPERIENCED TUTOR AGED 25-35

required to live, and to supervise 16-year-old boy preparing for "O" levels, at tutorial school outside London, and abroad during vacations. Remuneration negotiable. Please send curriculum vitae by 1st class mail to: BOX 2835 J, THE TIMES.

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living in nice village 4 miles from Utrecht looking for 2 au pairs (friends) aged 18 or over who like children, dogs and domestic work, and want to stay in Holland for one year. Please write or telephone after 6 p.m. to Mrs. Verloop, Soestdijkseweg 423, Bilthoven, The Netherlands (01031) [illegible].

MUM'S HELP
Chicago, U.S.A.

Aged 20-30, happy family home, 3 boys, 10, 8 and 2.

Please ring
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REQUIRED

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NANNIES, MOTHER'S HELPS. Lots of super jobs. Marylebone Nursing Service, 74 Marylebone Lane, W.1. 486 1063. No charges.

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Imperial College of
Science and Technology
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IN POLYMER ENGINEERING
Applications are invited for a two-year research fellowship in the department of Mechanical Engineering. The field of study is to be the application of fracture mechanics to the practical design of plastics components with special reference to critical applications, such as pressure pipe. The aim is to evolve design procedures and eventually codes of practice, together with teaching material at both undergraduate and postgraduate level. Experience in the plastics industry would be an advantage.

Salary would be in the range £3,366 to £5,627 plus London weighting allowance. Applications should be addressed to:

Professor J. G. Williams,
Department of Mechanical Engineering,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
Exhibition Road,
South Kensington,
London SW7 2BX

Appointments Vacant also on pages 22, 24 and 25

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A well-established American bank operating in London is looking for well-motivated University graduates interested in a career in computers. Degree subject is irrelevant, but A-level maths is required.
Both new graduates and those with other commercial experience are welcome to apply. Full IBM training will be given. Above average salary offered, commensurate with age and experience. City location, with foreign travel a possibility later on.

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Candidates should write, enclosing a full curriculum vitae to: Dr. Alan Isaacs, Laurence Urdang Associates Ltd., Market House, Market Square, Aylesbury, Bucks.

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SHARE A FLAT, 35-plus, personal—efficient —175 Piccadilly, 493 1265.

GIRL, 20, SEEKS single room in flat, central location.—Ring Louise 235 5645 eves.

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CAMDEN TUBE.—Professional, 22+, own room, shared facilities, non-smoker. £20 p.w. excl.—Tel. 267 3065.

2ND FEMALE to share house with garden, Battersea. £20 p.w.—01-228 8434.

URGENT!—Actor-Painter, responsible, seeks refuge central. Phone, total privacy.—738 2000, ext. 2271 (day).

W.2.—Prof. girl, 25+, own room. £79 p.c.m. excl.—629 0468 (day).

YOUNG MAN required to share room in delightful house in Fulham. £13.50 p.w.—Telephone 385 0166 after 4.30 p.m.

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CHELSEA, S.W.3.—Two ultra luxury 3-bed. flats in well-known block (porters) nr. smart shops and restaurants. Brand new comfortable mod. furniture, excellent heating. 4-6 months only. £150 p.w.—Marsh & Parsons, 937 6091.

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Luxury flat to let in prestige block adjoining Claridges. 2/3 beds, 2/3 recept., kitchen, 2 baths, cloakroom. Lift, C.H., porterage. New 5 year lease.

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KENSINGTON, S.W.5. Furnished serviced flats, from £55 p.w. Cowan & Kumar 373 [illegible].

W.2./W.11/W.8.—2 bed. £[illegible], 3 bed. £[illegible], suit visitors.—[illegible]

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Luxury furnished maisonette, 3 recept., 3 double beds. £250 p.w.—[illegible]

PUTNEY.—Large, fully detached family house in quiet area, accessible to shops, public transport, swimming baths and the American School at Wimbledon. 5 beds., 4 recepts., 3 baths, fully equipped kitchen, laundry, colour TV, gas c.h., garden. Available early December. Long let. £185 p.w.—01-582 0077.

KENSINGTON. Spacious basement bedsitter, sep. kit. and bath. 6 months. £35 p.w. Lurot Brand, 581 [illegible].

N.W.8. REGENTS PARK. Luxury flats, C.H., C.H.W., lifts. Sleeps 4, 6, 8; 2-5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, modern kitchens. Rent £100-£200 p.w. Long/short lets. Serviced. 01-286 [illegible].

MARBLE ARCH.—Luxury flat, 3 bedrooms, beautifully decorated flat. 3-12 mths. £300 p.w. Taylors 402 [illegible].

CENTRAL LONDON luxury 2 bedroom flats. £[illegible] p.w. [illegible] any time.

THE BEST IN TOWN.—Flats houses always available. Long short let. Excellent service guaranteed. Aylesford & Co. 351 [illegible].

KENSINGTON PLACE, W.8.—Ultra modern town house, reception, dining room, 3 bedrooms, modern kitchen, bathroom, shower, 2 cloakrooms, garden & roof garden available immediately. £165 p.w. Cavendish Consultants 584 [illegible].

WANTED Temporary accommodation with telephone to let for approx. 6 weeks, required by professional gentleman, in central London, while builders are in Knightsbridge flat.—Tel 01-589 [illegible].

KING'S ROAD.—Unfurnished flat, 3/4 bedrooms, 1 bath, double recept. Roof terrace. No premium. £100 p.w. [illegible].

RICHMOND.—Superbly furn. det. house, 3 dbl., 2 single beds., 2 baths, 3 recepts., fit. kit. and wash machine, dishwasher, fridge-freezer, gas C.H. Garage, Garden. £175 p.w.—Church Bros. 439 0381.

WEST HAMPSTEAD.—Elegantly furn. Victorian house, 4 beds., 2 baths, large open-plan drawing room, k. and diner. Gas C.H. Colour T.V. Paved garden. £80 p.w.—Church Bros. 439 0381.

MARBLE ARCH.—Modern luxury 2 bed., 2 bath, 3 months + £160 p.w. Sussex Sq. W.2. 2 bed., 1 bath, porterage, [illegible] months + £165 p.w.—Tel Miss Power, 589 [illegible].

BARNES, S.W.13.—Short let 3 bed. flat, £18 inc. p.w.—Pads Galore, 828 [illegible].

FLATLET (one room), Golders Green. All new. £9.50 p.w.—Box 2805 J, The Times.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.—Fully furnished flat in mansion block, 3 beds., 2 recept., k. & b., newly decorated. Rent inc. C.H.W. Lift, porter, £110 p.w. Company let only.—Phone 01-286 8080, ext. 201 Annie.

KENSINGTON, W.14. 3 bedroomed flat, suit three [illegible] visitors, £55. London Flats 373 5002.

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HOLIDAY FLATS. Large selection immediately available and required. Long/short lets. Central London Luxury Flats Ltd., 937 [illegible].

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CHISWICK, W.4. For 3-4 sharing well furn. house, 3 bedrooms, 2 recepts., k. & b., C.H., garden. Long let, £60 p.w. Birch & Co. 01-935 [illegible].

HOLLAND PK., W.11.—Two-room flat in small portered mod. block. £65 p.w. inc. covered parking.—Marsh & Parsons, 937 6091.

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BAKER ST., W.1.—Self-contained holiday flats, 1 to 3 persons, completely s.c. fully equipped from £[illegible] p.w. Details C.H.S., 53 Crawford St., W.1. 01-402 [illegible].

KENSINGTON PARK ROAD, bright, modern, furnished flat, suit 1 person from abroad, £35 p.w. Today 727 1125. Tomorrow, [illegible].

HOLLAND PARK.—Luxury studio flat, lift, 1 person. £35 per week. Ring 727 [illegible] after 5 p.m.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Luxury furnished C.H., 2 bed., £100 p.w. 3-12 months. 723 6851.

SWISS COTTAGE.—Spacious luxury modern furnished flat, 1 double bed, 1 recept., k. and b., c.h., colour TV. £60 p.w. [illegible].

WANTED for mother and daughter, large flat, roughly, S.W.3. Low rent please. First class references available. Please phone 834 [illegible] after 6.

QUEENSWAY, W.2.—1, 2 and 3 bedroomed luxury, serviced, holiday apartments, lift, c.h., colour TV from £80 p.w. [illegible].

AVAILABLE NOW.—Luxury flats in Central London. Short long lets. Ring [illegible].

HAMPSTEAD. Spacious flat, 2 beds., 1 recept., dining room, lift, both w.c., all fitted. £90 p.w. [illegible].

KENSINGTON, W.8.—3rd floor maisonette, 3 beds., 2 recepts., k. & b., cloak room, c.h., c.h.w., fridge. 6-8 months £110 p.w. [illegible].

WANTED by Young Prof. woman lodging in family house, in S.W. London. 370 5001 ext. 10, day.

FULHAM.—Rent free room to live in [illegible] flat for girl in return for [illegible] hours cooking nursing [illegible].

(Continued on page 28)

Broadcasting

BBC 1

10.45-11.00 am, You and Me. 12.45 pm, News. 1.00, Pebble Mill. 1.45-2.00, Chigley. 3.15, Songs of Praise. 3.55, Play School. 4.20, The Wombles. 4.25, Jackanory. 4.40, Graham's Gang (new series). 5.05, John Craven. 5.10, Blue Peter.
5.40 News. 5.55, Nationwide.
6.50 Are You Being Served?
7.20 The Rockford Files.
8.10 Panorama, from Israel.
9.00 News.
9.25 Film: A Date with a Lonely Girl, with Candice Bergen, Peter Boyle, James Caan.
10.50 Tonight: Production or not?
11.30 Weather.

Regional variations (BBC 1): BBC WALES: 1.45-2.00 pm, Pili Pala. 5.55-6.20, Wales Today. 6.50-7.20, Heddiw. 11.32-11.48, Snooker: Welsh Professional Championships. SCOTLAND: 5.55-6.20 pm, Reporting Scotland. 10.50, Public Account. 11.25, News. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.53-3.55 pm, Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20, Scene Around Six.

HTV

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Being a Child. 1.00, News. 1.20, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. 1.30, Southern. 2.25, Bill Brand. 3.20, Cash and Company. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, The Beachcombers. 5.45, News. 6.00, Report West. 6.22, Report Wales. 6.45, Thames. 10.35-12.30 am, Film: Seconds, with Rock Hudson. HTV CYMRU/WALES.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 2.00-2.25, Hamdden. 6.00-6.22, Y Dydd. 8.30-9.00, Yr Wythnos. HTV WEST.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, West Headlines. 6.22-6.45, Report West.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, All About Babies (r). 1.00, News. 1.25, Road report. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Out of Town. 3.50, Mary Tyler Moore. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Southern. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.25, Crimedesk. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Joan Bakewell interview. 11.00, Late Call. 11.05-12.25 am, McCloud.

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Out of Town. 1.00, News. 1.25, Anglia News. 1.30, Southern. 2.25, Thames. 3.20, Arnie. 3.50, ATV. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Brian Connell Interviews Paul Johnson. 11.00, Columbo (r). 12.45 am, Reflection.

Channel

1.18 pm, Channel News. 1.30, Thames. 3.20, The Practice. 3.50, Friends of Man. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Valley of the Dinosaurs. 5.45, News. 6.00, Channel News. 6.10, Clue Club. 6.45, Thames. 10.32, Star Gazey Pie. 11.00, Twenty-nine. 11.30, Film: The Terrornauts. 12.35 am, Channel Gazette. News.

Border

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, All About Babies. 1.00, News. 1.20, Border News. 1.30, Southern. 2.25, Bill Brand. 3.20, Wildlife Cinema. 3.50, Garnock Way. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, The Beatles. 5.45, News. 6.00, Border News. 6.15, University Challenge. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Film: The Alf Garnett Saga, with Warren Mitchell, Dandy Nichols. 12.20 am, Border News.

BBC 2

10.00-10.25 am, The Role of the Nurse. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 2.30 pm, Carry on Learning. 3.00, The Caterers. 3.30, Signs of Trouble. 4.00-4.25, Making Toys.
7.00 News Headlines.
7.05 Volunteers.
7.30 Newsday.
8.10 Des O'Connor with Kelly Monteith, Dolores Gray, Larry Grayson.
9.00 Play: Who Pays the Ferryman?
9.50 The Long Search: Zulu Zion.
10.40 News.
10.50 Open Door: United Lawyers' Association present A Better Legal System.
11.20 The Light of Experience, 4: Nobody's Child.
11.35-11.40, Gary Watson reads The Babel Tree, by Patric Dickinson.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Mr and Mrs. 1.00, News. 1.20, Dodo. 1.30, Thames. 3.20, Wildlife Cinema. 3.50, Kreskin. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Reports Politics. 11.00-12.45 am, Film. Dawn Addams, Michael Craig in Vault of Horror.

Westward

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Treasures in Store. 1.00, News. 1.20, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 3.20, The Practice. 3.50, Friends of Man. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Just the Job. 5.45, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.22, Sports Desk. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Star Gazey Pie. 11.00, Politics West. 11.30, Film: The Terrornauts, with Simon Oates. 12.35 am, Faith for Life.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, All About Babies. 1.00, News. 1.20, North-East News. 1.30, Thames. 3.20, Generation Scene. 3.35, Little Rascals. 3.50, Fantastic Voyage. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.40, Police Call. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Northern Scene. 11.00, Film: Sitting Target, with Oliver Reed. 12.40 am, Epilogue.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Kreskin. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, See You Monday. 2.25, Bill Brand. 3.20, Survival Special. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Ulster Television News. 6.05, Up Squares and Down. 6.30, Reports. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Monday Night. 10.35, Film: Day of the Triffids, with Howard Keel, Nicole Maurey, Kieron Moore.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Being a Child. 1.00, News. 1.20, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.05, The Electric Theatre Show. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Film: The Virgin and the Gypsy, with Joanna Shimkus, Franco Nero, Honor Blackman. 12.20 am, Reflections.

Thames

12.00 pm, Chorlton. 12.10, Rainbow (r). 12.30, The Flintstones (r). 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00, Afternoon. 2.25, Bill Brand (r). 3.20, Westside Medical. 4.20, Clapperboard. 4.45, The Feathered Serpent. 5.15, Batman (r).
5.45 News. 6.00, Thames at 6.
6.45 Opportunity Knocks!
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 George and Mildred.
8.30 World in Action.
9.00 Van Der Valk.
10.00 News.
10.30 Rock Follies of '77.
12.25 Epilogue.
(r) repeat.

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, All About Babies. 1.00, News. 1.20, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 3.20, Houseparty. 3.50, Mary Tyler Moore. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Calendar. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 11.15-12.40 am, Columbo.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Today's People. 1.00, News. 1.20, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 3.25, Houseparty. 3.50, David Niven's World. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.00, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Ladies' Night. 11.15, Out of Work (r). 11.45-12.00, Something Different.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farm Progress (r). 1.00, News. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film. The House on 92nd Street, with William Eythe. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, George Brown Asks. 11.00, Southern News. 11.10, Columbo. 12.30 am, Weather. Epilogue.

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. Colin Berry.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.02 pm, Ed Stewart.† 4.30, D.L.T. 7.02, Town and Country Quiz. 7.30, Alan Dell. 9.02, Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.
†Stereo.

2

6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan† (8.27, Racing bulletin). 9.02, Ray Moore.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk). 1.30, Jimmy Young.† 1.50 pm, Sports Desk. 2.02, Radio 1. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.50, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, Radio 2. 10.06, Starsound. 11.02, Don Durbridge. 12.00-12.05 am, News.

3

6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Strauss, Glazunov, Borodin.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Arne, C. P. E. Bach, Campra.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Suk and Novak.† 10.05, Talking about Music.† 10.35, Mendelssohn and Rawsthorne.† 11.15, BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra, part 1: Ellis, Tchaikovsky.† 12.05 pm, In Short. 12.15, Concert, part 2: Brahms.†
1.00, News. 1.05, BBC Lunchtime Concert: Webern, Schubert.† 2.05, Sigfrid Karg-Elert.† 2.45, Matinee Musicale.† 3.45, New Records: Shostakovich, Rachmaninov, Rimsky-Korsakov.† 5.15, Bandstand.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Running a Home. 7.00, The School Years.
7.30, EBU Concert from Fribourg, part 1: Wolf, Berg.† 8.25, John Milton, Revolutionary, by Austin Woolrych. 8.45, EBU Concert, part 2: Schubert.† 9.40, The Unimportance of Being Right: A vested Interest in the Truth. 10.05, BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: Britten, Prokofiev, Shostakovich.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4

6.15 am, News. 6.17, Farming. 6.35, Up to the Hour. 7.00, News. 7.10, Today. 7.35, Up to the Hour. 8.00, News. 8.10, Today. 8.45, John Ebdon. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Nelson. 11.50, Announcements. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Top of the Form. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Double Take-over. 4.35, Story: Decline and Fall. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.30, Doctor Finlay's Casebook. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, From Our Own Correspondent. 7.45, Play: The Year of the Great Betrayal. 9.15, A Sideways Look at . . . Safety. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.30, Profile. 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists. 11.15, The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 11.45, News. 12.05-12.06 am, Inshore Forecast.

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" STUDY to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."—2 Timothy 2: 15.

BIRTHS

ANDREWS.—On November 18th, at R.M.H., Rinteln, to Anne (née Coleman) and Peter—a son.

ASTLEY.—On 17th November, to Rosanna (née Quayle) and Richard—a son.

BELCHER.—On November 17th, 1977, at St. Theresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Miranda and Guy—a daughter.

CAMPBELL.—On Nov. 16th, at Queen Charlotte's, to Amanda and Peter—a son (Sam Macleod).

CANTER.—On November 17, at University College Hospital, to Anita (née Carno) and Richard—a son.

LEE.—On Nov. 11th, to Lalage and Peter—a daughter (Rebecca Lucy).

REDPATH.—On 18th November, to Elizabeth (née Stewart) and Niel—a daughter (Catherine Elizabeth), now at home.

RIVETT-CARNAC.—On November 11th, to Sara (née Hutchinson) and Christopher—a son (Thomas Charles), brother for Louise.

SAMUEL.—On 18th Nov. to Alison (née Scotter) and Richard—a son (Benedict Julius Antony).

MARRIAGES

IOANNIDES:HARDMAN.—On 19th November, in Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A., Yannis Ioannides, son of Mr. and Mrs. Menelaos Ioannides, of Athens, Greece, to Anna Hardman, daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Hardman, of Blockwell, London.

O'FLYNN: FOLEY.—On November 14th, D., Michael Garrett O'Flynn of Emsworth to Mrs Margaret Foley of Havant.

DEATHS

BADGER CLARK.—On Friday, 18 November, at his home at Tarrant Launceston, John, much loved husband, daddy and grandpa. Funeral Service at Salisbury Crematorium on Wednesday, 23rd November at 3 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to the Friends at Blandford Hospital.

BEATSON-HIRD, MAJOR DENIS, M.C.—On Saturday, November 19th, suddenly, very darling *husband of Tommy, father of* Penny and Jenny. No flowers, please. 7 Denmark Road, Wimbledon.

BOURNE.—On 17 November, Anna Christine, widow of Alec, beloved mother of the late Norman and dearly loved by her family, Frances, Robert, Geoffrey and Isabella, sometime of Lymington and Exeter. Funeral at East Clandon Church, at 12 noon, on Tuesday, 22 November. Flowers to R. Walker, Parkside, West Clandon, or donations to Help The Aged.

COX.—On November 19th, in Mount Vernon Hospital, Arnold Bestram, of Pinner, aged 73, loved uncle and great uncle. Funeral at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, on Wednesday, November 23rd, at 10.30 a.m. Family flowers only, but donations in lieu to Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 199, Sloane St., S.W.1.

CRICHTON.—On 13th Nov., 1977, Mary Kennedy Davie, wife of the late Sir Robert Crichton, CBE.

CRUSE.—On 18 November, suddenly at home Ethne of 28 York Place, Harrogate, darling wife of Bishop Harrold Cruse and sister *of Brian Sterling Berry. Funeral* to be in Ireland.

ELSLEY.—On 19th November, suddenly, at Weston General Hospital, Edinburgh, Professor Frank Elsley, dearly beloved husband of Win and loving dad of Susan, Bryan, Ian and Helen. 8 Newbattle Road, Dalkeith. Service at Mortonhall Crematorium on Tuesday, 22nd November at 11 a.m., to which all friends are invited. Family flowers only, donations to Research Fund of Department of Surgical Neurology, Weston General Hospital, Edinburgh.

FAWCETT.—On 18th November, 1977 Barbara Eleanor Joyce, at *her home in South Weald, Essex.* Funeral private. No letters or flowers, please, but donations may be sent to The Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

GRIFFIN.—On Friday, November 18, peacefully, Sister Mary Ignatius, aged 88, Convent of the Holy Child Jesus, Mayfield.

GRIMSTON OF WESTBURY.—On 19th November, 1977, peacefully, in London, Sybil, dearly loved wife of Bobby and devoted mother and grandmother. Funeral, 12 noon, Thursday, 24th November at St Michael's Church, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. Cut flowers to E. Seymour & Son, Ltd., 26, Marlborough Road, St. Albans. Cremation private.

HAMMERSON, ANTHONY. — On 18th November, 1977, aged 21, darling boy, beloved by all. Funeral Wednesday, 23rd November, 1 p.m., Botley Cemetery, North Hinksey Lane, Oxford. Flowers welcomed but donations preferred to Leukaemia Research Fund, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. Funeral Directors Reeves & Pain, 288 Abingdon Rd., Oxford. Home telephone 01-946 8423.

HART.—On 18th November, 1977, peacefully, at her home, Alice Rose Elizabeth (Jean), wife of Gene and mother of Joannie, Jonathon and Rebecca.

JONES, RACHEL LAWRENCE.—On November 18th, 1977, aged 86, peacefully, in the loving care of the Nuns of St. Augustine's Home, Brighton, lately of 13 Richmond Ct., Sloane St., last surviving child of Sir Lawrence J. Jones, 4th Bt. of Cranmer Hall, Fakenham, Norfolk, and his first wife Evelyn (née Bevan). Funeral Service Golders Green Crematorium on Thursday, Nov. 24th, at 3 p.m. (West Chapel).

LAYCOCK.—On 18th November, 1977, peacefully, at his home, in London, Lieut.-Colonel Peter Laycock, beloved husband of Pat. Funeral at All Saints' Church, Sutton Courtenay, on Wednesday, 23rd November at 12 noon. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 49 Marloes Road, London, W.8. or to All Saints' Church.

LUDLAM.—On 18th November, 1977, Richard George Shaw, aged 56, latterly of 12 North View, Burton Road, Littleover, Derby, beloved husband of Hilary, dearly loved son, father and grandfather. Funeral private. Family flowers only, donations if desired to Cancer Research or Relief.

McNICOLL.—On November 19, peacefully, at his home, near Falmouth, Niven F. McNicoll, aged 81.

MORRIS.—On November 18th, 1977, Ralph Michael Morris, F.C.A., much loved husband of Connie and stepfather of Angela and Susan, dear "Grailpail" to Nicholas, Tim, Jeremy, Alison and Louisa. Funeral service at St. John's, Bashley, Hants, on Thursday, 24th November, at 2.15 p.m. No flowers, please.

PICKLES.—On November 17th, 1977, in hospital, David Stuart, of 14 Wargrave Rd., Twyford, Reading, Berks. Private Cremation, on November 23rd, at 4 p.m. Requiem and funeral service at St. Lawrence Church, West Wycombe, Bucks., on Thursday, November 24th, at 2.30 p.m.

PITMAN.—On 17th November 1977, suddenly in Kirkcudbright *Hospital, Katherine, wife of Ian* Pitman of Lunglands, Kirkcudbright. Funeral private. No flowers or letters please.

RANDALL.—On November 19th, 1977, Peggy, much loved wife of Dick and mother of Hester and Timothy, peacefully, following a long illness, borne with great courage. Funeral, family only, on Wednesday, 23rd November, at 12 noon, at Bedford Crematorium. Family flowers only, please. Memorial service at St. Botolph's, Aspley Guise, at 12 noon, on Tuesday, 6th December.

RAWNSLEY.—On November 18th, suddenly, at his studio in Capri, David Rawnsley, sculptor and artist, beloved husband of Phyllis. "Now I am free to see the final vision of eternity."

SMALLWOOD.—On November 17th at Stamford Hospital after a short illness, Mary, dearly beloved wife of Alastair Smallwood of 0/2, High St. East, Uppingham and mother of Janet and Ian. Funeral service at Uppingham Parish Church on Tuesday, November 22nd at 2.15. No flowers please.

REDING.—On November 18th at Lourdes Hospital, Liverpool, Barbara Reding (Bibi), in her 94th year.

SHAILER.—On November 16th, 1977, suddenly, at Oxford (late of 31 Dean St., Brighton, and 128 Swan Court, Flood St., Chelsea), Michael John Anthony, 5 days short of his 25th birthday. Dearly loved son of Thomas and brother of Nicholas. Funeral service at Oxford Crematorium on Thursday, November 24th, at 3.15 p.m.

SNOW.—On Thursday, 17th November, at Corfe Castle, Bishop George D'Oyly, aged 74, so beloved husband of Joan, father of Thomas, Jonathan and Nicholas. Family cremation. Thanksgiving service at Ardingly College, Sussex on Thursday, December 8th at midday. No flowers, donations to Christian Aid, please.

STONE.—On 16th November, at Charing Cross Hospital, after a long illness, borne with great courage, Frederic (Eric) Folgate, beloved husband of Pauline, father of Michael and grandfather of Andrew, Lucinda, Douglas, Debbie and Alistair. Cremation private.

TANNER.—On November 18th, 1977, peacefully at her home in Eastbourne, Clara Tanner (nee Clements), widow of Walter Tanner, beloved mother of Joan, Muriel (Jane), John, Brenda and Yvonne. Cremation at Kingston Crematorium, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 1 p.m. Family flowers, only.

WHITWELL.—On 17th Nov, 1977, Arthur of Hampton Court, passed away peacefully, faithful servant to his Majesty King George Vth, loved by all his family. Funeral service at Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, Wednesday 23rd Nov., at 10.40 am. Flowers to Keates, 49 High Street, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

WILSON.—On November 17, peacefully in her sleep, Muriel, aged 84 years. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium on Tuesday November 22 at 2 p.m., in the West Chapel. Flowers to Kenyons, 132 Preston Road, London, W.10 by 12 noon.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

MIDDLEBROOK.—A Memorial Service of thanksgiving for the life of the Rev. J. B. Middlebrook will be held at the Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury Avenue on Thursday, December 1st at 7.30 p.m.

WILLOUGHBY.—A memorial service *for the late Professor* Leonard Ashley Willoughby, Emeritus Professor of German in the University of London, Senior Fellow of University College, London and formerly Professor of German at U.C.L. will be held in the Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, W.C.1, on Thursday, 24 November, 1977 at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

LOWNDES, GEORGE NORMAN LOWNDES, M.C. Our love, pride and gratitude.—Phil and Pat.

SCHUBERT SMITH, died Malta 20th *November, 1976.* In loving memory of Schubert, for ever in my thoughts.—Your devoted wife, Gilly.

BAYLIS.—In loving memory of my dear brother, The Rev. Harry James Baylis, D.D., who passed away Nov. 21st, 1967.—Gertrude.

GRANT WATSON, HERBERT ADOLPHUS, C.M.G., H.M. Diplomatic Service, 21st November, 1971. My deeply loved Bertie. So gentle and so wise.—Kate.

CHARLESWORTH, LILIAN.—In grateful and everloving memory, Nov. 29th, 1970.

RAND, ANNE DOROTHY.—In loving memory of "Little Doll" who died last year today. "And I will give you the morning star"—Grace.

HITCHCOCK, LADY PATRICIA, who died November 21st, 1956. Remembered always.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE CRAFTSMEN POTTERS' shop requires assistance. See Temping Times.

SOPHIA TOPALI, executed 1945 at Lehonia. Biographer seeks information. Box 0041 K, The Times.

PROP. WANTED suitable study/outdoor pursuits England/Wales. See Prop. Wanted.

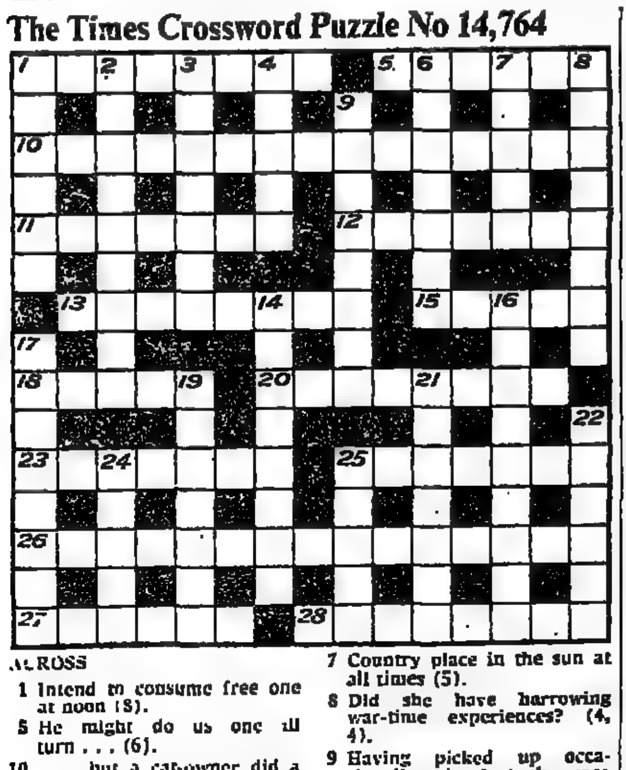
MAKE MONEY by writing. See Services.

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT sought by Mayfair Co.—See Situations Vac.

CAN YOU COPE ?—See Creme de la Creme.

PATRICIA ROBERTS Knitting Patterns Book. See For Sales.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,764



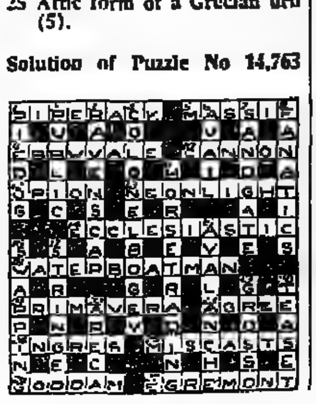
ACROSS

1 Intend to consume free one at noon (8).
5 He might do us one all turn . . . (6).
10 . . . but a cat-owner did a good one (4, 11).
11 He should be fit for his task, of course (7).
12 Where to station Daddy at cricket? (4, 3).
13 Reporter wielding an iron? (8).
15 Ghostly injunction to Hamlet (5).
18 Concerning the start of an entertainment (5).
20 Carmen's left (4, 4).
23 Browning gives a clue to its function in the kitchen (7).
25 Bags singularly enough for one in a kilt (7).
26 Not a castle in Spain (11, 4).
27 It weakens one's spirits (6).
28 Machine parts taken by a navigator (8).

DOWN

1 One of the fruits of interference, say? (6).
2 Cora's here in a new 25 *dn* for Ascot (9).
3 They hope they find you well (7).
4 The balladist questioned her whereabouts (5).
6 The last one out closes it (7).
7 Country place in the sun at all times (5).
8 Did she have harrowing war-time experiences? (4, 4).
9 Having picked up occasionally, she lost the race (8).
14 They're expected to "work to rule" (8).
16 Cover for the night—new twist, I wondered (9).
17 They're beastly, putting her in trousers (8).
19 Choice morsels, not necessarily for birds (7).
21 An undertaker as a godfather? (7).
22 They just don't catch the eye, bovinely speaking (6).
24 This cake's a heavenly one (5).
25 Attic form of a Grecian urn (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,763



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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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HELEN IMRIE SLOFIELD (nee Rowland) to contact Carole 21st June 1945. Please ring Lancaster (Lancs.) 65614.

ROBIN HILTON & CO. have a selection of property for sale and to let.—See appropriate columns.

SCHOOL SECRETARY.—Unusual Position in W.1. See Secretarial Appts.

CHRISTMAS HOLS. HELP ? Families wanted for French au pairs, 21-30th Dec. Should live in near London. Tel.: Vac Work, Oxford 41978.

GOING TO STOCKHOLM ? Visiting academic spending 6 mths. in London from Jan. seeks exchange flats with similar in London. Ring: C.E.S., 240 3424, ext. 201.

EMMA JANE.—Glad to accept your kind offer. Can you manage Nov. 30 ? N.B., no cheques.—D.N.

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JOURNALIST REQUIRED for Good Cooking Magazine.—See Non-Secretarial Appts.

IDEAL SITUATION for the older woman in West End Art Gallery. See Sec. Appts.

CHELSEA ANTIQUE SHOP seek P.A. See Secretarial Vacs.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION of standing requires club premises. See Prop. Wanted.

WOULD GWENDOLINE Elizabeth May Whatley, last heard of near Sheffield in 1949, or anyone knowing her whereabouts, please ring Sheffield 363368.

ART GALLERY, S.W.1, needs Sales Assistant.—See Non-Secretarial Appointments.

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BABYSITTERS WANTED over Christmas. See Dom. Sits. Vac.

PRINTING for Art Gallery. I need Amateur or semi-prof with own printing press. See Wanted Col.

PRIVATE COLLECTION of antiques. See For Sale col.

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(Continued on page 27)

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هذا من الاصل

Saudi Arabia
The third of a series on the country's key regions

FOCUS ON

a Special Report

The Eastern Province

Oil wealth . . . gas gathering . . . Dammam port . . . Jubail complex

. . . agriculture . . . the search for new minerals . . . urban explosion

Power house for new industry

by David Shirreff

Al-Khobar, in Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province, is the most expensive place in the world in which to live, according to a recent survey by Management Information Consulting Associates. It is twice as expensive as London for a married couple with one child to live in, excluding rent and school fees.

But a newcomer expecting a standard of living twice as high as in London would be disappointed. Life is spartan, at least in outward appearance. Any luxuries such as drink, films, sports and other entertainments are strokept firmly within the home or company compound.

The inhabitant of Eastern Province is made constantly aware how extreme the elements can be. Humidity, sandstorms, hot winds, and burning heat are followed by frigid dustery and cold winter days on the Gulf coast.

But in this province of Saudi Arabia, where most of the exciting industrial development is concentrated, living conditions take second place to the challenge and the rewards of work.

The Eastern Province may be culturally the least well endowed of the three Saudi regions, but there are signs that this may be gradually changing. Dammam is a functional town, but outside it at Al-Khobar one of the finest buildings in Saudi Arabia was completed in 1972, the University of Petroleum and Minerals.

It rides on a high escarpment some miles from the sea and combines Islamic elements with functional modernity, spacious buildings flanked by tall arched cloisters, and dominated by a central minaret-like clock and water tower.

Unfortunately, there are too few comparable buildings springing up in the rush to develop the economic potential of the region.

In many ways the Eastern Province simply means Aramco, the Arabian American Oil Company, which has shaped the course of life there since 1933. Its demands have furnished a road network, the ports of Ras Tanura and Dammam, a self-contained city at Al-Khobar and a satellite city at Dhahran.

The future shape of the province, however, is being determined by the second five-year development plan which was launched in 1975. The plan stipulates that the Eastern Province will be the powerhouse of Saudi Arabia's new industry, based on the use of natural gas, which at the moment is simply being flared off or injected into oilfields to maintain pressure.

Aramco has been put in charge of developing these gas resources and with building a pipeline to pump the gas to Jubail farther north up the Gulf coast and across the peninsula to Yenbo on the Red Sea. Jubail and Yenbo are the two industrial centres planned to diversify the Saudi economy.

Another Aramco project is an electricity network to cover the entire Eastern Province. Aramco is carefully changing itself from a foreign company with four American partners into a state-owned company with foreign elements. That change is being helped by Aramco's broader involvement in the development of the province.

There are other companies and establishments shaping the region's future; the Royal Commission for Yenbo and Jubail is based in Al-Khobar, sharing a building with the Bechtel Corporation of the United States which is helping it to plan the development of Jubail.

Fluor Corporation of the United States has been contracted by Aramco to design the gas-collection project. The handing out of subsidiary contracts is now gathering momentum, and each one requires the import and housing of a self-contained foreign labour force, complete with equipment, entertainment, and food and health facilities.

On either side of the road out of Dammam the construction camps are spreading like miniature nations in the wilderness—Turks here, Koreans there, Indians, British, Dutch, all with their characteristic comforts to make the place seem more like home.

Such development continues north up the coast, and the latest project is the building of an entire military city at Hafar al-Batin near the Kuwait border. The United States Army Corps of Engineers, which is developing most of the military services in Saudi Arabia, recently contracted an American consortium to build the $1,000m King Khaled Military City from scratch to house 70,000 people by 1985.

To build it a new port was needed at the nearest point on the Gulf coast. The four-berth port at Ras al-Mishab was completed in July and will use its entire capacity to supply building materials for the city.

The biggest activity is concentrated around Jubail, where three big ports are being built in the middle of nowhere. Koreans, Dutch, Greeks, and British are working round the clock to provide this inlet for material, so that the next phase can start: the building of petrochemical plants, power and desalination works, a steel mill and related industries.

There are delays in launching these projects. The big gas-collecting scheme has been delayed at least four years, but a visitor to Jubail will see that things are being done, and it is only a matter of time, not money or determination, before Jubail becomes the industrial node it is meant to be.

Jubail was once a small fishing village with a Turkish customs house and a cluster of houses. Other coastal spots like Qatif, Dammam and Ras Tanura have gone through the same process of rapid development, where before there was just a little fishing and small trade with India and other Gulf ports. Inland life is less changed, except where the oilfields have been developed.

A hundred miles inland is Hofuf, the biggest oasis in Saudi Arabia. It covers 50,000 acres and contains 160,000 people. There are 18,000 miles of irrigation and drainable canals within it.

Before the water system was set up there was actually too much water in Hofuf and the swamps were a breeding ground for malaria mosquitoes and sumps of increasingly briny mud. Although the semi-desert of Eastern Province is poor in minerals there is the occasional gypsum mine.

At Haradh, farther west and on the edge of the desert there is, or was, an experimental sheep-rearing station. The purpose of the project was to develop the local breed of sheep, the nejdi, by feeding it high-protein alfalfa grown on the farm. But it appears that the scheme, and plans to train the local Beduin in sheep technology, have been brought to an end. A laconic advertisement in a local English-language paper recently advertised the sale of Haradh's 20,000 nejdi sheep.

South of Haradh lies the Empty Quarter, or Rub al-Khali, one of the most forbidding deserts in the world. Workers at the Haradh farm are careful not to stray too far from the low-slung buildings, because once you have lost sight of those, they say, your sense of direction can go completely wild and you will never find them again.

The Rub al-Khali is the home of the hardiest Beduin, the al-Murrah tribe. There have been ways across that desert for centuries, but it was only in 1930 that the first white man, Bertram Thomas, travelled across it by camel. He was followed by H. St John Philby and Wilfred Thesiger. Even now it has seldom been crossed by foreigners, and visitors are discouraged from venturing into it, even with four-wheel drive vehicles.

But Aramco has a programme of exploration there, with test wells in the remotest places. Apart from oil, it is not yet clear whether the Rub al-Khali has much mineral wealth to offer.

Geomarine of the United States has been surveying there for two years and at the beginning of this year two other companies, Petty Ray and the Arab Company of Geophysics, were hired to do seismic studies.

The Safaml pipeworks near Dharan represents an example of an industry serving the oilfields.

The author is on the staff of the Middle East Economic Digest.

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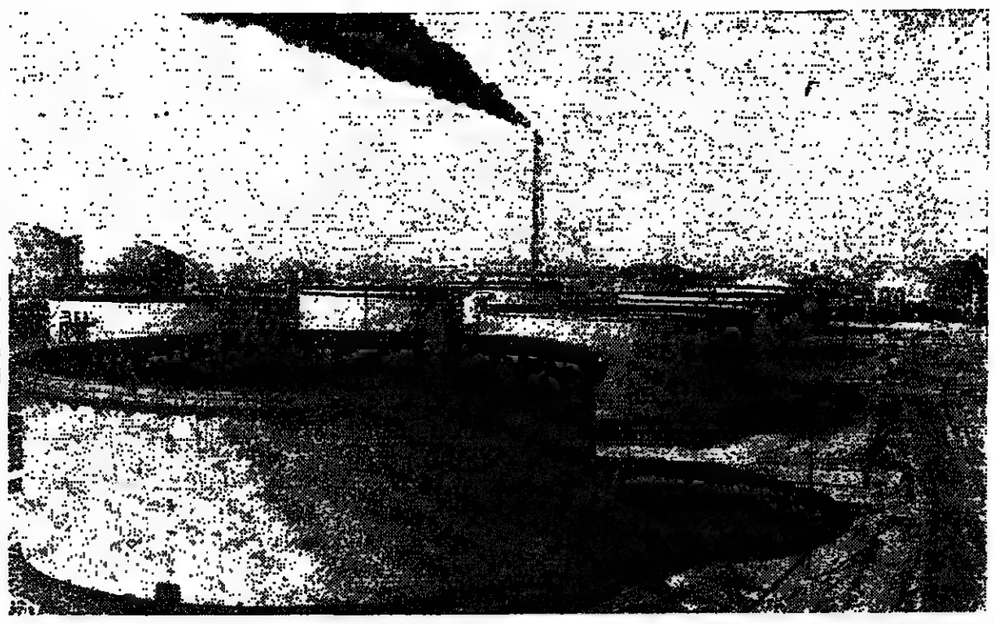
FOCUS ON

OIL WEALTH



New finds exceed rate of consumption

by Roger Vielvoye

Every year since the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) began producing oil from under the deserts of the Eastern Province, the exploration teams have managed to find new reserves that have exceeded the amount of oil pumped out by their colleagues in the production departments.

As output soared over the past few years to reach peaks of 10 million to 11 million barrels a day earlier in the year, exploration work has increased. Aramco estimates that there are 110,200 million barrels of oil, sufficient to keep production running at the present rate of 3,000 million barrels a year for another 36 years.

Proved reserves are those the company is certain can be commercially exploited but the probable reserves—the amount that the company expects could exist but has not yet fully confirmed—stand at 177,500 million barrels, sufficient for 60 years production.

But there are often rumours that actual reserves are well in excess of these official figures. Only further drilling will be able to determine the exact extent of the reserves, particularly those that may be under the more inaccessible areas of the sands of the Empty Quarter.

Aramco's exploration teams had a remarkable record during 1976. Drilling discovered three new oilfields, two onshore and one offshore. The Suban field is just south of the Trans-Arabian Pipeline — 300km from the coast. The Sharar field lies close to the coast, again on the route of the pipelines linking the Manifa and Safaniya fields.

The offshore field, named Hasbah, lies about 25 miles south-east of the Marjan and Zuluf marine production complexes. In addition Aramco staff have been evaluating a potential offshore discovery named Quhqub.

At Watban, a few kilometres east of the Juraybiat field, a discovery made in 1975 was proved as a commercial field. Drilling on the Juraybiat field confirmed that an accumulation at the northern end was in fact a separate field now named Habari. This field also straddles the route of the Trans-Arabian Pipeline.

Seven seismic crews at work on land

Geophysical exploration activity has also continued at a high level. Seven seismic crews have been at work on land while offshore a detailed seismic survey has begun in deep water to supplement the work already done in the shallower seas.

Reserves can also be expanded by installing additional equipment to ensure that less oil is left in the field. One of the ways of doing this is to inject water into the reservoir. On the massive Ghawar reservoir Aramco has constructed such a project for the South Othmaniyah and Hawiyah sections of the field to maintain the underground pressure that is so important in keeping a high flow of oil.

The system raises high-salinity aquifer water to the surface by gas lift and then reinjects it into the reservoir. This has involved the construction of six gas compressor stations, 38 gas lift stations, 42 water injection stations and connecting pipelines.

A scheme has also started to inject seawater into the Ghawar field. A seawater intake and treatment plant is under construction at Qurayyah which by mid-1978 should be supplying 4,200,000 barrels a day of treated seawater to the field. This is pumped through 60 miles of 60in and 56in pipelines into the existing water distribution and injection network. The entire system will be computer controlled and its separate components will be linked by microwave communications.

With Saudi production capability close on 12 million barrels a day, and plans being prepared to extend the facilities to 16 million barrels a day, it is important that there is sufficient capacity for exporting the oil. The pipeline across the Arabian peninsula to Yanbu will provide some flexibility as might a projected line through Oman and South Yemen to the Indian Ocean.

Meanwhile the terminal at Juaymah has been expanded by two more single buoy loading moorings and a third crude loading system. Juaymah can now load three million barrels of oil a day and could handle tankers of up to 700,000 tons if they were built at some time in the future.

It is not just the oil facilities that are expanding quickly in the Eastern Province. Aramco is supervising a massive gas-gathering system and an electrification project while the Jubail industrial complex is scheduled to have a new refinery, petrochemical works and a steel plant, all of which require large amounts of imported plant and equipment.

For its own projects Aramco imported more than a million tons of cargo last year, most of it by sea. To relieve pressure on existing port facilities Aramco expanded the west pier at Ras Tannurah, its main oil exporting terminal. Two barge ports were constructed at Juaymah and Qurayyah and acquired the use of terminals in the United States and marshalling yards exclusively for goods being shipped into Saudi Arabia for use by Aramco.

First signs of progress in the campaign to improve the public services are beginning to emerge. Aramco has completed a 200MW power station at Berri and has started work on an 800MW station at Ghazlan, five miles west of the Juaymah terminal. Work is also under way on the first part of the 1,350 miles, 230,000-volt transmission line which will become the backbone of the Eastern Province power distribution.

All this work has been undertaken under the supervision of Aramco which has also continued to design and construct urgently required electrification projects requested by the Government for various municipal areas in the Eastern Province.

In addition construction has proceeded on important power generation and transmission facilities which will also become part of the Saudi Consolidated Electric Company (SCECO) for which Aramco is the designated manager and operator.

The gas-gathering line, one of the biggest civil engineering jobs ever attempted, is also placing a considerable strain on the resources of the province. Special camps have been built for the thousands of foreign workers needed to complete the scheme.

Once the gas-gathering line is in operation, there will no longer be any need to flare off much of the gas produced in association with oil. Instead this valuable source of energy will provide the feedstocks for industry, power generations, gas exports. A pipeline to Yanbu will also move some of the gas to the industrial complex on the Red Sea coast.

The main thrust of industrial development in the Eastern Province will be centred on Jubail. A million tons a year steel plant will be built close to a refinery and petrochemical plant in which Shell will have a 50 per cent stake and will act as operator. Exxon, one of the Aramco partners will also be involved in petrochemicals.

A number of sites have been set aside for manufacturing industry and the site at Dammam is being expanded rapidly as more and more foreign companies are setting up in partnership with Saudi interests to take advantage of the industrial boom in the province.

The pace at which this development continues will be settled by political decisions taken in Riyadh. At the root of the question is how large an expansion of oil production facilities should the Saudi Arabians permit. There is an influential lobby in favour of allowing production to rise to a minimum average of 11 million to 12 million barrels a day to ease the energy supply problems of the industrialized nations in the early 1980s.

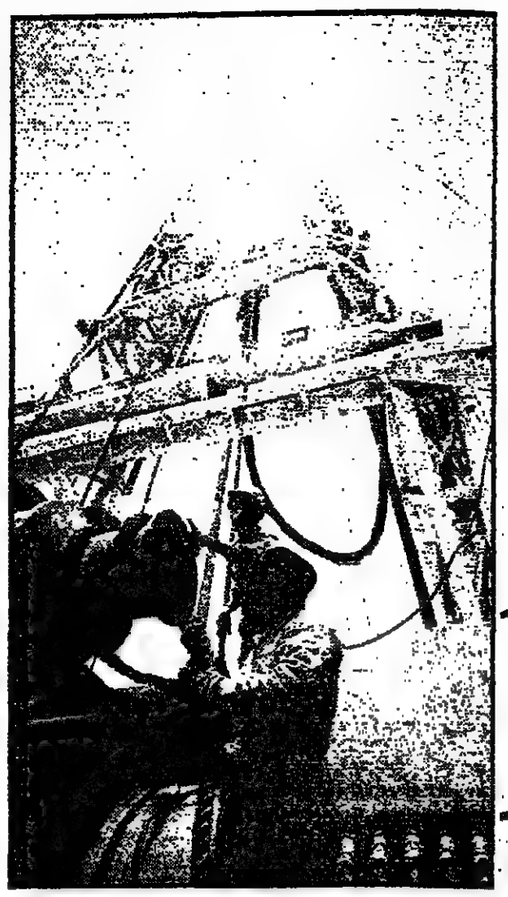
Rising production during this period would almost certainly coincide with a period of rapidly-rising oil prices that could again bring to Saudi Arabia the problems of investing their surplus oil revenues.

But the problems posed by the industrialization of the Eastern Province, its attendant strain on resources, large imports of manpower and capital goods plus the runaway inflation this has brought are very much in the minds of other Saudis when the question of a ceiling for oil production is discussed.

Output is now limited to 8,500,000 barrels a day while technical tests are carried out on the oil reservoirs. Holding production well below the 10 million barrels a day that was achieved earlier in the year has been no embarrassment during a world wide glut of crude oil.

There are voices that say even this level is too high and provides the Saudis with more revenue than they can use. It seems likely that a compromise can be reached although whether oil revenues will still be channelled into large industrialization projects is open to debate.

The author is Energy Correspondent, The Times.



Aramco workers sink another well. Left: Ras Tannurah, the country's main oil refinery and port.

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FOCUS ON

JUBAIL COMPLEX AND GAS GATHERING

Fishing port becomes industrial centre

by Geoffrey Weston

Under the second development plan, Saudi Arabia has committed itself to a policy of industrialization to broaden the nation's economic base. Ninety-five per cent of Saudi oil is exported in crude form and so the value added is lost. For every barrel of oil 450 cu ft of natural gas is flared off — a loss rate enough to generate electricity for the whole of New York.

Conscious of this enormous waste, planners have set out to use future supplies of natural gas and maximize the benefits of crude oil. The presence of the oil fields in the Eastern Province, the need for deep-water facilities to export new products, and the large undeveloped hinterland, narrowed the choice of a site down to the little town of Jubail, a fishing port of 5,000 inhabitants on The Gulf coast north of Dammam.

Jubail is to be the country's biggest industrial complex and the rate of progress since it was conceived early in 1974 has been extraordinary. Construction began in the summer of 1975 and since early last year a development agency, the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu, has coordinated progress. Yanbu, a small port on the Red Sea north of Jiddah, is to be the base for a secondary industrial development based on oil and natural gas piped direct from Jubail.

In an interview with *The Times*, Dr Faruk Akdar, the American-educated secretary-general of the royal commission, outlined the design of a twenty-first century city of 175,000 people spread over a desert site, 20km by 30 km, with every comfort and development that a technological age can supply. To the north will be the residential areas and to the south the industrial area. Such dreams depend, however, on attracting large numbers of Beduin from a wide area.

Crucial to the plan are an industrial port servicing the industrial complex, and farther south a commercial port handling other cargo and planned to relieve the pressure on Dammam. There will also be a rail link to the Dammam-Riyadh line, an airstrip and a massive infrastructure of roads and other services.

Even by Middle East standards the scale of the operation is enormous, with up to 40,000 people engaged on construction, and the industrial complex alone is expected to take 11 to 15 years to build. The American Bechtel Company is the principal engineering consultant but management, technical and many other interests are involved, including Aramco, Petromin and the Ports Authority.

As well as the primary industries based on hydrocarbon resources and others which are energy-intensive, two export refineries, a lubricating oil refinery, four petrochemical plants, an aluminium smelter and a steel mill are planned so far. Support industries will manufacture steel, aluminium, plastic and chemical products.

The industrial harbour is planned to receive imports of bulk cargo, such as iron ore concentrates, limestone, aluminium and salt and to export refinery products, such as liquid and solid petrochemicals, iron and steel, aluminium and sulphur. Four berths will be alongside the open sea-tanker terminal connected to a causeway 9.5 km long. The causeway will be 300 metres wide to accommodate a road, railway, a pipe track and possibly a conduit to transmit seawater for industrial cooling.

Six shallow water berths, with a total length of 550 metres, intended mainly for salt barges and small craft, and nine deep water berths, 2,350 metres long, comprise the other main facilities. The dredging and reclamation is being carried out by Jubail Harbour Consortium, a joint venture between Stevin Dredging, Bos Kalis, von Hattum and Zaanan Verstoep at a cost of £183m.

The South Korean firm Hyundai Construction Company, which has won the £540m contract to build the industrial port, has aroused considerable comment on account of its low pricing and the comprehensive scale of its operations. It ran into difficulties over an industrial dispute among its South Korean workers, who are paid lower wages than those of other nationalities in the area. Such occurrences are unknown in Saudi Arabia's strictly disciplined society, but the disruption was smoothed over and work has continued.

The most advanced work has been done on the commercial port, which is due for completion in 1979. Fourteen deep-water berths, of which two are complete, with a total length of 3,300 metres, are planned, together with two container berths and a short stretch of quay for shallow craft. These are protected by breakwaters, the southern one 2½km long and the eastern one 4km long.

Extensive dredging and reclamation is being carried out by Royal Adriaan Volker Dredging Company of Rotterdam, the reclaimed material being used to remin the port administration buildings and maintenance facilities. This contract is worth £156m.

The first phase of construction was completed this year at a cost of £56m by Archirodon of Athens. The remaining construction is a joint venture worth £500m shared between Adriaan Volker and Consolidated Contractors Company. The consulting engineers for both ports are Sir William Halcrow and Partners.

Recovery schemes defeating energy scandal

by Roger Vielvoye

The world's first $1,000m gas recovery and treatment programme that will turn 1,000 million cu ft a day of unused gas, produced in association with oil, into marketable products has now begun to operate in Saudi Arabia.

Although the builders, Fluor Corporation, say it is the biggest scheme of its type in the world, it will be dwarfed by the follow-up gas gathering project now being undertaken on behalf of the Government by the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco).

The vast quantities of gas produced in association with oil that have been burnt off daily in Saudi Arabia have for years been one of the great scandals of the energy industry. Oil companies claimed that the gas had to be flared because there was no economic way of channelling it into local industries or exporting the fuel to the gas-hungry industrialized countries.

But the increase in oil prices after the 1973-74 supply crisis, which accelerated the rate of industrial development in Saudi Arabia, has provided a market for the gas. New industries, petrochemical plants and power stations need the gas as a fuel and the Government is now rich enough to finance the massive scheme needed to gather, treat and distribute the gas.

During 1976 between 4,400 million and 4,500 million cu ft a day of gas was produced in association with the oil, and less than one quarter was used productively. The completion of the Fluor scheme has increased this figure but the amount that is being wasted is almost the equivalent of two thirds of Britain's daily gas consumption.

Saudi Arabia estimates its gas reserves at 86,000,000 million cu ft, most of which is in association with oil. Only two non-associate gas fields have been properly appraised. The largest, the Kidan field, is in the remote Empty Quarter but a much smaller field lies under the city of Dhahran and provides a domestic source of power. Gas exploration is continuing, but with such large amounts of associated gas still going to waste there is not much incentive to develop other deposits.

The Government has commissioned Aramco to supervise and let the contracts for the gas gathering scheme, which is expected to be handling 5,000 million cu ft of gas a day when it is complete in the 1980s. So far it has proved impossible to cost the scheme, since the size of the work has changed so often since the idea was conceived in 1975.

At that time it was thought that the project would cost a total of $5,000m and would use the associated gas from overall oil production of about 12 million barrels a day. But last year the whole project was given a thorough reappraisal as it was felt that oil production in the early 1980s might be running at an average of only 10 million barrels a day.

Another factor was the rapidly escalating cost that was making even the rich Saudis flinch. According to some sources the costs were almost double the original estimate at $10,000m—more even than the $7,000m trans-Alaska pipeline, which is so far the world's most expensive construction project.

An analysis of world markets for the gas that is surplus to local requirements also provided some sobering figures for the planners. Saudi Arabia is not alone in devising schemes to prevent the wasteful burning of associated gas, and there were considerable doubts whether the world market for natural gas liquids could absorb large new tranches of capacity. The Saudi scheme, as it stood, could have ruined the market and depressed prices. As a result all the Middle Eastern countries would have been running their gas gathering operations at a loss.

The government answer to these problems has been to allow the project to slip behind its original schedule. Two of the key elements in the scheme, the processing units at Shedgum and Ju'aymah, had been scheduled for completion in 1979 but will now not be ready until 1981. The rest of the facilities will be staggered into the mid-1980s.

By taking the pressure off the construction companies—Fluor, Ralph M. Parsons, Bechtel and Hudson-McDermott—the scheme will be able to proceed on a more methodical schedule that will reduce the need for the vast importation of labour that has caused huge logistical problems.

In addition, the decision to base the scheme on an average oil production of 10 million barrels a day will reduce the amount of natural gas liquids available daily from 600,000 barrels to 400,000 barrels and the daily production of ethane from 400,000 barrels to 200,000 barrels. Cost savings will be achieved from the lower ethane production. The change in the broad objectives of the scheme means that there will be no more installations at Abqaiq and that the processing centre at Khurais will be abandoned.

Enormous problems have been encountered in bringing men and materials together on this project at the right time.

Aramco has embarked on a programme of office and warehouse building around Dhahran, Ras Tanura and Abqaiq. To house contractor employees on the various development projects, Aramco has built and is operating nine camps housing more than 10,000 workers and 600 dependants. One of the camps is a floating one, built on two barges moored at Qurayyah. The camps will eventually house about 33,000 contractor employees and will also provide 425,000 sq ft of office space.

The system that has just been completed by Fluor is providing natural gas liquids for export and sweetened residue gas for use at the Jubail industrial complex. Aramco will also use a portion of this sweet gas as a fuel at other industrial facilities in the province. There is a total of 380 million cu ft a day of sweet gas for fuel purposes.

Other facilities provide 210,000 barrels a day of natural gas liquids, guaranteeing that Saudi Arabia will remain the world's largest exporter of butane, propane and naphtha. The Fluor system takes gas associated with oil from wells in the Ghawar, Abqaiq, Ain Dair and Qatif oilfields. It is collected and processed at centres in Abqaiq, Ras Tanura and Berri and a small compression plant on the island of Abu Ali. The Abqaiq and Berri plants pipe their production to the Ras Tanura refinery where it is fractionated, treated, refrigerated, stored and shipped.

FOCUS ON

THE URBAN EXPLOSION AND PROSPECTS FOR LONG-DISTANCE PIPELINES

Exploration camp presages social transformation

by H. Bowen-Jones

Forty years ago one oil exploration camp with its 50 or so inhabitants in the sand and rock wastes which make up the low hills around Jabal Dhahran was a strange intrusion in a vast region in which oasis agriculture and nomadic pastoralism were dominant and in which towns were few and small. Hofuf, it is true, had some 50,000 people, but it was still essentially the same classic oasis settlement centre which it had been for centuries, important as the place from which the greatest oasis in Saudi Arabia could be controlled, worked and served.

Qatif, serving an equally ancient but smaller oasis and with a small port, had long declined from its earlier greater trading eminence to a population estimated by Abdulla Mansour al-Shuaiby of some 6,000. Jubail, Uqair and Dammam were even smaller villages which even in their more prosperous pasts had had little except local and minor regional importance.

Because of the success of that oil exploration camp, the Eastern Province has experienced a revolution of urbanization which has profoundly transformed its social and economic life. Still too often regarded solely in terms of oil, the region has developed dynamic and complex characteristics which are essentially town-centred.

At first it was simply oil production and crude oil export which dominated. At the first camp site, once oil was struck, a company town grew around the Arabian American Oil Co (Aramco) headquarters, a town like many others in the world created to supply the facilities necessary to maintain a community of expatriate oil company employees in an alien and undeveloped environment.

Even before 1940 an electricity generating plant, commissary, clinic and other services supplied the nucleus of a "transplanted" town designed by Americans primarily for Americans. In 1953 Aramco moved its headquarters from New York to Dhahran as the operational centre for what already promised to be one of the world's greatest oil regions.

All the urban services one associates with western cities were created out of the desert in what has remained a company town increasingly dedicated to the administration and technological servicing of an oil province which extends from the newer oilfields in the Rub al-Khali to the Tapline corridor to the Mediterranean.

Dhahran has a cantonment heart, an international airport (and associated hotel) which has grown from the old Aramco airfield, and a University of Petroleum and Minerals, but its non-oil industry and commerce have remained small and limited. In the same specialized mould grew the export terminal and refinery town of Ras Tanura (with its dormitory suburb at Al-Ribaima) and Abqaiq to the south, the main oil production control centre.

It is elsewhere that the greatest urban changes of scale and of type occurred. Most extreme have been those at Dammam and Al-Khobar. By 1950 it was clear that a general purpose and oilfield supply port had to be created and Dammam was selected for port development and as the Gulf terminus of Saudi Arabia's only railway—that to Riyadh.

By the same year the demand for residential accommodation for Aramco employees had soared, particularly for Saudi Arabian nationals. The ancillary support activities demanded and created by the oil industry were beginning to attract significant numbers of Saudi Arabian and other Arab immigrant workers.

In collaboration with the Government, Aramco engineers set about planning the communities of Dammam and Al-Khobar, incorporating a policy of encouraging and assisting Arab employees to build or purchase permanent homes rather than allowing socially unbalanced drift to the oilfields. Grid pattern layouts, assuming from the start a motorized society and capable of almost infinite expansion, engulfed the tiny traditional nuclei.

In 1953 Dammam became the provincial capital and took over from the traditional oasis centre of Hofuf not only the governmental eminence but economic leadership. From its 1,300 inhabitants in 1935 Dammam has increased its population to about 80,000—and a population that is totally devoted to commerce, industry and urban activities.

It rivals Jiddah for seaborne trade, handling about 20,000 tons of discharged cargo a day; 3,500m rials are committed to further port expansion. That in itself is a most powerful industrial location and expansion force in that imported raw and semi-processed materials, capital goods, fuel and labour are crucial to the province's development and almost all flow in through Dammam.

Port and rail activities, manufacturing—manifest in Dammam's industrial estate as well as in the host of city centre workshops and peripheral factories in which clothing, textile and food industries predominate—and administrative pre-eminence have made Dammam the natural location for the Eastern Province branches of businesses based in Riyadh and Jiddah.

The city centre concentration of activity in the King Street and Fahad Street area is in the classical central business district style, but in a totally Arab and Islamic society.

Al-Khobar, with a little more than half the population of Dammam, has had a similar expansive history but has developed some rather special characteristics. For a short while during the 1940s it succeeded Jubail as the oilfield port, but since 1950 has been completely overshadowed as a port by Dammam.

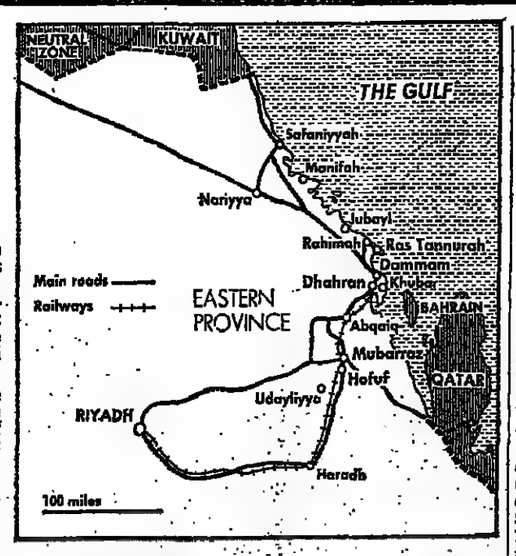
During the 1950s, however, it developed slightly ahead of Dammam as a residential and retail centre for oil company employees and has retained a lead in high quality retailing. It serves a proportionately larger western expatriate resident population. Wholesale trade and manufacturing industry are less well developed but banking and financial activities are exceptionally large. Its several grid planned quarters are also fairly distinct.

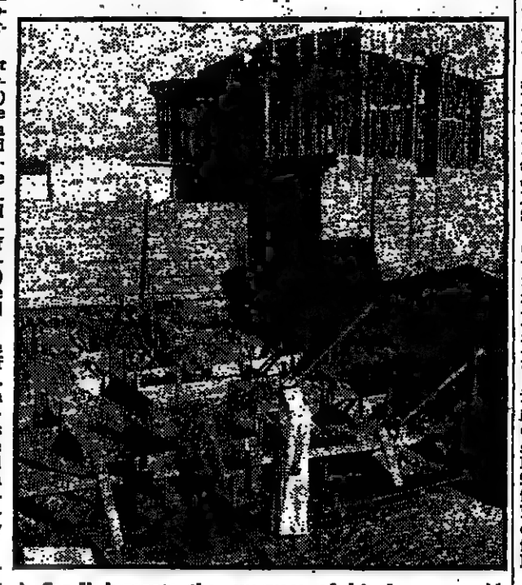
Dhahran, Dammam and Al-Khobar must be regarded as a single urban and industrial complex, with social and economic services for a population of some 150,000 in an area about 15km from north to south and 8km east to west. Within that area almost all land is devoted to or committed to industrial, commercial and transport purposes in addition to the three main population concentrations.

Hofuf, far to the south, remains the largest single town in the Eastern Province even though it has lost its ancient primacy to what Abdullah Mansour al-Shuaiby has called the "golden triangle" of Dammam-Dhahran and Al-Khobar. Indeed its population, in spite of a considerable loss by migration to its newer rivals, has grown. Industrial growth has been limited and small scale apart from a large cement factory.

Jubail, within the next 20 years, is planned to grow as both an industrial and an urban centre. But questions about where its population will come from, how far and in what ways its port will compete with or complement Dammam, and how and in what ways private commerce and industry will respond to and then accelerate its growth, cannot be fully answered yet.

The author is professor of geography and director, Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, Durham University.





A Saudi inspects the progress of his house at Al-Khobar, being built with an interest-free government mortgage.

Security lies behind expensive plans

by Roger Vielvoye

At a time when there is a massive world glut of crude oil and a similar surplus of tankers, with millions of tons of vessels laid up, Saudi Arabia is embarking on a spate of pipeline building.

Undeterred by the closure of the Trans-Arabia Pipeline (Tapline), the Saudi Arabian Government has placed a $1,500m contract to build a 1,287km long pipeline from the oildfields of the Eastern Province to the new industrial centre of Yanbu on the Red Sea coast.

Two other new pipelines are being considered. The largest is an ambitious project to link the Eastern Province oilfields with the Indian Ocean with a line across the Empty Quarter desert and through the Democratic Republic of South Yemen.

There is also a shorter line under consideration that would pipe oil from the newly discovered Shaybah fields close to the border with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) again to the Indian Ocean, this time through Oman.

Saudi Arabia is not alone in increasing its interests in pipelines at a time when the economic reasons for doing so are difficult to establish. Iraq has recently opened a 965km pipeline from its oilfields to the Turkish port of Iskenderum, and Egypt has opened the Sumed pipeline from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean.

The key to this rash of pipeline building lies in the need to ensure the security of the oil routes. Saudi Arabia and Iraq have both suffered from dependence on pipelines that run through one or more countries that are continually increasing their transit charges and, in the view of the pipeline owners, failing to use part of the large fees to provide effective security.

Saudi Arabia is well aware that all its tanker terminals that could handle the 11 million to 12 million barrels a day of maximum output are situated in The Gulf close to the large producing fields in the Eastern Province.

To reach the terminals tankers must pass through the narrow Strait of Hormuz between Iran and Oman. In a notoriously unstable area this life-line could easily become blocked preventing a large proportion of the world's exports from leaving the terminals.

Tanker terminals in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean would provide not only new outlets in case of war in The Gulf, but also give some alternative means of exporting oil during the periods of prolonged bad weather that curtail or completely shut down tanker loading operations. Long spells of bad weather are not unusual, as buyers of Saudi Arabian oil found to their cost earlier in the year. Storms prevented them from getting large quantities of cheap oil from The Gulf to Europe, Japan and North America during the two-tier oil pricing dispute.

The bitter experience of operating the Tapline through Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, makes pipelines that run exclusively through Saudi territory or just one other country an attractive proposition. Throughout the life of the Tapline it was vulnerable to sabotage and during the conflict in Lebanon the terminals were damaged and had to be shut down.

When the line finally closed in February the reason given was competition from tankers. Freight rates had fallen to the point where it was far cheaper to ship crude around the Cape in giant tankers. Industry sources say the real reason was the continuing pressure for higher pipeline dues from the countries through which it passed. Tapline is being maintained in working order and could be reopened if conditions improved.

Work on the pipeline that will link the giant Ghawar oilfield to the port of Yanbu has already started. The route will take the line across the desert to the Red Sea through Buraydah and Medina. Yanbu has been chosen as the site for a large industrial complex based on petrochemicals and oil refining.

The pipeline will provide the feedstock for those new industries. A big export terminal is being built to handle exports of crude oil, and when the refinery is completed, it will handle refined products.

Placed strategically on the Red Sea coast, Yanbu is ideally sited for large tankers which will make the run to Japan or by way of the Cape to Europe, and for the smaller tankers that will be moving crude into the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal. Refined products will also be moved in smaller ships which will use the Suez Canal.

While the pipeline to Yanbu provides an alternative to The Gulf ports for exports, vessels steaming south have to pass through the narrow Bab al-Mandab between the Yemens and Ethiopia and Somalia, an area that is politically less stable than The Gulf.

The project to pipe oil from the Eastern Province to the Indian Ocean through South Yemen is perhaps the most ambitious of all. So far it has not got past the planning stage.

It would mean crossing almost the entire length of the Empty Quarter. But in Alaska the pipeline builders have proved that, provided the money is available, almost any hazard is surmountable. And if the Saudis decide that the pipeline is needed, money will be no object.

A Saudi decision to proceed with the line to South Yeman could interest other oil states in The Gulf who, like the Saudis, are well aware of the vulnerability of the Strait of Hormuz. Feeder lines could link the oilfields of Kuwait, Qatar and possibly the United Arab Emirates into the line, giving them the added security of access to the Indian Ocean.

The third line to the Indian Ocean, through Oman, was proposed in 1975 but was delayed first by the fighting in Dhofar and by the Saudi insistence that they should have complete sovereignty over the line, even where it passed through Omani territory.

Reports from the area now suggest that Saudi Arabia and Oman are close to reaching an agreement that would permit the line to go ahead. Saudi Arabia is keen to develop the newly discovered Shaybah field but does not want to build another pipeline into The Gulf.

The compromise being discussed would allow the Saudis to lease a corridor of land from the border to a terminal in the southern part of Oman.

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FOCUS ON

DAMMAM PORT AND THE SAUDI TANKER FLEET

Auction threat clears congestion

by Geoffrey Weston

The port of Dammam, the second in Saudi Arabia after Jiddah, which overshadows it in spite of having fewer berths at the present stage of development, serves the whole of the Eastern Province and Riyadh. Built in 1947, it was run until last June by the Saudi Government Railroad Organization, which also operates the country's only railway, between Dammam and Riyadh. The main imports are machinery and general cargo, since petroleum products do not pass through this port.

The 1973 oil boom, however, caused considerable congestion, although less than in Jiddah. The problem built up in 1975 and was solved by offshore unloading and a large influx of labour. The second bottleneck took the whole of last year to clear and the worst delays lasted four months.

All ports now operate under the Ports Authority of Saudi Arabia, set up just over a year ago under the dynamic leadership of Dr Faez Badr, who cleared congestion by the simple expedient of threatening to auction goods left in the ports more than 15 days — a measure rigorously adhered to.

Dammam port also has its own director-general, Muhammad Suleiman, who coordinates operations between a largely Saudi staff and his management advisers, Gulf Port Management Services, a subsidiary of Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The director-general now controls the port's finances and can take almost all decisions on the spot — a system which has resulted in greatly increased efficiency.

The entire port is built on reclaimed land and was originally connected to the mainland by a 5km causeway. Further reclamation has now pushed the sea out of sight of the causeway, which still remains the sole means of access. This factor simplifies security measures, which are especially stringent on account of military installations and oil fields not far away.

Seen from the air the port in its final planned form will resemble a trident pointing northwards. By the end of this year 24 berths will have been completed on the central and eastern prongs and by the early 1980s, 38 berths (compared with Jiddah's planned 45) are expected to be in operation, capable of handling 9,500,000 deadweight tons, although no more berths will be completed until 1979. The western prong will accommodate berths 36-38, the rest of it serving as a breakwater although clearly suitable for further expansion if necessary.

The port has been subsidized since it was built but current plans are to make all ports self-financing within five years. The current operating budget for Dammam is 442m rials, compared with 380m rials last year and 200m rials in 1975. This compares with a cargo throughput increase of 15-20 per cent a year.

Port equipment includes 300 forklift trucks, 100 trailers, 25 Mercedes trucks and 80 mobile cranes. Electricity supply has been a severe problem, but it is now under control, although not long ago a large number of new cranes were still awaiting further power supplies.

Four berths are reserved for cement handling. There is one roll-on, roll-off and container berth; two more existing berths will eventually be suitable for similar discharging and four more are planned. There are no gantry cranes but four are to be supplied for the new berths. At present, containers are handled by forklift trucks and shippers are required to some extent to supply their own handling equipment, such as extra large forklift trucks and tractors and trailers. More efficient container handling methods will be in operation in 1979, when the next berths are in use.

At the end of the central arm are a flour mill and grain silos, run independently of the port, with a direct rail link to Riyadh. Seventy per cent of all cargoes leave the port immediately and 30 per cent is stored. Fifty per cent of all cargoes are delivered direct to consignees' trucks.

Tight administrative control and close cooperation with consignees now results in very rapid speed of throughput. In July it was running at 19,000 tons a day and efficiency is aided by Dr Badr's obsession with cleanliness and tidiness.

Container and roll-on, roll-off berths may be occupied for a maximum of 72 hours. One ship that failed to give correct notice of arrival was fined 25,000 rials, and rules, as everywhere else in Saudi Arabia, are rigidly applied. On the other hand storage is free for 10 days, the inland warehouse shortage is rapidly disappearing and there are vast storage areas at the mainland end of the causeway.

The total absence of labour disputes makes progress much smoother, allowing for ponderous bureaucratic procedures in the early stages. Nowhere has this been more dramatically illustrated than in the construction work on the port extensions (much of it dredging), which runs to £1m a day.

The scale of operation is such that one £25m project is only a subsidiary development. Congestion in the port has not caused expansion to fall behind schedule and contractors have been compelled to adhere rigidly to their deadlines, supply their own labour (much of it Yemeni), housing and construction equipment.

In spite of the continuing rise in imports, further congestion should be kept at bay not only by the expansion of the port of Dammam itself, but also through the massive port development at Jubail, 90km to the north. The contractors for the port expansion are Archirodon (Athens) in the eastern section and in the western section the same company is working with Interbeten, a Dutch firm, and DC22, owned by Philip Holzmann, of West Germany. The consulting engineers are the British firm Sir Bruce White Wolf-Barrie.

A shipment of cars from the United States awaiting collection on the dockside at Dammam. There are heavy penalties for failure to remove goods within a specified time.

Shipping ambitions hit by lack of trained men

by Peter Hill

They lie motionless in Norwegian fiords, at Piraeus and at Walvis Bay and at other deep and safe anchorages around the globe. Manned by skeleton crews and rusting slowly, the very large crude carriers represent the costly epitaph of the world shipping industry's headlong rush to build even larger oil tankers in the late 1960s in the days when demand for oil grew ceaselessly and when larger and larger tankers offered owners the prospect of increased operating efficiency.

But the fourfold increase in the price of oil and the Arab oil embargo of 1973, which threw the world into economic turmoil from which it has still to recover, ensured that the operational life of many of the oil leviathans was foreshortened dramatically. Freight rates plummeted, tankers were forced to move oil on voyages between The Gulf and Western Europe, Japan and the United States at rates which barely covered the operating costs. Shipowners, many of them blue chip companies, found themselves saddled with huge debts and the past few years since the oil crisis have seen no easing of the privations suffered by the tanker owners.

There remains a massive tanker surplus, which is unlikely to be removed for some years, and certainly not before the early 1980s. Owners, bankers and governments have been involved in vigorous attempts to devise measures to resolve the crisis, but with little success so far. The shipbuilding industry faced with cancellations of tanker orders or the conversion of tankers to other types of ship has been thrown into confusion and still finds it difficult to reconcile its ambitious expansion plans to the collapse of the tanker market.

The oil producing and exporting nations appeared at one time to offer some respite from the acute difficulties which their oil policies prompted. Enjoying huge revenues from sales of oil and an almost insatiable demand for imports of manufactured goods from the developed world their involvement in downstream industrial activities—transportation in particular—appeared at one time to offer some prospect of partial if not total salvation for many owners and builders of ships in the developed world.

But the ambitious fleet development plans of some producing countries failed to build up the momentum which many expected. The reason is quite simple. Arab oil producers, and particularly Saudi Arabia, have been affected by the same factors that have hit the established shipping companies. With the tanker market still in a state of acute depression, offering owners little or no return, the Arab nations involved in fleet expansion policies have had little incentive to pursue those policies as they had originally intended. Equally the marine transportation development of the Arab world faces the further constraint of a lack of trained and efficient manpower.

Two years ago Arab shipping leaders were talking in terms of the principal Arab oil-producing nations exporting some 60 per cent of their production in Arab flag tankers by the end of next year. That target implied a total of 400 tankers sailing under the flags of the leading Arab maritime nations by the end of 1978. But in fact the present Arab tanker fleet amounts to little over four million tons deadweight, representing a mere handful compared with the expected requirements of two years ago.

That is especially true of the largest oil-producing nation in the Middle East, Saudi Arabia, where huge oil exports have resulted in massive oil revenues yet the merchant fleet, including oil tankers, remains small. There have been a number of joint venture shipping companies established between local and foreign interests to pursue the development of a domestic shipping fleet in line with the diversion of resources from oil revenue into capital investment in downstream activities.

Some of the funds for fleet development have been made available through the Saudi Industrial Development Fund, which offers low interest finance. But in a detailed study of the fleet expansion plans of Middle East oil producers last year, H. P. Drewry* (shipping consultants) noted that the SIDF had turned away applications for funds from 10 shipping interests which involved tanker development.

The depression in the tanker market and the overall uncertainty for some years ahead appear to have been the main factors behind the refusal which conflicted with the stated intention of Saudi Arabia to ensure that initially 25 per cent of oil and gas exports were shipped in domestic flag vessels rising to a 50 per cent share of exports of those products.

Earlier there had been official forecasts by the head of the General Petroleum and Mineral Organization (Petromin) that the Saudi oil and gas carrier fleet would require more than 100 product carriers and 38 liquefied gas carriers each of about 100,000 tons dwt, together with a fleet of up to 400 very large crude carriers. Those targets are open to question and it is felt that the fleet development will be more closely allied to the acquisition of the remaining parts of the country's oil industry which remain in foreign hands.

By the end of last year the Saudi tanker fleet consisted of a score of tankers, including a handful of very large crude carriers amounting to about three million tons in total. Lag re- the delivery o power tons tanker to North Arabian Shippin will built by the Japaner of Mitsui and onot be tined to be ownoutside ated by Mitsui-Oer de-

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*The Involve Exporting Co International Sh Drewry, £30.

The author i Correspondent,

FOCUS ON

ARAMCO, PETROMIN AND OFFSHORE OIL

Talks drag on over nationalization

by Roger Vielvoye

Almost every aspect of life in the Eastern Province is touched by the activities of the Arabian American Oil Co (Aramco). Apart from being the world's largest crude oil producer, Aramco is the biggest single employer and works in areas not normally associated with an affiliate of oil companies whose prime concern is exploration and production of oil.

These outside activities range from organizing the electrification of the province; building the world's largest gas gathering network; helping with the development of communications; owning a large fleet of aircraft; and providing help and advice for local businessmen and farmers.

Aramco is still officially 60 per cent owned by the Government with the remaining 40 per cent holding shared equally among four other American oil companies—Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and the Standard Oil Company of California (Socal), which founded the company and began production just before the start of the Second World War.

Negotiations over the government plans for taking on the 40 per cent company stake have dragged on throughout the year and are still bogged down in the final details of the extremely complex transaction.

At stake has been compensation for the companies on the value of their net book assets and a fee, related to the level of national output, in payment for Aramco continuing to run the oilfields on behalf of the state.

Reports from sources close to these negotiations suggest that the four groups will be paid $1,500m for their equity share and that their service fee for undertaking production and marketing operations for the Saudis will be 21 cents a barrel, of which six cents will be a fixed charge for exploration work.

The payments will be made on the basis of barrels produced, not those exported. This means that if current production of about 8,500,000 barrels a day is continued, they would receive service payments of $650m annually.

This would be in addition to any profits made by the four companies from buying Saudi oil at the market price. The four companies would remain as preferential customers and are trying to secure a clause in the agreement which would prevent the Saudi Government from selling oil to third parties at a discount without giving the same terms to the former equity partners.

In return the Saudis have proposed that there should be fines levied on the Aramco partners should they fail to lift the amounts of oil specified under their contract because of changes in the market or in prices.

In addition to the Government's 100 per cent takeover of Aramco the state is also pressing for a 50 per cent share in the ownership of the Ras Tanura refinery. It also seems likely that the agreement will enable the companies to continue their exploration work until the end of the concession in 1999.

A 100 per cent state takeover will require some reorganization of the massive Aramco machine. Ideas on what should happen to the company when the state takes over have changed considerably since the negotiations started. Initially the Saudis favoured the idea of dividing the country's oil operations into three and putting them under the control of separate companies.

Aramco would have been confined to an exploration and production role while all aspects of the industry, including domestic and international marketing and development, would have been transferred to Petromin and a new state company.

Each of the three groups would have been autonomous but would have worked to a general oil development plan. But after looking at the experience of some of its neighbours who tried similar multi-state company operations after nationalization, the Saudis are having second thoughts. These seemingly complementary state groups instead of working together have competed with each other for staff and prestige rather than going out and promoting the country's industry against its competitors.

Although the first oil was produced from Saudi Arabia in 1938, the history of the company goes back much farther. In the late 1920s and 1930s, only the Standard Oil Company of California was interested in Saudi Arabia. After a series of competitive and complex negotiations in competition with the British groups that dominated the industry in Iraq and Iran, Socal obtained a concession in 1933. Texaco became a partner in the venture three years later and soon after the end of the Second World War Exxon and Mobil joined them.

The additional partners were necessary once it became clear just how much oil there was in Saudi Arabia. Oil companies normally guard their discoveries jealously but the size of the reserves, even in the limited form known 25 years ago, was too much for just two companies to handle.

Since then the Aramco facilities have grown year by year as new fields have been brought on stream and the productive capacity of existing reservoirs has been increased. In 1976 Aramco achieved the remarkable record of becoming the only company in the world to have produced more than 3,000 million barrels of oil in a year. Total production reached 3,053 million barrels by the end of the year—a 22.6 per cent increase over 1975. Cumulative production since Aramco began operations in 1938 is now nearly 30,000 million barrels. It took until 1952 to reach the first 1,000 million barrels but three times this output is now flowing annually and could increase even further if political conditions improved.

Building oil production to its present level and achieving about 200,000 barrels a day of natural gas liquids has required enormous investment. In 1976 Aramco spent $2,000m on property, plant and equipment for the oil field development programme, the electrification scheme and the gas gathering project.

Aramco's need for good communications to run its wide empire has brought benefits for the local telecommunications network. It has built its own computer-controlled telephone exchanges in Dhahran, Abqaiq and Ras Tanura and installed additional microwave links and new trunk lines into the national telephone system.

The company also has a fleet of aircraft that might be envied by many smaller airlines. It has seven helicopters and 14 fixed-wing aircraft. Its marine fleet for use in Saudi waters is also impressively large. In 1976 it added 12 new tugs and workboats, bringing the Aramco fleet to 51 vessels.

Apart from requiring more vessels, the development of offshore oilfields has increased the company's interest in the environment of The Gulf. The company has also become a member of the Government's Environmental Protection Committee. It has established new environmental criteria, including water quality standards, and has published the results of several years of marine biological study in The Gulf.

At the end of last year Aramco's staff had risen by 5.5 per cent to more than 20,000 while the number of Americans employed dropped to about 1,700. The company has been steadily increasing its employment benefits and some aspects of these, particularly medical care, are now open to non-Aramco staff. In this sector the company has a public health and preventive medicine programme which in 1976 did research on blood diseases and the local incidence of cancer.

Aramco also guaranteed a loan for a company expanding and improving a hospital. It also provided technical assistance to 75 businessmen in 1976 through the Saudi Industrial Development and gave similar help to farmers and poultrymen in the province. Farms that received this assistance produced more than 12 million kilos of vegetables in 1976—a 25 per cent increase over the previous year.

Strict controls protect vast resources

by Frank Frazer

Were it not for Saudi Arabia's massive inland oil potential and the careful management of resources to which the authorities are committed, the waters of The Gulf off the Eastern Province would probably have become one of the hot spots in the search for offshore oil.

The rate at which exploration, development and production of offshore oil takes place in the Saudi sector of The Gulf is regulated by Aramco, the state-controlled oil operating company which now owns all present production in the zone off the Eastern Province.

Yet, despite the fact that existing projects are capable of supplementing the country's inland oil production to an extent which would meet the most strenuous peak demands, there has been no shortage of exploration in recent years to prove additional fields which some day could be developed.

Last year Aramco has had its own two jack-up rigs and two others on charter working in the concession area. While some of the wells were drilled to assess earlier finds, at least one new offshore discovery was made in 1976 to boost the total finds in that sector of The Gulf to about 12.

Best known of the fields is Safaniya. It is reputed to be the world's largest offshore oilfield with reserves of more than 10,000 million barrels. A small segment of the field is shared with Kuwait through an extension of the reservoir into the water off the Neutral Zone between the two countries.

Aramco has recently undertaken an expansion of production facilities at the field which should boost output to 2,750,000 barrels a day, compared with the previous peak of about 100,000 a day.

The second largest producing field is the Berri discovery, which is partly on land. It has recorded daily average output of about 900,000 barrels, compared with the peak capacity of some 200,000 barrels a day which can be produced by the Zuluf field, another large find off the shore of the Eastern Province.

More than a third of the country's installed oil production capacity is believed to be situated offshore. But the fields in The Gulf have been among the first to be cut back in output at times of slack market demand.

This has economic logic, given that the cost of developing and operating an offshore oilfield is several times that of producing oil on land.

Slack demand reduced production

This was illustrated during the slack market demand in 1975 when Saudi Arabia's overall oil output was reduced to an average of 7,200,000 barrels a day compared with more than 8,500,000 barrels which had been produced in the previous year. Only about 26 per cent of the Saudi output in 1975 was drawn from the offshore fields and for a time both the Zuluf field and the Marjan discovery, which is shared with Iran, were shut down because of the market position.

On the other hand, the existence of excess offshore capacity gives Saudi Arabia increased flexibility to increase production rapidly if circumstances dictate such a policy. This looked like happening after last December's Doha meeting of Opec when the Saudis, with the neighbouring United Arab Emirates, wanted to keep price rises to 5 per cent compared with the 10 per cent increase demanded by the others.

Some observers then speculated that Saudi Arabia would use its ability rapidly to increase production as a means of flooding the market with cheaper oil and thus undermine the sales of the more expensive oil being offered by the other states. It was predicted that the Saudis could let their production rate soar as high as 12 million barrels a day.

But this did not happen and, with the Opec split now resolved, it seems more likely that the country's output will remain in the eight million to nine million barrels a day range.

The enormous capital wealth the country has already generated and the sheer size of the income from its present rate of output, which last year made the Saudis the world's second largest oil producer after the Soviet Union, will provide for the country's massive development programme requirements for the foreseeable future.

This means there is no compulsion to rush ahead with the development of a number of the more recently discovered offshore finds in the Gulf waters which have added names like Karan, Lama, Mahzeh, Ribyan, Kuryan and Lawhah to the oil concession maps.

Priority in offshore engineering development throughout The Gulf is being given to the schemes to minimize the flaring of natural gas rather than to produce more oil at a time when world energy demand patterns remain uncertain.

When there is a need for Saudi Arabia to develop more of the oil reserves lying off the Eastern Province, the technology required will be minimal compared with North Sea standards.

Water depths tend to be from 25 to 30 metres and platform designers need to cater for freak waves—expected only once in a century—of no more than 10 metres in height compared with waves at least three times as large that have to be expected in the North Sea.

The author is energy correspondent, The Scotsman.

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FOCUS ON

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Nagging doubts about real value

by David Holden

There is a legend in Al Hasa, the biggest oasis of the Eastern Province, that the Prophet Muhammad once blessed its water in return for the hospitality of its people. Certainly the water there has flowed fresh and free for as long as men have been settled in eastern Arabia, which takes us back at least 10,000 years to somewhat before the Prophet's day.

It is not surprising, therefore, that such a plentiful and well-known source should now, in the age of oil wealth and modern technology, be the inspiration of a new search for even greater water resources in the Eastern Province and of hopes of agricultural expansion that might help significantly to reduce Saudi Arabia's overwhelming dependence on imported food supplies.

As far as is known, almost all the available fresh water in the Eastern Province is a mixture of more or less current rainfall (called "recharge") and ancient, or "fossil" water. In the absence of anything but marginal local rainfall, however, both seem to derive from the same distant source—rain falling on the western mountains of Arabia, probably up to more than 20,000 years ago, and trickling down the eastward sloping strata to form vast underground reservoirs far below the eastern coast.

What is not known is the proportion of recharge to fossil water, what total quantities are available and where, how sweet any new resources may be and what rate of extraction can be maintained without risking exhaustion of the reservoirs.

To answer these questions is the task now being undertaken by a British consortium at the invitation of the Saudi Ministry of Agriculture. The contract, awarded earlier this year to Groundwater Development Consultants International (combining Hunting Technical Services and the consulting engineers Sir Murdoch MacDonald & Partners) is expected to take three and a half years to complete and will be worth £23m.

If experience in Al Hasa is any guide the technical outlook for agricultural expansion is fairly favourable. This vast oasis, covering about 50,000 acres, is probably the most densely peopled part of Saudi Arabia outside the major cities.

But Al Hasa also provides a number of lessons in how the desert can take its revenge on careless farming. Fifteen years ago, over-use of its existing resources had led the oasis to the brink of disaster.

Luckily, the decline was checked when the Saudi Government, in cooperation with Aramco, brought in foreign experts in the 1960s to begin a complete reconstruction of Al Hasa's water system.

A team from Groundwater Development Consultants (International) taking soil samples.

As a result, the area under cultivation has been nearly doubled, from 8,000 to 15,000 acres, and plans have been drafted to raise the eventual figure to 40,000 acres. Many new crops have been introduced including wheat, rye, maize and potatoes to join the traditional Arabian fruits and vegetables like melons.

Most of those are now rotated to give two crops a year and alfalfa—grown extensively to feed local cattle and sheep—is cut almost non-stop, once a month.

The redevelopment of Al Hasa has also attracted a number of research teams anxious to establish new cultural techniques for desert farming. A group from Taiwan is experimenting with new vegetable crops, another from the University of Braunschweig in West Germany is investigating soil mechanics and irrigation methods and a third from the University of Wales is examining the effects of irrigation on arid pastureland for sheep and cattle.

Undoubtedly the potential exists for further expansion in Al Hasa and probably elsewhere in the Eastern Province provided that money and technology continue to be available. But there remains a nagging question that is as much philosophical and social as technical and economic: will all the effort be worth while?

On strict economic grounds it might be cheaper to continue importing most of Saudi Arabia's food than to develop, at great cost, new domestic sources of supply. Fertilizers and feed concentrates all have to be imported anyway and without those any new irrigation schemes may be of little value. A startling example of the economic penalty that can attach to increased desert farming is provided by another experimental development at Haradh, 80 miles up the railway line from Al Hufuf towards Riyadh.

Started in 1964 as a Bedu resettlement programme in which 1,000 nomad families were supposed to make their homes and take up sedentary farming, it has failed to attract more than a handful of permanent residents. Those Beduin who do go to Haradh are usually transients seeking some technical training with machinery before going on to work for high wages in the towns or the oilfields. So Haradh has become little more than a giant and widely uneconomic sheep ranch, run by a salaried staff. Last year its expenditure was about £7m against an income of less than £1m.

The Saudi answer is that anything that contributes to national self-sufficiency is of value and, perhaps more important, that creating new subsidized farms makes more Saudi jobs and ensures that the country's oil revenues filter down in some productive way to many more ordinary people.

There is already plenty of evidence, besides that provided by the Beduin of Haradh, that the lure of town life and soaring urban wages have sucked both nomadic and farming people away from their traditional occupations in Saudi Arabia; and it may be that an effort to stem this flow will more than outweigh its economic costs by helping to preserve social values and cohesion in the Saudi state.

But that is at present merely a hypothesis. The Eastern Province is the laboratory in which its validity will be examined over the next decade.

Power to the people

by Roger Vielvoye

The unreliability of the electricity supply system in many parts of the Middle East is legendary. For many daily power cuts had become part of the way of life and the rapid increase in living standards over the past four years and the resulting upsurge in the use of all sorts of electrical appliances in the home, industry and commerce provoked fears at one time that the generating systems would not stand the strain and would break down completely.

But the oil revenues that brought the higher living standards have also enabled governments to invest more money in their electricity supply systems. Unfortunately for them it is much easier to buy the electrical trimmings of a consumer society than it is to reinforce and expand the complex electricity generation and distribution networks to deal with increased demand.

Saudi Arabia, by ploughing huge sums of money into electricity generation, has so far managed to keep its supply system marginally ahead of the rising demand for power. To the surprise of many there have been remarkably few power cuts and there is growing optimism that the reorganization of the industry will keep supply and demand roughly in balance.

A strange mixture of private enterprise and public money has been employed to ensure the country's electricity supplies. There are six large power supply companies dealing with the main centres of population but scattered throughout the country there are a further 50 private utilities. All have received long-term, interest-free loans from the Saudi Industrial Development Fund for expansion projects, but at the same time they have been encouraged by the Government to build themselves into an integrated network linked by a national grid rather than a series of separate private enterprises.

The fund has so far approved advances to 2,000m rials mostly to the large electricity companies, although not all the money for development work comes from the state. Money from private sources is not invested with any real risk attached since the Government guarantees what it terms a fair return on investments.

Through large subsidies the Government is able to guarantee that operators in the urban areas can make a 7 per cent return and their smaller country counterparts a 10 per cent return. More than 770m rials have been reserved for subsidies which enables the utilities to keep tariffs down to 0.07 rials per kWh for domestic users with industrial customers faring even better.

Any analysis of the country's power system showed the need for integration. The network was completely fragmented with two different working voltages and two grid frequencies, making it almost impossible for one part of the country to assist another during peak demand periods.

Standardization combined with a national grid could give the basis for expansion that was needed, if it was to meet the target of expanding the generating capacity by 3,300 megawatts by 1980. That is more than double the figures of the mid-1970s and would increase the number of people served by the electricity companies from 2,200,000 to nearly four million.

To handle a project of that size—the probable cost is about 8,000m rials—the Ministry of Industry and Electricity was reorganized. Initially the plan is to ensure that the regions of Saudi Arabia become integrated internally and later to connect them through a national grid.

In the Eastern Region the job of integration was given to the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) the biggest industrial task force in the area and one with unique knowledge of local conditions. It was particularly important that integration was speedily and expertly carried out in view of the plans to concentrate large industrial complexes in the area.

While the Saudis are using more and more natural gas for electricity generation, it is a fuel that is being removed from the power stations in Europe and North America. Saudi Arabia will also have a source of power generation that will not be generally available outside the Middle East—water desalination plants.

In an effort to ensure that best use is made of available resources, the Government has ruled that the waste heat from the distillation process should be channelled into an associated power generation plant. The first big desalination plant in Jiddah has an electricity generating capacity of about 50 MW and an expansion of the plant will add another 80 MW. Similar amounts of power will be available from the series of other desalination plants which are being built around the country.

FOCUS ON

THE RAILWAY, THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE AND MANPOWER NEEDS

Superb views from slow train to Riyadh

by David Shirreff

Time-conscious businessmen and oil executives do not take the train from Dammam to Riyadh. Travelling on Saudi Arabia's only operating railway is a pleasure reserved for people with eight hours to spare to do the journey of 562 kilometres.

The train leaves unpunctually at midday from Dammam. At the same time a second train departs from Riyadh, the other end of the single track line. The two trains cross in the middle of their journey at a point where the line is double for a short distance.

After 8 pm, when both passenger trains have safely reached their destinations, the line is reserved for freight.

So only a small proportion of the goods transported to Riyadh reach it by rail. Most is hauled in by lorry from Jiddah, Dammam or overland through Jordan.

Thinking that the train would be full, I called at Dammam station to buy my ticket the day before I intended to travel. There was no need, I was told. I should simply turn up the next day at noon. Friends had edvised me to go first class, in air-conditioned luxury.

As I turned up, late, the next day, people and bundles were being hauled into the carriages. There were no Europeans. Most of the passengers wore flowing white thobes, some cleaner than others. Children clung to the black, veiled shapes of their mothers. The first-class carriages were still quite empty, and compared with the temperature outside, almost chilly.

The train moved out of Dammam, picking its way through depots of timber and lorries, passing the freight junction that led to the busy port, and off southwest to the first bank of low hills. Although the air-conditioning was comfortable, mist had built up between the double-glazing, obscuring most of the view. I moved out to the end of the carriage where there was an open platform with all-round vision.

That is where I stayed for most of the trip, although it was like sitting in a hot oven, with glare and dust attacking the eyes.

The view was superb. As we progressed at little more than walking pace I saw the huge compounds of equipment stored by the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco). Regiment on regiment of oil pipes were stacked like drinking straws, and acre on acre of lorries, drilling gear and cables were all neatly grouped behind wire.

The train continued to climb and before long it was skirting desert sand dunes; huge smooth and muscular shapes; some rounded, some with sharp ribs and precarious-looking crests.

It seemed that every year or so the railway must be engulfed by the inexorable progress of the dunes.

On each side of the track the sand had been stabilized by long gobs of crude oil hardened in the sun. Jeep tracks ran alongside the train. I thought that we would soon find ourselves in virgin desert where not a mark was to be seen since the making of the railway, but I was wrong.

At almost every stage in the journey there was evidence of man-made things. There was the distant pall of a gas flare, hints of a road, primitive huts made of railway sleepers, a pipeline.

Abqaiq slipped past to the south, a huge complex of gas flares, smoke billows, domes, tanks and pipes. The road followed us into Abqaiq town. Lorries and cars chased in both directions like toys, then the road veered off to the west and left us to continue south towards the edge of the real desert, the Empty Quarter.

At times, as the train climbed uphill, it progressed so slowly that I could have got down and walked beside it. The contours and colours of the rocks changed subtly as the train slipped by.

On the right of the track a strange settlement of white plastic igloos appeared. Farther on there was the white-powdered chaos of a gypsum plant, snowing over several acres of the surrounding desert.

We came to Al-Hufuf, the biggest oasis in Saudi Arabia. A tawny green carpet of palm trees seemed to stretch for miles over the plain. A crowd of new passengers with bundles got on.

The carriage had completely filled up with families and old men. A Syrian vet talked about his sheep and the desert slipped past behind misty windows. Beside us the old men appeared to be having a religious discussion, or rather, they seemed to be delivering long homilies in turn, punctuated with invocations.

It was just before the annual Haj and they were on their way to Mecca. Three or four times during the journey a muezzin's call would sound from the next carriage. The old men rose and filed into a wagon with several prayer mats on the floor. After five or ten minutes of prayer they came back.

Haradh, nothing more than a collection of huts, is the southernmost point of the railway. After that the line turns west towards Riyadh. The Syrian was picked up by Jeep and the rest of us got off the train to stretch our legs. The bustle suggested that the arrival of the train was a great event, though it happened every day.

The train stopped at Al-Kharj, after which the distant lights each side of the track suggested habitation all the way into Riyadh.

We arrived at the Saudi capital at about nine o'clock, and the only means of getting into town was a taxi, which cost about the same as the rail ticket from Dammam.

Door to door delivery safe and sure

by Rodney Wilson

Although port congestion has eased at Dammam, the overland route for sending freight to the Eastern Province is still popular. For exporters the main attraction is that it is much faster than shipping and even rivals air freight when collection and delivery times are taken into account.

Astran, the oldest-established British firm in the Middle East road haulage business, quotes its clients a journey time of 12 to 15 days from the South-east of England to any destination in the Jubail-Dammam-Hofuf area. This is a great improvement on the journey time 18 months ago when there were long delays on the Turkish and other frontiers.

Now the customs officers are accustomed to dealing with the greatly increased volume of overland traffic to the Middle East, the frontier congestion has been eliminated and fast transit times can be almost guaranteed.

As far as the Eastern Province is concerned, road transport represents probably the safest way of ensuring that a consignment arrives intact, as with most British hauliers it is escorted throughout by just one experienced British driver, rather than passed from one handler to another.

The advantage is greatest for small loads, where a group service is offered by the overland hauliers. In the case of Saudi Arabia this type of service is particularly effective, as once a consignment is cleared at the border it can make any number of stops without further customs checks. By contrast, in Iran there are checks at each offloading point for group loads, which can lengthen the journey time to the final destination considerably.

The usual route to Dammam from Europe is through Turkey, Syria and Jordan, rather than by Iraq. The Iraqis often delay unnecessarily loads destined for the Gulf coast as a result of the strained political relations with their southern neighbours, and there are usually difficulties in obtaining the necessary visas for drivers.

To avoid this uncertainty most hauliers prefer to deal with the Syrians and Jordanians, and the latter especially are keen to encourage the use of their country for transit purposes as this earns them useful foreign exchange.

Recently these earnings have been increased as Syria and Jordan have followed Turkey's lead by introducing transit taxes. These are levied at 0.5 per cent of the cost insurance freight value of the consignment in the case of Jordan, while the Syrians ask for 0.3 per cent of the cif value.

This has led to some arguments as freight valued at £20,000 in Britain for example may be valued at £30.000 in Syria or Jordan because of the high tariff levels they impose on imported goods.

Hauliers and their clients should check on this before sending loads overland to Dammam; if there is any ambiguity over the value of consignments, disputes seem certain.

From the Jordanian border the usual overland route to Dammam is along the Tap line by way of Turaif, Arar, Rafha and Qaisumah. Despite the harsh desert conditions and the rugged nature of the terrain, this is one of the fastest sections of the whole trip, as the road is well-surfaced. The standard of Saudi roads is high and improving, with $2,936m being spent on road construction during the course of the present five-year plan, and $648m on road maintenance.

The largest single communications project in the Eastern Province will be the building of a 24-mile causeway linking Bahrain with the Saudi mainland. When completed the $300m causeway will mean that overland haulage operators to the Eastern Province will also be able to offer Bahrain as a destination for their group services. This should provide the port of Bahrain with some healthy competition.

During the past year the overland hauliers have been facing increasing competition from roll-on roll-off services. These are a more attractive proposition for the western part of Saudi Arabia than the east, however, as only Jiddah and Yambu have facilities for this type of operation and the voyage to Dammam is more lengthy in any case.

Nevertheless, some forwarding agents offer a service to the Eastern Province via Jiddah, as there is now an excellent east-west highway linking Jiddah with Riyadh and the Jubail-Dammam-Hofuf area. Despite this the service still takes up to 20 days, which is significantly longer than the direct overland route from Europe.

The increasing use made of the Suez Canal by roll-on roll-off vessels is posing a threat to the overland hauliers to Saudi Arabia, especially with regard to their full-load services, but at the same time the volume of freight is such that other services are being developed which may help the haulage industry's long-term prospects.

Roll-on roll-off services are now operating from Felixstowe and Marseilles to the port of Latakia in Syria, and Beirut hopes to handle roll-on roll-off loads soon now that peace has been restored. From Syria the loads are sent overland direct to the Eastern Province by way of Jordan, thus saving the Suez Canal dues.

For fairly high-value freight the direct overland route to the Eastern Province remains economically attractive, especially the group services for small loads.

Dr Wilson of Durham University is a specialist in Middle East economics.

Saudis not too happy at immigrant invasion

Saudi Arabia has become almost completely dependent on immigrant labour to undertake its ambitious new development projects, and nowhere is this more evident than in the sparsely-populated Eastern Province. As the centre of the kingdom's enormous oil industry, the province has had more experience of dealing with immigrants than the other parts of the country, especially non-Arab labour.

Most of the 1,200 Americans working for Aramco, for example, are found in the Eastern region, often living in isolated settlements in the desert far away from the important centres. Historically, these centres themselves, such as the port of Dammam and the city of Dhahran, owe much of their growth to an influx of foreign labour, especially Iranians from across The Gulf and Indians and Pakistanis from farther east.

Today the greater Dammam area, including Dhahran and Al-Khobar, boasts a population of more than 176,000, making it the third-largest urban area in the country, while nearby Hofuf has expanded to more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Despite the high wage and salary levels prevailing in Saudi Arabia it is not always possible to find workers easily, especially those with skills to offer. This is a particular problem in Eastern Province, as it is distant from North Yemen, the main source for the kingdom's manual workforce.

At the same time many of the Iranians formerly resident on the Arab side of The Gulf have now returned to their own country as a result of the buoyant labour market conditions there, and substitutes are not readily available. To some extent the gap is being filled by new arrivals from the Indian sub-continent, and recently a consortium of Indian companies opened a business development office in Dammam. This aims to win contracts and sub-contracts in the Eastern Province and beyond, and the Indian firms involved are only too keen to provide all of the necessary labour.

The Saudis are not entirely happy about seeing large numbers of Indian and Pakistani arrivals, despite the latter being fellow Muslims. Elsewhere in The Gulf these immigrants have established their own sub-culture within the societies, and it seems doubtful if the majority will ever leave even when the demand for labour eventually slackens.

More than 65 per cent of the 128,000-strong Saudi workforce is made up of immigrant workers, and their numbers have almost doubled during the past three and a half years since the marked increase in petroleum revenue. In the oil-rich Eastern Province the proportion of immigrants is particularly high, as so many new projects are being put into effect simultaneously. Development of the industrial estate at Dammam, for instance, will increase demand for labour substantially, as it is the largest in area in the entire country, with 32 industrial lots rented already, and seven plants under construction.

Another estate is planned for Jubail, where two refineries, a petro-chemical plant and a giant steel works are to be located. The expected labour force requirements for the Jubail area alone are expected to exceed 24,000 workers. In addition large numbers of unskilled labourers will be needed for public service projects including the Saudi-Bahrain causeway and port development at Jubail, Ras al-Qar and Dammam. Nine hundred Egyptians have recently been contracted to work on the latter.

The large influx of immigrants has led the National Security Council in Riyadh to fear that Saudis could soon be a minority in their own country. Yet there is a reluctance to slow the pace of development, and as the Saudi legislation which stipulates that local citizens must comprise three quarters of the workforce in each enterprise is still being held in abeyance, those undertaking projects in Eastern Province do not have to conform to this regulation.

Prospective employers of immigrants do, however, have to satisfy the authorities that no Saudis are available to carry out the work, and that suitable training schemes will be arranged for local citizens to enable them to take up permanent employment eventually in any enterprise established. Employers are also expected to arrange accommodation for their workforce, which can prove difficult in the towns of Eastern Province, where demand in the housing market is well in excess of supply.

Fortunately the situation will be relieved by the end of next year when OGEM of the Netherlands completes its $3.7m contract to build 32 blocks of flats in Dammam, each with 18 storeys. Other important contracts in Eastern Province include 4,140 housing units in al-Khobar, and 500 units in Qatif.

One of the most interesting developments in the past three years in Eastern Arabia has been what is commonly spoken of in Dammam today as the Korean invasion. Faced with a massive balance of payments deficit caused by the rising price of oil imports in the aftermath of the 1973-74 crisis, the Seoul Government decided to make a determined effort to increase its penetration of the Middle Eastern market.

Hence South Korean construction and engineering firms were encouraged to tender for Middle East contracts, and in this they met with considerable success. From a modest but encouraging start in 1974, when earnings amounted to $100m, the figure rose to an impressive $750m last year.

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FOCUS ON

MINERAL AND BUSINESS PROSPECTS

In search of long-term prosperity

by Desmond Quigley

Several mineral exploration teams are working in Saudi Arabia to assess the possibility of establishing a new base for the country's prosperity in the post-oil era, and also in the hope of validating the vision of Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani that the kingdom will become one of the world's biggest exporters of minerals in the next 20 years.

The search for base and precious metals, as well as for an alternative energy source, uranium, can be seen in terms of generating another principal exporting industry and also in forming part of the infrastructure for a new and broadly diversified industrial economy.

The traditional base metals for heavy industry—copper, lead, zinc, iron and nickel—are being sought, as well as gold and silver. Much of the work is situated in the western side of the country — the Precambrian Shield which forms part of the Afro-Arabian Swell — where there are known occurrences.

In the Eastern Province, which is geologically very different from much of the rest of the country, having younger rock, the exploration is likely to be devoted chiefly to the winning of industrial minerals. The eastern cover rock could be a source of limestone, gypsum, clay, salt and phosphates.

Knowledge of the kingdom's potential mineral wealth is severely limited; hence the variety of exploration work under the current development plan. Riofinex, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc, has set up a geological mission to complement operations of existing surveyors. Consolidated Gold Fields is prospecting to the north of Jiddah.

In the past the accent has been firmly on exploration for oil and water, and while evidence of other minerals were sometimes found, the investigations were not carried through because they were subsidiary to the main searches.

It is thought there could be uranium in the Eastern Province. Uranium occurrences are known in pockets on the Precambrian Shield and it is thought that through weathering, some uranium may have been redeposited off the shield and in the province.

At this stage geologists say that available data makes the prospect of uranium being found in the Eastern Province a "good theoretical target".

Information on uranium frequently sparse

Uranium being the most political of all minerals, information is frequently difficult to come by and references to it tend to be subdued. When Shaikh Yamani spoke a year ago of his hopes for the country's mineral potential, he made reference to "chemically active minerals", which was taken by observers to be a diplomatic euphemism for uranium.

As if to back up the view that not all that is known about uranium occurrences has been announced, geologists find it somewhat curious that there is such a deafening silence despite the fact that there has been so much oil exploration in this oil-bearing province, and particularly since there are known occurrences in the United Arab Emirates.

Discovery of traces of uranium should stimulate more interest than, for example, phosphate. That is, of course, on the assumption that oil drilling did turn something up, but given the present view of a "good theoretical target", some geologists are inclined to the view that if only by the law of averages something should have been found.

If uranium is found in the Eastern Province, it is thought that it will most likely occur in large low-grade deposits. Phosphates seem to have a strong chance of being discovered in commercial quantities in the province. There are extensive deposits being worked to the north in Syria, Iraq and Jordan.

The country has one fertilizer plant, producing urea from ammonia. An ambitious extension of the country's capacity was planned but later shelved because of large capacity increases in other countries. As it turned out the decision proved to be well timed, since the market for fertilizers subsequently collapsed because of recession and over-production.

However, significant discoveries of phosphate could lead to plans for the fertilizer industry being resurrected, particularly since, in line with its plans for industrialization, the kingdom hopes to embark on a large-scale agrarian programme.

The province's other potentially important resources are industrial minerals, for providing raw materials for the construction industry. As the country is expanding rapidly and industrialization will indefinitely increase demands for construction materials, this would lead to a significant saving of imports if a viable industry could be developed. There is also potential for lead, zinc and copper discoveries.

The search for minerals should not be allowed to obscure the large-scale exploration for water now being undertaken. Water resources become increasingly important as the country develops. Water is needed not only for agriculture but also for mining and heavy industry.

Its importance to industry can be seen from the fact that the country's fertilizer plant ran into major production problems when brackish water, used in the cooling system, caused severe corrosion.

A £3.25m. contract has been awarded to Hunting Surveys to evaluate the water resources of a large aquifier and the potential for development of irrigated agriculture throughout the Eastern Province.

Chances for North Sea skills

by Frank Frazer

Any businessman seeking opportunities in Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province will sooner or later come face to face with the oil and gas industries.

By far the largest buying agency in the region is Aramco, the state-controlled company responsible for developing, producing and maintaining most of the country's oilfields.

Though it arranges some of its purchases through branch offices in The Hague and Houston, most buying is done through the purchasing headquarters in Dhahran, in the Eastern Province.

The activities of Aramco have become of growing interest to British firms, particularly those who are looking for export outlets for technology pioneered in the North Sea. Aramco has control over more than a dozen offshore discoveries in the Saudi sector of the Arabian Gulf, including the giant Safahiyah field which has estimated reserves of nearly 12,000m barrels of oil.

The prospects for selling British oil and gas technology to Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern States have been studied recently by the Offshore Supplies Office, the government agency set up to encourage and help firms to enhance their share of a market in which world wide expenditure is expected to reach £6,000m a year by the 1980s.

While opportunities in The Gulf will be an important component in the overall market, the technological demands are not going to be as harrowing as those of the North Sea. Water depths in The Gulf tend to be less than 50 metres compared with depths of more than 200 metres being tackled by those exploring beneath the North Sea.

Similarly, off-shore structures installed in The Gulf are unlikely to be faced with waves more than 10 metres high compared with the freak waves of 40 metres which have been known off British shores.

From the beginning it was obvious that The Gulf was not going to produce a market for the large and sturdy platform structures which have been made specifically for North Sea conditions. There are already fabrication yards at Dubai and elsewhere in the region that can look after most of the required construction.

But that does not rule out the possibility of North Sea firms selling their skills in other areas of offshore technology. In particular there could be an outlet for services to minimize the risk of offshore pollution. The Gulf states share a common interest with their North Sea counterparts in wanting to safeguard fertile fishing grounds. There are probably opportunities also for offering other skills which improve the general safety of offshore operations.

A further area of opportunity for the specialist contractor could be the provision and maintenance of equipment to deal with gas found with oil both on land and at sea.

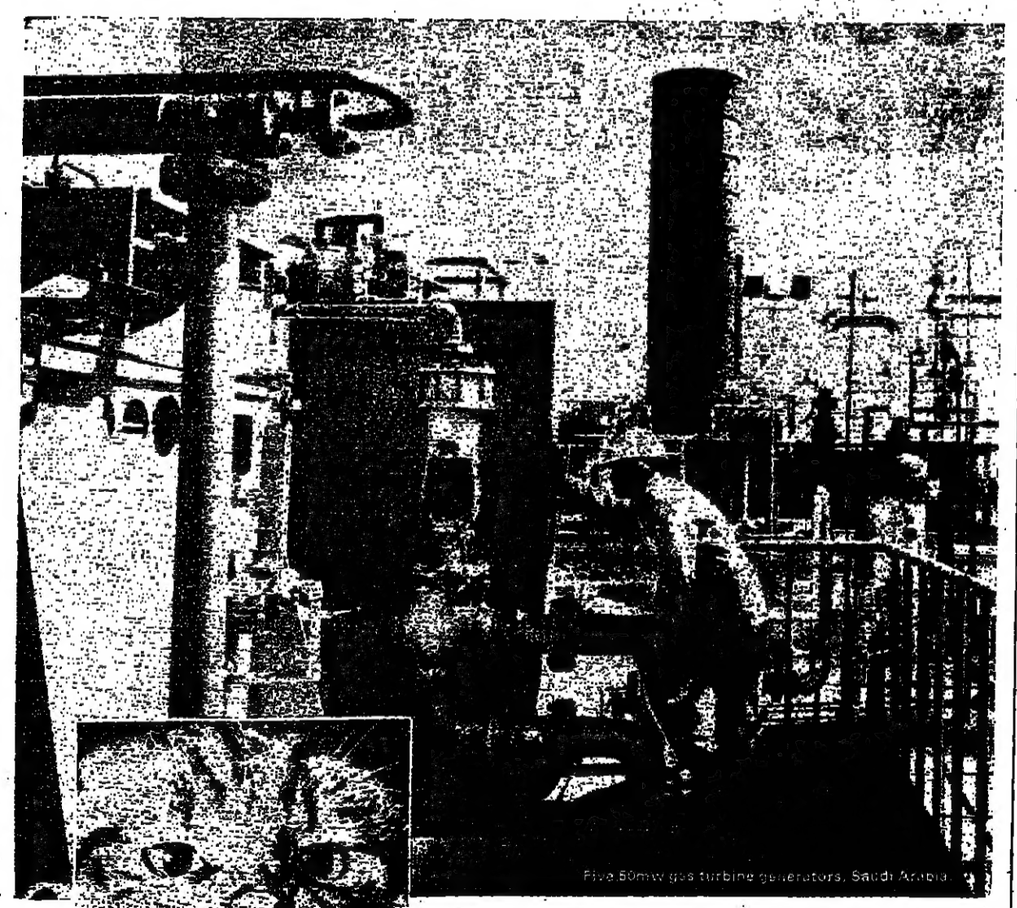
Anyone wanting to do business in Saudi Arabia, or elsewhere in the Middle East, must take account of local custom and commercial practice. Aramco, for example, follows a policy of buying locally where possible in keeping with the Saudi Arabian Government's requirement that preference should be given to home industry.

There are, of course, many services which cannot be provided locally. But Aramco is not new to the oil and gas business, having gained many years experience in partnership with leading multinational oil companies. Officials of the company are well versed in the procurement business.

For that reason the Offshore Supplies Office is keen to caution firms that an established operation like that of Aramco will not prove the easiest of markets for unknown firms to penetrate.

Aramco uses its own standardization procedures based on United States specifications. Goods being offered for sale require to conform to the established standards and have to be submitted for formal approval. Consideration will also be given to the availability of local servicing and the stocking of spare parts in making an economic evaluation of new products.

The author is energy correspondent, The Scotsman.



FOCUS ON

THE PAST AND FISHING IN THE GULF

'Christmas trees' that form a landmark in Arab territory

by David Holden

Sticking out of the ground in the middle of the low dome of rocky hills that overlooks the Gulf port of Al Dammam there is a modest little arrangement of pipes and valves of the sort that oilmen call a "Christmas tree".

There is nothing unusual about it: hundreds, if not thousands, of similar contraptions are scattered across the face of Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province, from the Kuwait frontier to the edge of the Empty Quarter. A Christmas tree is simply the visible apparatus of an oil well where the underground pressure is sufficient to force the fluid to the surface without an artificial pump.

This particular tree is rather special, nevertheless. A bronze plaque in English and Arabic explains that it is the first commercial oil well ever "brought in" on Saudi territory. Called Dammam No 7—for it was the seventh hole to be drilled after six dry ones on the so-called Dammam Dome—it gushed its first oil on March 4 1938. Forty years later it has produced 22 million barrels of oil and is still producing about a thousand barrels a day.

Dammam No 7 is the most important historical landmark of the Eastern Province. As the fount and origin of the entire Saudi oil industry, it represents the start of an economic and social transformation without parallel in modern times. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that just because oil now dominates the life of the Eastern Province there was no history to speak of before it was discovered.

On the contrary, the story of human occupation in the province goes back at least 10,000 years to the Stone Age people whose flints and other relics have been found in many oasis sites, from Jabrin in the south and Qatif in the north to Al Hasa, the biggest of all the Arabian oases, from which the Eastern Province takes its common, Saudi name.

From then until the present century those oases—and Al Hasa in particular—were one of the two chief keys to life in eastern Arabia. The other was the sea; and for at least the past 5,000 years, from the time of the Sumerian empire, the two were linked in a network of trading posts and sailing routes that stretched throughout The Gulf, from Mesopotamia to the shores of India, and sometimes farther still.

The isolation so characteristic of central Arabia was never, therefore, part of the eastern heritage, and several foreign empires left their mark upon the province. Greek ruins of the Seleucid period are plentiful, especially near the Qatif oasis inland from Jubail.

The Persians were responsible for the large community of Shiite Muslims in Al Hasa—the only substantial group of non-Sunni Muslims in Saudi Arabia, apart from the left-over pilgrims of the holy places—and both the Portuguese and the Ottomans have left substantial fortresses from their years of coastal occupation.

These eastern links with a wider world were always prone to interruption, however, through the raids of the lawless Beduin of the Arabian interior; and it was when these tribes were at last united under the original proselytizing movement of Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab in the eighteenth century that what is now the Easter Province first came under Saudi rule.

Abdul Wahhab's alliance with Muhammad ibn Saud, one of the many shaikhs of the Najd, swept all before it. By the start of the nineteenth century the House of Saud and its Wahhabi cohorts had imposed their rule from coast to coast of the peninsula and were exacting tribute from tribes as far apart as the fringes of Oman and the outskirts of Baghdad.

But their relentless expansion went too far. In the west it met the resistance of the Turks, who sent Ibrahim Pasha from Egypt to crush Saudi power in the Najd. In the east it was confronted by Britain's growing sea power, which checked Wahhabi piracy in The Gulf.

First European crossing of peninsula

Between them the two empires brought the first Saudi state to an ignominious end. In the process, they also inspired one of the oddest and most awesome of European journeys in Arabia when Captain George Forster Sadleir of the 47th Regiment of Foot was dispatched from Qatif to try to make contact with Ibrahim and invite him to join in a final attack on the Wahhabi ports of The Gulf. Poor Sadlier never did catch up with Ibrahim, who was apparently intent on getting back to Egypt from the Najd as soon as possible, but in his quest he covered 1,000 miles in 84 days and completed the first recorded European crossing of the peninsula from The Gulf to the Red Sea.

Forty years later, a Saudi renaissance once more brought Wahhabi power to the Gulf coast, only to be crushed again when the Turks abruptly occupied the whole of the eastern region from Kuwait to Qatar in 1871. It was not until 1913, 11 years after Abdul Aziz ibn Saud had begun the third Saudi revival with his capture of Riyadh from the Rashids of Hail, that Al Hasa once more—and finally—fell to the House of Saud.

Then, with a characteristically daring assault on the Turkish fort at the oasis town of Al Hufuf, Abdul Aziz forced the garrison to surrender and marched the Turkish troops off to the coast to be delivered into British hands.

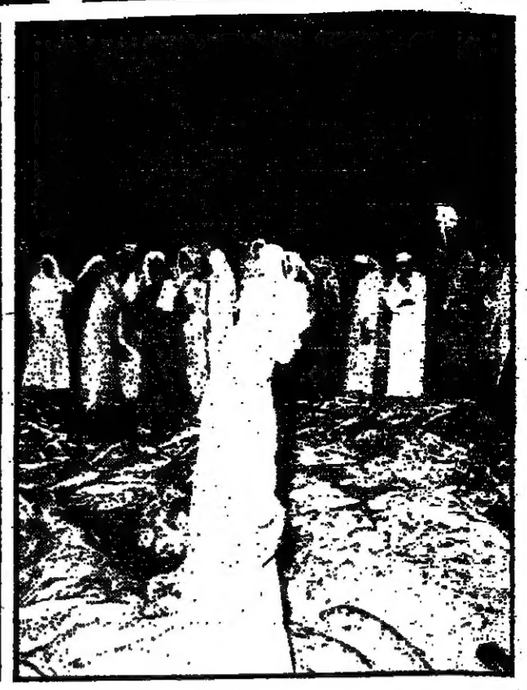
His success was probably crucial at that time. It simultaneously enriched his empty treasury with the taxes from the eastern oasis and enabled him to establish closer contacts with the British in The Gulf to whom—unlike his predecessors—he turned consistently for help and protection over the next 20 years.

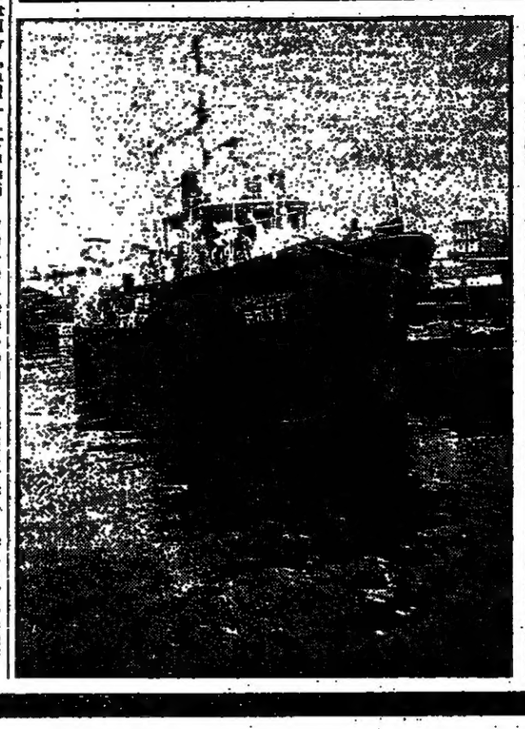
Al Hasa proved, however, an uncomfortable acquisition at first. Torn by persistent tribal rebellion it required repeated martial forays by Ibn Saud himself to hold it, accompanied by the stern repression by his trusted cousin and appointed Governor, Abdullah bin Jiluwi. The latter's reputation for ruthlessness combined with traditional desert honour has now passed into Saudi legend.

As stability was gradually established under bin Jiluwi's command, the modern world began to move into the eastern territory. Motor cars, aircraft and the radio arrived to help in the suppression of the last uprisings and, eventually, to tame and chart the desert in the hands of the oilmen.

By 1933 the first Americans had come ashore at the little port of Jubayl to begin the first proper geological survey of the region and by 1936 the Dammam Dome was already riddled with unsuccessful drillings.

When Dammam No 7 came good two year later it sealed Saudi Arabia's modern fate, for it was the harbinger of all those unprecedented riches that now tie the entire kingdom, through its Eastern Province, to every corner of the world.





The British White Fish Authority is engaged on a programme to develop the fisheries of The Gulf coast and the Red Sea, in cooperation with the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Agriculture and Water, to increase food production, reduce imports and develop rural areas. Above left: a technical discussion aboard the research vessel Ibn Majed during Red Sea trials. Above right: the wholesale fish market at Qatif. Left: fisheries research vessel FRV-I carries out resource survey and exploratory fishing in The Gulf. Below: samples of a catch of Spanish mackerel are weighed at Jubail on The Gulf coast.

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